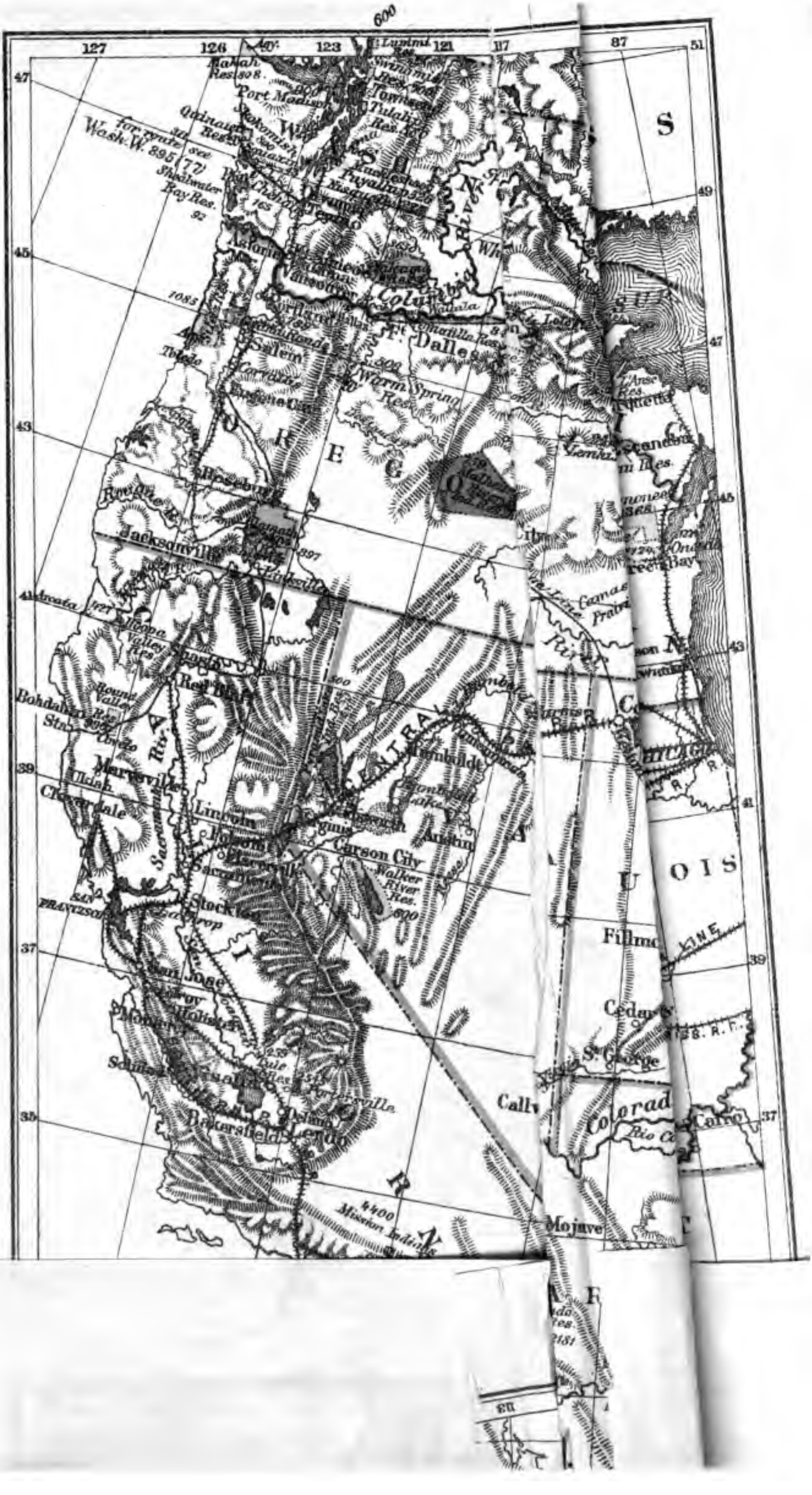


600
127
126
123
121
87
Port Madison
Astoria
Columbia
Salem
Dalles
Warm Spring Res.
Roseburg
Jacksonville
Red Bluff
Marysville
Ukiah
Cloverdale
Lincoln
Carson City
Walker River Res.
Stockton
San Jose
Bakersfield
Mojave
CENTRAL
Humboldt
Austin
St. George
LINE
Cairo

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1878.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

ERRATA.

On page XLIX, sixth line in third paragraph, the number of acres appraised by the commission should read 6,574,576.05 instead of 574,576.05.

CONTENTS.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 1, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Indian Bureau.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Many changes have been made since my last report in the methods and management of both the office and agency business. Rules previously established have been enforced, and accountability on the part of employés and of those who have had business with the office has been insisted upon, and the affairs of the office generally have been put upon a strictly business basis. The property and cash accounts of agents have been closely scrutinized and the service purified of such agents and employés as have been found unfaithful to their trusts or inefficient in their management. Claims have been critically examined, and as a result large sums of money have been saved to the government. Contractors have been held to the fulfillment of their contracts, and attempts to put upon the government inferior goods have been met by deductions which have fully protected its interests and have served to deter others from making similar experiments. Some dishonest contractors and employés have been and are now being prosecuted and convicted. Many attempted frauds have been detected and thwarted, and some which had been successful in previous years have been discovered, and it is hoped that the perpetrators may yet be brought to justice.

There have been thirty-five new appointments of agents, and it is believed that most of the changes will prove of great benefit to the service.

Specific and detailed instructions as to the manner of inspecting, weighing, and issuing cattle, flour, and other supplies have been given, also as to the disposition of funds and the keeping and rendering of accounts at the various agencies. The attention of agents has been called to the necessity of bringing their Indians to self-support at an early day, and education in the fields has been made a prominent feature in the teaching of the school children. It is proposed to supply a few head of cattle as

the nucleus of a cattle herd for each Indian school, and to encourage cattle-raising wherever practicable. As, however, but few Indians can find employment in caring for large herds of cattle, husbandry must be their main reliance. More land has been cultivated this year than last, and preparations have been made for raising very much larger crops next year.

Many changes have been made in the traderships at the agencies. The new system of buying and selling for cash only, and of requiring traders to post price-lists of their goods in convenient places, and of having but one price, which must be the same for Indians and whites, works well.

Two new inspectors and two special agents have been appointed, and the inspections of Indian agencies have been careful and complete. Good results must continue to follow the more active and thorough supervision which is being carried out.

The issuing of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, except in return for labor, has been forbidden in most cases.

The adoption of a new form of beef-contract not only secures a better quality of beef cattle for the Indians, but it provides for an equivalent deduction from contract-prices for any inferior cattle which an agent may be compelled to receive rather than permit his Indians to starve.

The system of permitting agents in all cases to choose agency employés from among their relatives and friends having proved disastrous to agents and disadvantageous to the service, has been changed.

CONSOLIDATION.

During the last session of Congress, at the verbal request of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, a bill was drawn in this office and sent to the committee, providing for the removal and consolidation of certain Indians in the States of Oregon, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the Territories of Washington and Dakota.

The objects sought to be attained by the bill were as follows:

First. The reduction of the number of agencies, and consequently a large annual reduction of the expense attending the civilization of the Indians and the management of their affairs.

Second. The consolidation of the Indians upon reservations where they might be best protected in their personal and property rights.

Third. The sale of the lands vacated by the consolidation, and the use of a portion of the funds arising therefrom in the removal and settlement of the Indians, now residing on the reservations to be vacated, on the reservations where the consolidation is to be effected, the balance of the money to be funded for their use, the interest thereon to be expended in lieu of direct appropriations for the benefit of all the Indians on the reservation as created by the bill.

Without attempting to particularize, it may be said that the various

tribes and bands of Indians embraced in the bill now occupy thirty-six reservations, containing 21,922,507 acres of land, under charge of twenty agents and the necessary attendant corps of teachers and other employés. Upon the reduction proposed in the bill they will occupy nine reservations, containing 4,239,052 acres, under the charge of nine agents, all of whom are now provided for by law. A reduction of twenty-five reservations and eleven agencies will thus be effected. There will be restored to the public domain 17,642,455 acres of land, and an annual saving in agency expenses to the amount of $120,000 will be effected, after making a liberal allowance for an increase of teachers, farmers, &c., at the several consolidated agencies.

Since the presentation of the bill to the committee a more particular investigation of the subject has convinced me that further consolidations of like character are not only possible, but expedient and advisable. There is a vast area of land in the Indian Territory not yet occupied. Into this should, and may, be gathered the major portion of the Indians of New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona. The Klamath Indians of Oregon can, with material advantage to themselves and the government, be removed to Yakama Reservation, in Washington Territory, to which reservation the Bannocks and Malheur Indians will also be immediately sent. This policy should also be pursued with the Indians of Western Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and other sections; the paramount object being to locate them on good agricultural lands to which permanent title can be given, and to sustain and aid them thereon until they become self-supporting.

Among the most radical defects of the policy formerly pursued with the Indians has been the frequent changes in their location which have been made, and the fact that the method of distributing the annuities which they have received under various treaties has, in general, encouraged them in idleness and dependence on the government, whereas they should have been used in locating them in permanent homes and in educating them in agricultural and other civilized pursuits. But a small proportion of the lands now occupied by the Indians is utilized for any purpose. They are, in the main, dependent upon the charity of Congress for the little aid that is given to assist them in agricultural pursuits, and in many cases the meager amount given, however honestly expended, is wasted on account of its insufficiency to accomplish the desired ends. In my judgment, permanent homes, sufficient aid to enable them to build houses, cultivate the soil, and to subsist them until they have harvested their first crops, will wean them entirely from their old methods of life, and in the course of a few years enable them to become entirely self-supporting. A practical application of the merely common-sense methods named above have, within a comparatively brief period, enabled the Sisseton Sioux of Dakota, the Chippewas of White Earth, Minnesota, and the Santee Sioux of Nebraska, not only to produce sufficient grain for their own use, but a large surplus for sale, and

the Yakama agency in Washington Territory has surplus beef for sale. A new era has dawned for them; they no longer desire to follow the chase; they have tasted the benefits of civilization, and have, consequently, ceased to lean entirely upon the government for support; they are willing and earnest laborers, eager to be taught, and ready to adopt the habits, customs, methods, and advantages of civilization.

Among the more forcible arguments which can be presented in connection with this subject is the fact that the expenses attending the removal and consolidation of the Indians as herein proposed will be more than met from the sale of lands vacated. Under the provisions of the bill as presented at the late session 17,642,000 acres of land will be vacated. Should these lands be opened to settlement under the pre-emption or homestead laws, but a very small revenue, if any, would be derived from their sale, as they would be largely absorbed under the last-named act. The bill presented contemplates the appraisement and sale of the lands vacated, except in the case of four of the tribes, to whom a sum in gross is to be paid, and the money arising therefrom, as before stated, used in effecting the removal, building houses, purchasing cattle, breaking lands, and teaching them the rudiments of agriculture; the balance to be funded, the interest to be used as long as necessary in furthering the objects named above.

Much of the land now owned by these Indians is valuable only for its timber, and may be sold at an appraised value for an amount far in excess of the price fixed by law, and yet leave a large margin of profit to the purchaser into whose hands the lands will fall. The same conditions exist as to the arable lands now embraced in the reservations to be vacated. Settlements have sprung up all around them, and the value of the lands has been largely appreciated thereby. I can see no reason why the government should not avail itself of these facts, and in effecting the consolidation of the Indians and the opening of the lands for settlement, sell the same for an amount sufficient to support the Indians in their new locations, without any actual drain on the Treasury in the future. The lands belong to the Indians, and they are clearly entitled to receive the full value of the same when sold. The government is desirous of reducing the cost of the Indian service to the lowest possible limit, consistent with the best interests of the Indians. This can be done by the sale of the lands, the funding of the surplus after the removal and settlement of the Indians, and the application of the accruing interest to the payment of the current expenses of the respective agencies, and that without affecting in the least degree the interests of citizens.

By following these views to a legitimate conclusion, the seventy-four agencies now existing by law can, with material benefit to the Indians, be reduced to a very limited number. An opportunity will thus be given the Indians to earn a sufficient support for themselves. Schools can be opened and maintained, and their attention will be drawn to new

and interesting pursuits. The history of the few tribes to whom permanent homes have been given, with guaranteed title to the same, and a reasonable degree of aid and instruction, shows clearly, as before intimated, that as a race, when honorably and intelligently dealt with, Indians yield readily to the influences of a civilizing policy. The adoption by the department, under authority of law, of the policy of consolidation herein proposed, with a permanent title to the land, in which the Indians will be fully protected against the encroachments of the whites and the changes incident to new legislation, both of which have been prolific causes of Indian wars, will, in my judgment, in a comparatively short time, remove all cause for discontent on the part of the Indians and insure future pleasant relations with all the tribes.

With a view to pressing this important question before Congress at its next session, a new bill will be prepared by this office for presentation at an early day, giving wider scope and more permanent direction to the matter.

A PERMANENT LAND TITLE.

The question of greatest importance to the present and future welfare of the Indians is that of a uniform and perfect title to their lands. The constant removals incident to the former land policy of the Indian service have been freighted with evil consequences to the Indians. Even when placed upon reservations they have come to consider, notwithstanding the most solemn guarantees from the United States that the same should be kept sacred and remain theirs forever, that the title to their land is without permanency, and that they are subject to be removed whenever the pressure of white settlers upon them may create a demand for their lands either before Congress or the department. So fixed has this opinion become among the more civilized tribes, that in the main they decline to make any improvements upon their lands, even after an allotment in severalty has been made, until they have received their patents for the same.

But after the issue of patents, the difficulties surrounding them do not cease. A few, it is true, hold to their land and make rapid and encouraging progress in agricultural pursuits. The major portion of them, however, yielding to the pressure surrounding them, fall victims to the greed of unscrupulous white men, and, one by one, part with or are defrauded of their lands. Every means that human ingenuity can devise, legal or illegal, has been resorted to for the purpose of obtaining possession of Indian lands.

The question which now presents itself is, shall tenure of title to the land in the various reservations remain as now, or shall a new system be adopted, which shall protect them against all interference with their lands by whatever authority.

Before proceeding to consider the best means to be adopted for the protection of the Indians in this regard, it is perhaps best to show the method heretofore pursued, with a brief statement of the results which have fol-

lowed. The older and more common Indian title has been title by occupancy. This title has from time to time been extinguished by treaty stipulation. Of the lands thus acquired, there have been at various times certain tracts set apart for the several tribes by treaties ratified by the Senate, in which possession in common has been guaranteed to them forever. These reservations have in general been established far beyond the limits of white settlement. As the settlements incident to the rapid growth of the country have approached the boundaries of the reservations, the pressure has in many cases become so great that the Indians have been compelled, as a matter of self-protection, to ask for a new reservation, or their lands have been seized by the settlers, and they have been ousted from possession of the same. War in defense of their rights has generally resulted in such cases, which it has been the duty of the government to suppress. Many of our Indian wars have arisen either from the bad faith of the government in the observance of treaties with regard to Indian land, or from the seizure of the same by its citizens, in violation of expressed treaty stipulations granting the reservation to the Indians in perpetuity.

In some cases title in severalty in fee simple has been given to the individual members of the tribes for a certain quantity of the lands embraced in the reservation. Experience has shown that even the most advanced and civilized of our Indians are not capable of defending their lands when title in fee is once vested in them. The reservations in such cases are at once infested by a class of land-sharks who do not hesitate to resort to any measure, however iniquitous, to defraud the Indians of their lands. Whiskey is given them, and while they are under its influence they are made to sign deeds of conveyance, without consideration. They are often induced to sign what they are informed is a contract of sale for a few trees growing on their land, with a receipt for the consideration paid; or some party goes to them claiming to be an agent of the State or county, distributing funds to the poor. This party will pay the Indian five or ten dollars, and procure his signature to a pretended receipt for the same, when in reality the paper signed is a warranty deed, which is recorded, and generally the land is sold to a third and innocent party before the Indian discovers the fraud which has been practiced upon him.

In other cases the Indians complain, and, as it appears, not without cause, that they are subjected to unequal and unjust taxation which they are unable to meet, and are thus divested of the title to their lands.

Again they are induced to mortgage their lands for small sums which they are told will enable them to make money and improve their farms as their white neighbors have done. These mortgages are made payable generally at a time when the Indians are likely to have no money; an attorney fee of seventy-five or one hundred dollars is inserted. At maturity if the mortgage is not satisfied, which generally happens, foreclosure is had, the land is sold, and the Indian is left homeless and hopeless, a pauper for the community to support.

Out of 1,735 Indians to whom patents were issued about the year 1871 on the Chippewa Reservation of Isabella County, Michigan, fully five-sixths have sold, or in some manner have been cheated out of, their lands. A few of them have sold at something near a fair consideration. Many have been defrauded of their lands by some of the measures above named or other equally nefarious practices, while others, in large numbers, sold their lands before the selections were approved or patents issued, receiving only a nominal price (about twenty-five cents per acre) for lands worth from $5 to $25 per acre. One of these selections was purchased for $15, and the party who purchased the same has been offered $4,000 for it but refused to sell.

All the circumstances connected with these sales point directly to collusion between the agent and the parties purchasing in the execution of these unmitigated frauds.

So well have the Indians of Isabella County, Michigan, become convinced of their entire inability to protect their lands, that at a recent council with them, held by a special agent of this office, at which a number of allotments were made, they unanimously requested that the patents for the lands allotted be issued to them without the power of alienation. These Indians are citizens and voters, and a few of them hold office in the towns where they reside. The investigations heretofore made show that the most intelligent of them have been victims of some of the practices above enumerated.

Under numbers of the treaties with the different tribes, patents have issued restricting the right of sale, except upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the President. In cases of this character, where the guards against fraud would appear to be sufficient to insure the most perfect good faith and to prevent a sale by a party not entirely competent to transact his own business, the records of this office show that frauds have been committed. Instances of this character will be found in the history of the Shawnee, Miami, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie and other Indians of Kansas, to whom patents in fee or otherwise were issued, and who have been despoiled of their lands, and to whom the government has since been compelled to afford an asylum in the Indian Territory.

It has been strongly urged that citizenship should be extended to all of the so-called civilized Indians. Such citizenship, if conferred indiscriminately, would, in my judgment, while the Indians are in their present transition state, be of incalculable damage to them. We should move slowly in the process of making Indians citizens, until they are prepared to assume intelligently its duties and obligations. The experience of the past has shown us that to make them citizens hastily is to make them paupers. Indians of full age are infants in law; and in fact they need a long tutelage before launching them into the world to manage their own affairs. Entire civilization, with education, a knowledge of the English language, and experience in business forms

and matters, especially such as relate to the conveyance of lands, should precede citizenship if it is the intention of the government to save the Indians from pauperism and extermination.

The progress made in Indian civilization, the history of each tribe, the reports of this office, and of each and every officer who has intelligently investigated this question, all go to show the necessity for a permanent home for the Indians with an indefeasible title to the same. If this desired reformation in the management of their affairs can be effected, I am assured that the progress of the Indians will be rapid and permanent, and that all cause for the maintenance of an armed force to restrain the Indians and secure peace in the Indian country will be at an end. They will then fall readily within the jurisdiction of the laws, and their future status as a peaceable and law-abiding people will be fixed.

After a careful consideration of this important question I have come to the conclusion that as fast as the Indians are consolidated upon reservations, as recommended in another part of this report, or in cases where they are now located on good agricultural lands, where it is deemed best that they should remain, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized by a law applicable to all the tribes to allot the lands in such reservations among the Indians belonging thereon, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to each head of a family, or 80 acres to each single person over 21 years of age, and to issue patents therefor without the right to sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise alienate the same for the term of twenty-five years from the date of the patent, after which time the same may be alienated under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior, for the time being, may see fit to impose; said lands so patented to be exempt from taxation and from levy or sale under process of any court for a like term of years; all property acquired by the Indians, aside from the lands received from the government as above suggested, and the annuity or other tribal funds derived under any treaty with the government, to be subject in all respects to the laws of the State or Territory in which the party may reside. This may be accomplished by retaining the reservation intact for all purposes connected with the title to these lands.

Such an act would, I am satisfied, afford to the Indians the degree of protection necessary to their civilization and lead them gradually to a full comprehension of the rights, privileges, duties, and responsibilities of American citizenship, which I shall hope to see accorded to them whenever in the future they may become fully competent. A bill embracing the material points above indicated will be prepared for submission at the coming session of Congress.

INDIAN AUXILIARIES.

The scattering of seventy-four Indian agencies over a wide extent of territory has apparently necessitated the establishment of a greater

number of detached military posts. The dividing of the Army into so many small detachments tends to deprive it of the strength needed for the suppression of a sudden outbreak. For the past year it has been almost impossible to obtain even an escort of cavalry or infantry, inasmuch as the number of men at each military post has been sufficient only to furnish it a respectable garrison. The history of the past three years has proven conclusively that this attenuation of the Army renders it impossible to administer even a homeopathic dose of coercion until after a lapse of considerable time. This weakness emboldens the savages, so that a mere handful, like the 87 warriors, with their 200 women and children, under Dull Knife, can cut through a military department and spread terror and slaughter for a month with impunity.

The consolidation of Indian tribes upon fewer reservations, as recommended elsewhere, would enable the Army to concentrate and become more effective. There is, however, another remedy for the evil indicated, which, in my judgment, can be and should be quickly adopted to save the loss of life and property consequent on Indian outbreaks, and the great expense now entailed on the government by Indian wars. An auxiliary force of Indian cavalry should be organized, enlisted from the young men of the most warlike tribes, and placed under the command of Army officers of experience. Such a force should be held ready for effective service at a moment's warning. The mere fact of its existence would serve to check the tendency to outbreaks, and by enlisting the young and warlike from the various tribes, the element of strife that is now chafing for the excitement of the war-path would find legitimate occupation that would tend to repress the natural disposition for indiscriminate war and bloodshed.

Another consideration which calls for the organization of such a force is the fact that our Indians are among the best, perhaps are the very best, horsemen in the world; and it is no disparagement to white soldiers, whose bravery is deservedly held in high esteem, to admit that Indians are their superiors in following the trail of a foe. They will not stand up in the open field and fight like our white soldiers, but mounted and set upon a trail they will follow it with a persistent speed that no white man can equal.

Such an auxiliary force, not exceeding 3,000 men, could be so placed as to be brought rapidly into action, in case of any threatened outbreak. It should be held in large bodies, to be effective, and not divided up infinitesimally, as would be the case with ordinary army scouts; and it would put an effectual stop to raids running a course of from 700 to 1,800 miles. Of its feasibility there need be no question, for there can be no truer friend or braver man than the American Indian of the better type, and his loyalty to the government, when once enlisted in its service, is beyond any reasonable doubt. If the English Government can trust the sepoys of India, we can place full confidence in our Indian allies.

I would urge the speedy organization and equipment of this auxiliary

force, to which the objections raised by many to the increase of the Army would not apply, because it could be used only to suppress, prevent, or shorten the duration of any Indian disturbance. Added to the Army, it would entail very little expense, and detract nothing from the productive resources of the country. Moreover, the utilizing of a portion of our population which we are now obliged to feed, and often to fight, would be an act of public economy. Under proper officers, this corps might even become a valuable training school, in which, when not in active service, the education of those enlisted could be greatly advanced. In the light of past experience, this would seem to be the only weapon with which to terminate this perpetual warfare without largely increasing the Army, and thereby drawing from the effective industry of the country.

It should be distinctly understood that the Indian auxiliaries would be entirely under control of the War Department, and that such an organization should not subtract one man from the number of enlisted men in the Army as at present provided by law. In view of the necessity of protecting white men from hostile Indians, the Army is insufficient in numbers. An addition of three thousand Indian auxiliaries would give it only the support it greatly needs, and enable it to cope successfully with the enemies of our peace.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE BANNOCKS.

The delay in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of July 3, 1868, for lack of any sufficient appropriation of money, and the small quantity of supplies furnished to the Bannocks by the government, have forced these Indians to continue their nomadic life to the present time.

It is not possible for them to settle upon the reservation which has been set apart for them until such time as sufficient funds are appropriated by Congress to subsist them while doing the first year's farm work. If they stop hunting and commence farming they must be fed until their crops are gathered. No appropriation has ever been made for them sufficient for this purpose. Each successive year they have been less successful in finding game when on the hunt, and during the war with the Nez Percés they were forced to remain upon their reservation and accept the scant allowance of food which the government had furnished for them.

Excited by what they heard of the war, irritated by what they esteemed to be bad faith in the issuance to them of scant rations, annoyed by the encroachments of the whites upon their reservation, and cherishing a chronic dislike for the Shoshones, with whom they were associated at Fort Hall Agency (the friendly and peaceable character of the latter rather aggravating their hostility to them), they became more and more restless until, during the summer of 1877, a Bannock Indian under the influence of whiskey and war-paint started out from the agency, armed with Winchester rifle and revolver, and shot and seriously wounded two

unoffending teamsters who were passing the agency. On the 23d of November the perpetrator of this deed was arrested and handed over to the civil authorities through the instrumentality of the agent, without resistance or opposition. On the same day, as an outcome of the excitement and bitter feeling resulting from this arrest, another Bannock, a friend of the prisoner, shot and killed the agency butcher, Alexander Rhodan.

Troops were immediately called for. On the 20th of December, Colonel Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, arrived at the agency, and on the 9th of January, 1878, the murderer of Rhodan was arrested by the military at a point some sixty miles distant from the agency; subsequently he was tried and hanged.

The excitement and threatening demonstrations on the part of the Bannocks consequent upon this arrest were such that Colonel Smith, re-enforced by cavalry, on the 16th of January surrounded two Bannock villages at the agency and captured 53 warriors with 32 guns and about 300 ponies. The prisoners, except the father and two brothers of the murderer, were released, after admonition by Colonel Smith, and were suffered to return to their people, and in April the captured ponies, being of but little value, were returned to them. The arms, although worthless, were retained. Their best arms had been secreted and their valuable ponies moved to places of safety before the military surrounded their camp. The failure of this attempt to disarm and dismount the Bannocks served to arouse and exasperate the Indians, and was followed, as the agent predicted that it would be, by retaliation as soon as the grass was in condition to feed the Indian ponies.

Meantime the cavalry, on the 18th of January, returned to Fort D. A. Russel, and on the 5th of May the infantry also left, with the exception of one officer and twenty-two men, entirely too small a force to restrain or intimidate the malcontents.

The situation of affairs at the Fort Hall Agency, between the time of the arrest of the Indian who shot the two teamsters and the commencement of the Bannock war, may learned by the following telegrams:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 27, 1877.

Lieut. Gen. SHERIDAN, *Chicago, Ill.:*

Indian agent at Ross Fork, near Fort Hall, Idaho, has reported to Secretary of Interior that, since shooting of Alexander Rhodan, Bannocks have been very bold and threatening, and that there is danger of outbreak at any time. Beef contractor unable to hire men to deliver beef at agency. Commanding officer at Hall has furnished seven (7) men, all he can spare.

Secretary of War has referred matter, with request that one hundred (100) troops be sent immediately, and General of the Army desires you to send that force at earliest practicable moment.

Please acknowledge receipt.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *November* 28, 1877.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington:*

Bannock camp moved to Cedars, seven miles from agency. Satisfied they are purchasing ammunition at settlement north of us, and otherwise preparing for war. No further depredations committed. Cold weather in our favor.

DANILSON, *Agent.*

CHICAGO, *November* 29, 1877.

General THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of this date received. Information from commanding officer at Fort Hall, forwarded to Washington yesterday's mail, led me to believe the Bannock agent is stampeded. Re-enforcements from Camp Douglas left by rail for Fort Hall yesterday morning. Should arrive to-day. It seems to me the agent should consult with the commanding officer about disturbances, which he neglected to do.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR., *November* 28, 1877.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division, Chicago:

The following dispatch from Captain Bainbridge, dated 27th instant, received this morning:

"Your telegram received. I was at the agency two days ago, and returned to my post with the impression that there would be no outbreak. Did not consider the matter of sufficient importance to put government to the expense of a telegram, and made a written report of affairs at agency to department headquarters.

"From report of agent last night and this morning, think it possible an outbreak may occur. Mail-carrier, a soldier, reports this evening nothing unusual at agency. Indians trading at store as usual, and everything quiet. Inasmuch as this garrison is here for protection of agency, think it strange agent did not apply to me for troops. Did not know he had made the application. Think re-enforcement unnecessarily large.

"BAINBRIDGE."

Subsequent to the dispatch to you of yesterday, a dispatch was received from Captain Bainbridge stating that there was danger of an outbreak. The above dispatch, which is a later one, is in reply to that sent him from these headquarters, and gives, I think, the true state of affairs.

Commanding officer at Camp Douglas reports that 104 men under Major Bryant left Douglas this morning for Hall.

GEO. CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, November 28, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of a telegram from General Crook, communicating a report of Captain Bainbridge relative to an anticipated outbreak of the Bannock Indians at Fort Hall Agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

To the honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Idaho, December 15, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your official action, a petition from the resident citizens of this vicinity praying that a sufficient number of mounted troops be stationed here to protect them from the Bannock Indians; also affidavits of Fred. S. Stevens, Joseph Warren, Albert T. Stout, and Charles W. Cline, relative to the hostility of the Bannocks.

Since the murder of Alex. Rhodan, on the 23d ultimo, of which report has been made, the conduct of the Bannocks has been very bad. Demands have been made upon them by myself and the military for the murderer, but up to this time they have failed to make the arrest, stating he had escaped from the reservation, when they well knew he was in their camp, receiving aid and comfort from them. The military post of Fort Hall is located fifteen miles from the agency, from which it is separated by a range of mountains that are almost impassable during the winter months. The troops being stationed at such a remote distance are no restraint upon the Indians, or protection to the agency or settlers. The post should be near the agency, where troops could render assistance at short notice, and should be garrisoned by either cavalry or mounted infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

ROSS FORK, *January* 13, 1878.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington:*

The murderer of Rhodan was captured by the military sixty miles north of agency, on the 9th instant. Is it best to disarm and dismount the Bannocks, to punish them for not giving up the murderer, leaving them here exasperated, taking chances of their depredating the country to make good their loss, and expose the citizens to further loss of life, or let the matter drop until measures can be taken to move them entirely, which I respectfully recommend, General Smith recommends also, and the military are ready to act upon your reply.

DANILSON.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 15, 1878.

DANILSON, *Ross Fork, Idaho:*

To what place do you propose to move the Indians? Can they be moved without creating disturbance and bloodshed? Give your opinion and that of the commanding officer.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *January* 16, 1878.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

Bannock camp surrounded this morning; thirty-two guns and three hundred ponies captured without disturbance; their best guns, ponies, and no pistols could be found. The three companies cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell return on the eighteenth. I recommend that the Bannocks be sent with them, and held there until you decide what to do with them. Unless removed, a sufficient military force will be required to keep them in subjection.

DANILSON.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 17, 1878.

DANILSON, *Ross Fork, Idaho:*

Let Bannock prisoners be sent with military to the fort; will arrange with War Department for their subsistence.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *January* 25, 1878.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

What disposition will you make of the ponies captured from Bannocks? They are in charge of the military and should be disposed of. Recommend they be sold and proceeds invested in stock-cattle for benefit of Bannock tribe.

DANILSON.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 25, 1878.

DANILSON, *Ross Fork, Idaho:*

Telegram of yesterday received. Wait until you receive further advice from this office about disposing of ponies.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

CHICAGO, ILL., *February* 23, 1878.

Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Washington, D. C.:*

The following dispatch is respectfully forwarded.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

"OMAHA, *February* 23.

"ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
"*Military Division Missouri:*

"I would request that information be furnished me as soon as possible as to disposal of Indian ponies at Fort Hall, which have to be fed there at heavy expense.

"GEORGE CROOK,
"*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*"

CHICAGO, ILL., *February* 25, 1878.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

It will save much expense and complication if you will allow General Crook to sell the Bannock ponies in accordance with the counsel of the Indian Department, and, after deducting the cost of keeping them, purchase young cattle with the remainder of the money. The Indian interest in cattle is beginning to develop satisfactorily.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1878.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Division, Chicago, Ill.:

General Whipple has arrived. Your dispatch about the Shoshone ponies is given to the Secretary of War, who will see the Secretary of the Interior and determine who shall sell the ponies and invest proceeds, of which you shall have prompt notice.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *March* 2, 1878.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

Officer in command of troops here has orders to have an officer and twenty-five men report to commanding officer at Fort Hall, sixteen miles distant from agency, and balance of command to return to Salt Lake at once. This will leave agency entirely without protection at a time when the presence of troops is very necessary, as the Bannocks, upon realizing that their ponies are to be driven away and sold, will be more exasperated than ever. They have only been kept under subjection through fear of troops kept at the agency. Employés believe they will be in danger of their lives, and will leave to a man if troops are withdrawn. This is also the feeling of the settlers in the community. I respectfully request that a company of at least fifty men be left at the agency. Prompt and decided action necessary. Answer.

DANILSON.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
March 3, 1878.

DANILSON, Agent,
Ross Fork, Idaho:

War Department has been requested to leave at least fifty soldiers at your agency.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *March* 4, 1878.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

Has War Department ordered troops to remain at the agency? The troops expect to leave in the morning. Unless one company is ordered to remain here the agency will be abandoned. Answer.

DANILSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1878.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS:

All troops at Fort Hall have been ordered to remain there until further orders, and until we can hear further as to the state of affairs at the post.

GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *March* 25, 1878.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

Military here and myself recommend that the order to sell Bannock ponies be revoked, and ponies returned to them. Number captured does not cripple them for offensive operations, and tends to make disaffected ones more troublesome. Twenty-five families have commenced farming. All of them have lost ponies. One man who came in last fall, and not implicated in the shooting, loses twenty head. Expenses of driving and selling will leave scarcely anything to invest.

DANILSON.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 26, 1878.

DANILSON, Agent,
Ross Fork, Idaho:

Military commander consenting, the ponies can be returned, provided Indians will do more farming than they would without them.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, April 1, 1878.

Agent DANILSON, *Ross Fork, Idaho:*

Have ponies been distributed? General Crook thinks that Salt Lake troops are no longer needed. Report immediately.

WM. M. LEEDS,
Acting Commissioner.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *April* 2, 1878.

Lieutenant-General P. H. SHERIDAN, *Chicago, Ills.:*

After a talk with the agent, the military officers, and principal men of the Indians, I have come to the conclusion that it would be best to return to the Indians the ponies lately taken from them in the surround. The greater part of them got away with their animals, leaving in our hands not enough to cripple them in case of hostilities, and these the property of our friends.

The arms taken do not amount to much, as the tribe seems to be well supplied. I am satisfied there will be no trouble, and that very good feeling exists; and would therefore recommend that the additional troops lately sent here be now returned to Salt Lake. I leave here to-day, and expect to reach Franklin to-morrow.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
Chicago, April 3, 1878.

General GEORGE CROOK, *Ogden, Utah:*

Your telegram of yesterday received. If you think it best you can return the ponies to the Indians, and in a day or two I will arrange for the return of the troops to Salt Lake.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

CHICAGO, ILLS., *April* 3, 1878.

General E. D. TOWNSEND, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Crook reports such a good condition of affairs among the Fort Hall Indians as to induce me to ask the return of the Salt Lake troops. They were stopped some time ago while *en route* to Camp Douglas by direction of the General of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, April 3, 1878.

Official copy respectfully referred to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for an expression of opinion in regard to this request, asking immediate attention.

I think the agent at the Shoshone Agency, near Fort Hall, unduly scared.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

FRANKLIN, IDAHO, *April* 4, 1878.

COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.:*

Ponies have not been delivered. It is absolutely necessary to keep one company troops at agency. General Crook cannot know of his own personal knowledge that troops are not needed. Military prefer the luxuries of Salt Lake, and are making every effort to get ordered back.

DANILSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PLATTE,
In the Field, Franklin, Idaho, April 3, 1878.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 2d instant I reached the Shoshone and Bannock Agency at Ross Fork, Idaho, and immediately had a conference with

the military officers temporarily stationed at the agency, Captain Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding Fort Hall, Mr. Danilson, the agent, and the principal men of the Bannocks and Shoshones. This conference satisfied me of the peaceable intentions of the Indians, and their determination to remain on good terms with our people.

The murder committed last summer was an individual act and not one with which any portion of the tribe sympathized. The disarming and dismounting of the tribe under these circumstances appears to have been unnecessary, especially since such of them as were the least disposed to be friendly had time to learn of the move contemplated and to conceal their animals and guns, leaving the burden of the punishment to fall upon our best friends and those upon whom we should have to rely in case of any trouble.

The tribe would not feel the loss inflicted, which was probably not one-fourth the total number of ponies, and its remembrance will only survive as an irritant. Although the loss of their ponies would not cripple these Indians in the event of hostilities, it will seriously interfere with their farming, for which purpose they are beginning to use them. The return of these animals would be good policy, as would also be that of the arms, which are almost entirely old-fashioned pieces, of very little account except for shooting such small game as can be found near the agency, while their retention will be dwelt upon as a grievance.

While there seems to have been some occasion for alarm in the fact of the murder referred to, the spirit of the Indians in general was not properly represented and the condition of affairs was unduly exaggerated. The tribe have no intention of going to war, and manifest most friendly feelings. In my conversation with Mr. Danilson, and from the complaints of the Indians, I learned that the rations issued at this agency are entirely inadequate. Hitherto it has been the practice to permit the young men to hunt the buffalo in the Big Horn and Yellowstone country, but the rapid settling up of that region, as well as of the country around this agency, makes any such dependence for the future most precarious, and I therefore urgently recommend an increase to the amount now allowed the Sioux and other Indians.

The maintenance of troops at the agency is in my opinion no longer necessary, and they can now be returned to their proper stations at Salt Lake.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
Chicago, April 10, 1878.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 16, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of General Crook's report, dated April 3, 1878, of the result of his conference and observations at the Shoshone and Bannock Agency, and stating that the disarming and dismounting these Indians was unnecessary, and recommending that their rations be increased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 11, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a telegram from General Crook, stating that the Indian ponies lately taken from the Indians at Fort Hall Agency should be returned to them; he also reports in regard to the additional troops sent to Ross Fork, Idaho, and recommends their return to Salt Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska, April 23, 1878.

[General Orders No. 34.—Extract.]

* * * * * * *

2. Companies D, E, and G, Fourteenth Infantry, are relieved from duty at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and will return without delay to their proper station, Camp Douglas, Utah. The commanding officer of the battalion will detail a commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men to remain at the agency, and the officer thus detailed will report to the commanding officer Fort Hall, Idaho.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Crook.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 5, 1878.

DANILSON, *Agent, Ross Fork, Idaho*:

Telegraph immediately full report of the situation of your Indians. Nothing has been heard from you, and the papers are filled with rumors.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *June* 6, 1878.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*:

Nine hundred and eighty Indians here, mostly Shoshones, engaged in farming. Most of the Bannocks have left the agency. Have seen by papers they are committing depredations in Camas Prairie and vicinity, one hundred and fifty miles west of agency. A Shoshone has just come in from them and confirms newspaper reports. Indians here are very much excited. One officer and twenty-five soldiers here; need more troops. Will keep you advised of situation.

DANILSON, *Agent.*

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, *June* 10, 1878.

CGMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*:

Could not keep roaming Bannocks here when the amount of supplies was scarcely enough to feed Indians engaged in farming. See your dispatches of April 3d and 9th. All quiet at agency.

DANILSON.

In the light of succeeding events it is evident that neither the military officers at Fort Hall, nor General Crook, who made a visit to Fort Hall for the purpose of ascertaining whether the troops ought to remain there or not, nor General Sherman, who thought unfavorably of the agent because he wanted troops to remain at the agency, had a true appreciation of the effect which the unsuccessful attempt to capture arms

and ponies would have upon the Indians. Notwithstanding the fact that against their will one officer and twenty-five men were left at the agency, the Indians broke out in hostilities, as the agent said that they would, as soon as the grass was in good condition for their ponies to travel. The long chase after these Indians is a matter of record, and as, with the history of the war, it more properly belongs to the War Department to set it forth, suffice it to say that under the vigorous campaign of General O. O. Howard the war begun in June was ended by the last of August, and the survivors of the hostile bands, either by capture or surrender, were held as prisoners of war. General Howard reports their number, in men, women, and children, to be about 1,000. In this connection the following letter, which was referred to this office by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, will shed some light upon the difficulties with which General Howard had to contend:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Boisé City, Idaho, August 8, 1878.

SIR: I wish to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter just received from Department commander, Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard. I have sent the letter above referred to to the Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General of the United States, in order that he may know the facts and give me such instructions as to him may seem proper.

It is a notorious fact here that the present hostile Indians could not keep the field but for the constant supply of arms and ammunition received from white men. There are four suspected localities, to wit, Malad City, Silver City, a post near Lewiston, and a post near Great Camas, on the overland route. The only mode of detection that to my mind promises success would be to employ detectives at the suspected points, and in time either the practice would be broken up or the guilty parties brought to justice.

I trust you will confer with the honorable the Attorney-General, and devise some means that will be effective to destroy this infamous practice.

E. S. CHASE,
United States Marshal for the District of Idaho Territory.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

Although the Bannock war was virtually ended in August, it will be learned by the following report, which was referred to this office by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that a fight occurred at Clark's Fork as late as September 5:

CHICAGO, *September* 9, 1878.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Washington, D. C.:*

Following dispatch just received, and forwarded for the information of the General of the Army.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

"OMAHA, NEBR., *September* 9, 1878.

"Major Upham, commanding Camp Brown, telegraphs as follows:

"'Dick Washaki's son, just in from Clark's Fork, brings account of a successful fight of a detachment of infantry and Crow Indians with about twenty lodges of hostile Bannocks. Fight occurred on the morning of the 5th instant, on Clark's Fork, the troops killing a good many horses—mostly stolen Americans—and all the squaws and children. One non-commissioned officer, one citizen, and one Crow killed, and one soldier wounded. Ploqua, Bannock chief, among the captured.'

"R. WILLIAMS."

In his report to headquarters from Fort Hall Agency, under date of December 25, 1877, General Smith said: "It is the opinion of the agent and others that the Bannocks will cause trouble in the spring." The dispatches cited prove conclusively that the agent was not unduly scared, and that the military were truly and well informed by the Indian agent and others of the actual state of affairs at Fort Hall Agency in time to be prepared for hostilities. They were on the spot, and could not have had any more favorable situation or opportunity for the control of the discontented and disaffected Bannocks and the forcible prevention of an impending outbreak than was actually in their possession.

Respecting the complaints of a lack of sufficient rations having been furnished the Bannocks of Fort Hall Agency, there were no specific quantities of subsistence supplies agreed to be furnished to them by the treaty of July 3, 1868. There are 1,507 Indians at the Fort Hall Agency more or less dependent for their support upon the government and treaty funds. For the fiscal year 1877 only $14,000 was appropriated for their subsistence. For the fiscal year 1878, $29,000 was appropriated, but as the Indians were prevented from hunting during the Nez Percé war the sum appropriated was entirely insufficient for their support, and they became discontented and restless until bloodshed and murder were followed by open war. For the present fiscal year only $24,000, which is less than 4½ cents per day per capita, has been appropriated; but it is to be hoped that the $15,000 additional, which was asked for by this office at the last session of Congress, will be granted during the coming session. The Indians at Fort Hall Agency have received as great a quantity of subsistence as the funds appropriated by Congress has enabled the Indian Office to purchase for them. This office cannot be held responsible for a discontent which was mainly caused by late and scant appropriations.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RAID.

In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Government of the United States, dated September 26, 1876, the Northern Cheyennes were taken from the Sioux country in Dakota to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in the Indian Territory. Nine hundred and thirty-seven of them arrived there on the 5th of August, 1877, in charge of Lieutenant Lawton, of the Fourth United States Cavalry. After reporting to Col. J. K. Mizner, the commandant at Fort Reno, they were formally transferred to the United States Indian agent, John D. Miles, on the second day after their arrival.

On the 9th of September of the present year, a party of about 300, under Chief Dull Knife, including 87 warriors in all, started out from the agency with the determination to return northward and join their old friends, the Sioux.

Their agent states that they have never been satisfied since they arrived at the agency; that the Dull-Knife band were displeased with

the system of issuing rations to heads of families and individual Indians, and that the soldier element of the tribe had at first compelled their women to place in one pile the supplies which had been dealt to them, and having taken to themselves the lion's share, left the rest to be divided as they saw fit. He states that they have always been defiant, claimed that they did not enter into the agreement of September 26, 1876, and said that they would remain at the agency as long as they chose, and no longer; that they have been a great drawback to the advancement of the rest of his Indians, and have displeased those of the Northern Cheyennes who still remain at the agency. He denies *in toto* the statements which have been made, that for lack of provisions they have been obliged to eat diseased meat, and affirms that there was really no good cause for dissatisfaction on their part. As it has been charged that they were dissatisfied, and left the agency on account of scant rations and to avoid imminent starvation, a few facts concerning the subsistence supplies which have been furnished to them will not be amiss.

The per diem ration due to each man, woman, and child under the treaty is: Beef, 1½ pounds, net (or 3 pounds, gross), or in lieu thereof, ½ pound of bacon; flour, ½ pound; corn, ½ pound; and for each 100 rations, coffee, 4 pounds; sugar, 8 pounds; and beans, 3 pounds; this is more than sufficient for the ample sustenance of any community in the United States. Excluding Indians upon the hunt there has been at the agency between the time of their first arrival, August 5, 1877, and the time when the Dull-Knife party left the agency, September 7, 1878 (a period of 398 days), an average of 860 Indians.

They were entitled to the following quantities of supplies:

Article	Quantity	
Beef	1,026,840	pounds.
Flour	171,140	"
Corn	171,140	"
Coffee	13,725	"
Sugar	27,450	"
Beans	10,294	"
Total	1,420,589	"

There was dealt out to them during the time mentioned the following:

Article	Quantity	
Beef	1,242,208	pounds.
Bacon and lard	20,016	"
Flour	157,060	"
Corn	18,190	"
Coffee	10,425	"
Sugar	20,950	"
Salt	2,272	"
Soap	2,297	"
Hominy	14	"
Tobacco	994	"
Baking powder	894	"
Total	1,475,320	"

There were due them by treaty 1,420,589 pounds of subsistence supplies, and there have been dealt to them 1,475,320 pounds, or a surplus of 54,731 pounds. This statement disposes of all the clamor that has been current during the year that these Indians did not receive rations to the amount to which they were entitled under the treaty.

The treaty requires that "rations shall in all cases be issued to the

head of each separate family," and it stipulates that in lieu of the supplies therein named the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may furnish their equivalent. Section 3, page 449, United States Revised Statutes, provides:

> That for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting it is provided that hereafter, in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same shall require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves, or of the tribe, at a reasonable rate to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered; and the allowances provided for such Indians shall be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of such labor, under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe; provided that the Secretary of the Interior may, by written order, except any particular tribe or portion of tribe from the operation of this provision when he deems it proper and expedient.

It will be seen by the law above quoted that it was the duty of the agent to withhold supplies at times in order to compel the Indians to work if it was possible to get them to do so. No blame can attach to the agent for attempting to enforce this statutory provision by withholding coffee, sugar, and tobacco, which were the only supplies that were at any time withheld.

The agent's statement that the Northern Cheyennes had no good ground of complaint is sustained by the facts herein presented. The truth is that Dull Knife's band contained the vilest and most dangerous element of their tribe. They should have been disarmed before leaving the north, and dismounted upon their arrival at the agency, while still in the hands of the military. To the neglect which permitted them to retain the Springfield carbines captured by them in the Custer fight may be attributed the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Northern Cheyennes. The trail of blood which they left behind them in Kansas could not have been made and the outrages could not have been perpetrated but for the possession of these arms, which not only enabled them to defend themselves from attack, but to carry carnage and destruction among the settlers of Kansas.

While in Kansas they murdered more than forty men, women, and children, and outraged some ten or more women.

The War Department has been requested to send to Fort Wallace, in Kansas, the Cheyenne prisoners whom they now hold, to the end that the civil authorities may select those who can be identified, and have them punished for the murders and outrages of which they have been guilty. No undue sentimentality should stand between them and a just punishment for their crimes.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The east bank of the Missouri River, for five hundred miles above the Yankton Agency, was withdrawn from white settlement in the year 1875; and since that time the better class of settlers, respecting the

authority of law, have kept away. On the other hand, the "squaw-men," the most degraded and lawless of adventurers, are to be found there in considerable numbers. They steal the cottonwood growing on the river bottoms and sell it green to the passing steamboats, at from $3.50 to $4.50 per cord; and the steamboatmen pay the squatters in goods, or even in such forbidden things as arms, ammunition, and whisky. Not all steamboat owners do this, but many of them do. The squatters in turn drive a profitable trade with the Indians, selling them ammunition and whiskey.

This state of things should be immediately remedied by driving out the squatters and by allowing the Indians to cut and cord the wood, and when it is perfectly seasoned the agent in charge should sell it to the steamboat owners at the uniform price of, say, $3 per cord. The money so received should be divided *per capita* among the Indians by whose labor the wood was cut and hauled. It will, however, require action by Congress, legalizing the cutting of wood for that particular purpose, but the reform cannot be made a day too soon. In this connection it is proper to say that wood for the river steamboats is indispensably necessary, and as the boats convey large amounts of government goods, both for the Indian and the military service, their owners should be able to purchase fuel honestly, and the supply should be regular and always accessible, so that no undue anxiety need be felt about obtaining a sufficient quantity at all times. At the price stated the government goods could be carried more cheaply than at present, when owners are subject to constant anxiety and extortion, and sometimes have to send their hands ashore with axes to cut green wood for fuel.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

The statistical tables which accompany this report furnish evidence of a steady increase in the number of Indians engaged in civilized pursuits, the number brought under religious influences, and the number of children attending schools. The theory that Indians must be regarded as irreclaimable savages, to be restrained only by brute force, is the natural outgrowth of the policy formerly pursued toward them. Brought into contact with only the barbarous element of white society; learning from such exemplars only new vices; defrauded of their dues; driven from their lands; their women debauched, and themselves crazed by drink, every base instinct of their savage Indian nature was aroused and intensified; brute force was resorted to as their only means of redress, and in turn they were met by brute force as the only means of correction.

The results, after trial during the few years past, of the peace policy, imperfectly carried out as it has been, prove beyond a doubt that the eventual civilization of Indians may be reached through the education of their children; and further, that it can be brought about more speedily by that method than by any other. Many adult Indians can of course,

in the mean time, be taught to raise their own subsistence from the ground, to herd cattle, or to do mechanical work, but while self-support is one of the cardinal points to be reached, civilization, the ultimate end. can only be accomplished through an education of the head and heart. The Navajoes and the Moquis Pueblos are capable of self-support, but having no schools, are still degraded heathen, apparently no nearer civilization than they were half a century ago. Such education can be given only to children removed from the example of their parents and the influence of the camps and kept in boarding-schools. Experience shows that Indian children do not differ from white children of similar social status and surroundings in aptitude or capacity for acquiring knowledge, and opposition or indifference to education on the part of parents decreases yearly, so that the question of Indian education resolves itself mainly into a question of school facilities.

But the figures contained in the tables herewith fall far short of indicating a purpose on the part of the government to make this question one of speedy solution. At a low estimate, the number of Indian children of school-going age, exclusive of those belonging to the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, may be placed at 33,000. Of these, not less than 8,000 could, within a short time, be gathered into boarding-schools, except for the fact that the teachers are yet to be employed, the school-buildings are yet to be erected, and the funds for both, and for feeding and clothing the scholars, are yet to be appropriated.

The whole number of children who can be accommodated in the boarding-schools now provided at the various agencies is only 2,589. To these may be added 5,082 more, who can find room in day schools—those expensive makeshifts for educational appliances among Indians—making a total of only 7,671 Indians who have yet been placed within reach of school facilities. And when it is considered that the 50 youth who spend from one to three years in a boarding-school must step from that into the social atmosphere created by 500 youth and 2,500 other members of the tribe who are still in ignorance, it can readily be seen that the elevation of an Indian tribe is being attempted by a method at least as slow as it is sure, and that what should be the work of a year will be protracted through a decade, and the work of a decade through a generation.

In many cases this policy is not only shortsighted, but in direct contravention of treaty stipulations, as, for example, the treaty of 1868, with the Kiowas and Comanches, which reads as follows:

> And the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages [six and sixteen years] who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duty as teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

The one boarding-school at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, which will accommodate 75 pupils, is filled and the other 425 children are wait-

ing their turn. To comply with treaty stipulations with these two tribes would more than absorb the entire fund appropriated for the civilization and education of all the Indians in the Indian Territory, exclusive of the five civilized tribes. Even more glaring violations of educational clauses in Sioux treaties might be cited.

In view of the above facts and of the large returns which every expenditure in the cause of education nets to the work of civilization, I trust that Congress will be urged at its next session to appropriate not less than $200,000 for the opening of new schools and the maintenance of those already established.

Very much the same line of argument will apply in regard to the wisdom, duty, and necessity of giving Indians an increased number of instructors in farming and other industrial arts. Only one farmer at an agency to guide, encourage, and assist from 1,000 to 5,000 untrained Indians in the spring planting will scarcely give assurance of their speedy transformation from hunters or idle consumers of rations into successful farmers; and no one will be surprised at the slowness and difficulty of a work carried on under such disadvantages. Liberal appropriations for the purchase of agricultural implements, domestic animals, &c., and the employment of teachers of farming, are in the line of economy.

INDIAN STATUTES.

The present statutes covering the duties of the various officials employed in the Indian service need a thorough and careful revision. Many sections have become obsolete, for example, those relating to the duties of superintendents; at the present time we have no such officers, and yet a number of sections are directed to a definition of their duties. Many other sections have but little bearing on the effective working of the bureau, and new provisions could be added, to the advantage of the service. A defect like the following might be cured, viz: empowering an inspector to suspend an agent, and substitute another in his place, while the executive officer of the bureau, the official superior of the inspector, has no such power. In the management of Indian affairs a stricter official responsibility is demanded than in any other branch of the public service; and as the question of peace or war may at any time depend upon the acts of subordinates, the power to remove instantly, for cause, should be lodged with the head of the bureau, subject, always, to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH MARRIAGE RELATIONS.

In the process of Indian civilization it is necessary to build from the foundation, and therefore it is proper to begin with the family relation. There are at the present time no valid marriages among the Indians, except where, in a few instances, a marriage ceremony is performed by

the agent. The custom among the Osages is about the same as among all other tribes not fully civilized, and is somewhat as follows: A man who desires to marry goes to the lodge of the woman he proposes to take and sits down outside of the door, awaiting an invitation to go in. At first he sends a present of one pony, and if in response to the gift there is no invitation to come within the lodge, he sends another pony as a present; if the second does not answer the purpose, a third, fourth, fifth, or even a tenth is sent. When the number of ponies is satisfactory to the father of the woman, the donor is invited into the lodge and the bargain is completed. If it so happens that he takes the oldest girl in the family he is entitled to take all her younger sisters to himself; or, if he does not take them for himself, he bargains with any after applicant for their possession. The whole proceeding is a mere matter of bargain and sale, in which women are disposed of without their consent, and very much like cattle in the market. There is nowhere any limit to the number of wives (as they are called) which an Indian may have, and by their custom he can change the occupants of his lodge as often as he chooses.

As our civilization is opposed to polygamy, some decisive action should be taken regulating and establishing marriage in all Indian communities. An act of Congress should provide wholesome and proper marriage laws for Indian tribes. The agent should be required to marry all the Indians cohabiting together upon the various reservations, giving them a certificate of such marriage; and after the beginning of the next year no Indian should be permitted to marry more than one wife. White men cohabiting with Indian women should be compelled either to marry them or to quit the reservation. The institution of proper and lawful marriage as herein stated would be a great step in the way of the ultimate civilization of the Indians, and a safeguard in perpetuating title to lands held in severalty.

OGALALA AND BRULÉ SIOUX.

Near the close of its last session Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, whose duty it should be to visit the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians on their reservations, and endeavor to prevail on them to remain near the Missouri River. While the stipulations of the agreement entered into by these Indians in 1876 that they should receive their annuity goods and supplies near the Missouri River was the law of the land, yet, when their representatives were on a visit to Washington in September, 1877, the President, in consideration of their earnest desire to go back into the interior, promised them that "with the consent of the great council of the nation," they might go thither in the spring and select suitable locations where there was sufficient arable land, with wood and water, to make a home for themselves and their children. Although holding this promise sacred, Congress thought it not improper to institute an inquiry whether an arrangement might not be made, with

the consent of these Indians, and for their own good, which should lessen the cost of the transportation of their annuities and supplies for all future time; and, with this object in view, the act organizing a commission was passed.

General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., J. M. Haworth, late Indian agent, and Rev. A. L. Riggs, of Santee, were appointed a commission under the act, and they were instructed to visit these Indians and to see whether their consent might not be obtained to the establishment of an agency nearer to the Missouri River, or, in case that could not be obtained, they were then to examine personally such locations as these Indians might choose for themselves, and report thereon. At your request I accompanied the commission, in order that the department might act quickly and make up, as far as possible, for the lost time caused by the delay of Congress in passing the Indian appropriation bill.

The first council was held with the Spotted Tail Indians at the Old Ponca Agency, on Saturday, July 6. Spotted Tail spoke for the tribe, and, having an eye to the maintenance of his chieftainship, was apparently as impatient for immediate removal to the locality selected by him as the youngest chief in the tribe. The tenor of his remarks on this occasion, however, has been widely misrepresented by the press and other reports of them which do great injustice to the good sense of this chief. During the conference the Indians withdrew from the council for a brief time, after which they returned and listened patiently to the members of the commission, and to the explanations made by myself of the time it would probably take to remove them properly and settle them. Spotted Tail remained until late in the evening in conference with the commissioners, and returned early next morning. He would have gone with them to the Red Cloud Agency if the proposition had been made to him in council. He did, however, send "Swift Bear," his trusted lieutenant, and several other chiefs, overland to Red Cloud to assist the commission in their work at that agency. I am thus particular, as the spirit of these Indians has been gravely misunderstood.

It was clearly ascertained at this conference that their present location was very unsatisfactory to these Indians on account of alkaline water and scarcity of wood. Spotted Tail himself considered the location unhealthy on that account, and had lost quite a number of the young people of his tribe by death, which he attributed to that cause. The commission, therefore, reluctantly concluded that it was best to consent to the removal of the Indians, provided the location they had selected should be found on examination to be in all respects suitable. Such an examination was made, with satisfactory results, and the commission located the agency at the junction of Rosebud Creek and White River.

The agency has been called the Rosebud Agency, and is about 65 miles west of Rosebud landing, on the Missouri River, which landing is about 20 miles south of the point where the White River empties into

the Missouri. The Indians are now removed to the agency; quite a number of buildings have been erected there, as well as a warehouse at the landing.

Last winter, when these Indians were removed from their old agency in Nebraska, 112 wagons and 225 yoke of oxen were purchased by the government to transport the property of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians to the Missouri River; but as severe winter weather set in before the train could be put in motion, it was held during the winter at Camp Robinson, Nebraska, and was not moved eastward in the spring because of the uncertainty as to the location finally to be decided upon for the permanent abode of the Indians. After the approval of the selection of a location on the Rosebud, a train of 56 of these wagons and 112 yoke of oxen was started east with the effects of the Brulé Sioux for the Rosebud, and after the delivery of its load it was pushed eastward to the Missouri, when it commenced the transportation of supplies from that river to the agency in fulfillment of an agreement made with the Spotted Tail chiefs to transport their own supplies.

Besides ox-teams, the department has furnished the Indians with 100 wagons and 200 sets of double harness to complete the transportation outfit, and has also adopted the plan of hiring Indians for drivers, each of whom furnishes four horses of his own, and is paid $30 a month and rations for his services and the use of his team. In addition to the stock already furnished, the department has purchased for these Indians 500 two-year-old heifers and 50 cows for delivery to them next spring.

The treaty of 1868 provides for the building of warehouses, agency buildings, and school-houses; also, of dwelling-houses for the principal chiefs. When these buildings are completed, sufficient agricultural implements furnished, and a competent farmer placed in charge to direct the Indians in their work, we may look for a decided improvement in civilization. Never before have these Indians had an opportunity to take root in the soil. Notwithstanding the many sensational reports circulated within the past few months by parties interested in advancing rates of transportation, which misrepresent these Indians as hostile to the government, no act of hostility has occurred, but they have patiently set themselves to the task of preparing to meet the severities of the coming winter.

On Thursday, July 11, the commissioners and myself met the Red Cloud Indians in council, and after a full consultation the commission found them firmly bent on going west to the vicinity of White Clay Creek. Nothing could have been kinder or more friendly than the spirit displayed by Red Cloud before the council, during its session, and afterward. He appeared to much greater advantage than he did on his last visit to Washington, when, in contrast to Spotted Tail, he was ill at ease. Red Cloud and his most influential chiefs went with the commission to Wounded Knee and White Clay Creeks, and after a full conference, the commissioners were satisfied that his location was well chosen in all

respects, except that its distance from the Missouri involved increased cost of transportation. After looking in other directions, and making an offer of money or cattle if the chiefs would select some location nearer the river, and failing to obtain their consent, the agency was finally located by the commission on White Clay Creek. For fuller particulars in regard to both locations, I have the honor to refer you to the report of the Sioux commission, page 156 of appendix.

Upon the settlement of the question of location, the department advertised for proposals to erect buildings at White Clay, and the lowest responsible bid was three and one-half times greater than the cost of precisely similar buildings heretofore erected on the Missouri River; consequently these bids were all rejected. An examination was made of the buildings at the old Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies in Nebraska. There had been some thoughts of selling these buildings on the removal of the Indians last year, but the result of the examination proved the wisdom of holding them, as they were found to be in good condition and well worth removing. Accordingly they were taken down carefully and removed by 56 wagons and 112 yoke of oxen, forming Red Cloud's portion of the outfit of last year. Thirty carpenters were immediately engaged to erect the buildings, to be ready on their arrival at the new location.

Advertisement for proposals for the transportation for Red Cloud's annuity goods and supplies was made in the usual way, but as the cost of the transportation computed at the lowest bid amounted to $47,500, the bids were rejected and 100 wagons, complete for the purpose, were bought at a cost of $6,200, together with 200 sets of double harness, at a cost of about $4,400, thus enabling the Indians to do their own transportation at a very large saving to the government, and leaving material on hand for any future transportation needs.

Soon after the rejection of these bids, parties thinking to further the interests of transportation men, purposely set fire to the grass on the route between Rosebud Landing and Rosebud Agency. Agent Pollock reports that for forty miles westward from the Missouri River there is scarcely a blade of grass left. Captain Pratt, of the United States Army, who was at the time engaged in collecting children for the Hampton school, reported the firing of the prairies, and states that they were set on fire at innumerable points almost simultaneously, and at places but a few rods apart, with the manifest determination to make the work of destruction thorough and complete. Evidently this method was resorted to for the purpose of making a corner in the transportation market; and the burning of the grass is a serious obstacle in the way of supplying 13,000 Indians with food for the coming winter. For a distance of more than forty miles it is necessary for each team to carry corn sufficient to feed the animals by the way. This incident will serve to enlighten the public as to the nature of the obstacles to be overcome in the Indian service. In consequence of this disastrous fire a base of sup-

plies had to be opened at Sydney, Nebr., for the Red Cloud Indians. There is an excellent road from that point to the Black Hills, over which the supplies for the agency must pass via Camp Robinson.

To assist in the preparation of lumber and timber for buildings to be erected at the new agency, called Pine Ridge Agency, a 30-horse power steam-engine and boiler was bought and shipped to the agency; also a saw-mill and planing-mill, and a mill for grinding corn. With these implements on the ground, and abundant timber at hand, it will be the fault of the Indians if they are not comfortably housed at their new location before many months have passed by.

The department has also purchased 500 heifers and 50 cows, to be delivered in the spring. Both tribes will be in condition to work out their civilization as they have never been before, and every effort will be made by the department to put them in the way of earning their own support.

In all the large Indian removals heretofore undertaken the government has had to pay enormously by reason of the misrepresentations put afloat by parties interested in getting profitable transportation contracts; and the same influences were brought to bear recently, when many well-meaning persons by letter and telegram painted in vivid colors the immediate dangers of Indian war and bloodshed if contracts were not made instantly, regardless of cost. Fortunately the department was too well advised of the real situation of affairs to yield to panic, and the removal has been made peacefully and at a comparatively small outlay. As a result there is sufficient money in hand to feed these Indians and help them handsomely on the way to civilization and self-support.

Red Cloud, to show his entire cordiality toward the government, has taken some hostile Cheyennes, and is ready to hand them over to the government to deal with them as it thinks proper. The present condition of the Ogalala and Brulé Sioux is exceedingly favorable to their early advance in the arts of civilized life. Both their leading chiefs have shown undoubted friendship for the white man, and they are earnestly bent on promoting the welfare of their people and the education of their children. Their present location is favorable to agriculture and stock-raising, and there is no doubt that these Indians will take readily to the latter occupation. With proper tutelage there is no reason why they may not become industrious farmers and stock-raisers. If, however, they should be left without proper instruction and encouragement, very little progress will be made. No other work so greatly demands, or will more largely repay, the fostering care of the government.

Arrangements have been made to survey the lands of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians, so that by spring they will be able to take up allotments in severalty, as provided for in the treaty.

CHIEF JOSEPH.

On the surrender of Joseph and his band of Nez Percés, General Miles recommended that they be kept on the Tongue River until the

question of their final disposition could be definitely determined. The Lieutenant-General of the Army strongly objected to this, on account of the expense attendant on furnishing them with supplies, and an order was issued by the War Department, in November, 1877, to send all the Nez Percé prisoners to the Missouri River, to Fort Lincoln or Fort Riley; on the 20th of the same month another order was issued to have them forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, instead of keeping them at either of the points named. November 27, 1877, the Lieutenant-General notified the Secretary of War of their arrival at the latter fort, and recommended that this bureau be requested to take charge of them at the earliest practicable date. The number of prisoners reported by the War Department, December 4 last, was as follows: 79 men, 178 women, and 174 children, making a total of 431. A few scattered members of the band were subsequently taken by the military and also sent to Fort Leavenworth.

The necessary provision having been made by Congress just before the close of the last session for the settlement of these Indians in the Indian Territory, this office, on the 9th of July last, recommended that the War Department be requested to cause the necessary orders to be issued to the commandant at Fort Leavenworth to deliver the prisoners to an agent, who would be designated by this bureau to receive them. Accordingly, on the 21st of the same month they were delivered to United States Indian Inspector McNeil and United States Indian Agent H. W. Jones, who without military escort conducted them to the location selected for them in the Indian Territory. The number reported to have been turned over to the inspector and agent was 410, three of whom—children—died on the route.

Inspector McNeil reported that the camping place selected by the commandant for these Indians, and where he found them, was in the Missouri River bottom, about two miles above the fort, "between a lagoon and the river, the worst possible place that could have been selected; and the sanitary condition of the Indians proved it." The physician in charge said that "one-half could be said to be sick, and all were affected by the poisonous malaria of the camp." After the arrival of Joseph and his band in the Indian Territory, the bad effect of their location at Fort Leavenworth manifested itself in the prostration by sickness at one time of 260 out of the 410, and within a few months they have lost by death more than one-quarter of the entire number. A little care in the selection of a wholesome location near Fort Leavenworth would have saved very much sickness and many lives.

Since the location of these Indians in the Indian Territory, others belonging to the band have been arrested in Idaho, and with the approval of the department, United States Indian Agent Monteith, of the Nez Percé Agency, has recently received instructions to take charge of and conduct them to the Indian Territory.

On the 15th of October last, I visited the Nez Percé Indians at their

camp, about three miles from Seneca, Mo., on the Quapaw Reservation. I found the sickness that had prevailed since their arrival in the Territory rapidly abating. Joseph had two causes of dissatisfaction, which he presented to notice in plain, unmistakable terms. He complained that his surrender to General Miles was a conditional surrender, with a distinct promise that he should go back to Idaho in the spring. The other complaint was that the land selected for him on the Quapaw Reservation was not fertile, and that water was exceedingly scarce on it; that two wells had been dug to a depth of 60 to 70 feet without reaching water; and that he did not like the country. He thought it unhealthy, and a very hard place for an Indian to earn his living by tilling the soil. He was pointed to the Modocs, who are his neighbors, and shown that they were actively engaged on their farms, and that they were prospering and getting ahead in the world.

After reflecting on the matter, and with the view of meeting his expectations, if it were possible to do so, with your consent I took him, with his interpreter and chief Husescruyt (Bald-Head), with me about 250 miles. I traveled with him in Kansas and the Indian Territory for nearly a week and found him to be one of the most gentlemanly and well-behaved Indians that I ever met. He is bright and intelligent, and is anxious for the welfare of his people. The only location that seemed to please him is situated a few miles west of the Ponca Agency, where the Shaskaskia empties into Salt Creek. The land is fertile and the country is a beautiful one, with sufficient timber for all practical purposes. When he gives up the hope of returning to Idaho, I think he will choose the location I have named.

The Nez Percés are very much superior to the Osages and Pawnees in the Indian Territory; they are even brighter than the Poncas, and care should be taken to place them where they will thrive. The extinction of Joseph's title to the lands he held in Idaho will be a matter of great gain to the white settlers in that vicinity, and a reasonable compensation should be made to him for their surrender. It will be borne in mind that Joseph has never made a treaty with the United States, and that he has never surrendered to the government the lands he claimed to own in Idaho. On that account he should be liberally treated upon his final settlement in the Indian Territory. Sooner or later the remnant of the tribe that went to Canada will return, and it will be proper and expedient to place them with Joseph's band.

The present unhappy condition of these Indians appeals to the sympathy of a very large portion of the American people. I had occasion in my last annual report to say that "Joseph and his followers have shown themselves to be brave men and skillful soldiers, who, with one exception, have observed the rules of civilized warfare, and have not mutilated their dead enemies." These Indians were encroached upon by white settlers on soil they believed to be their own, and when

these encroachments became intolerable they were compelled, in their own estimation, to take up arms. Joseph now says that the greatest want of the Indians is a system of law by which controversies between Indians, and between Indians and white men, can be settled without appealing to physical force. He says that the want of law is the great source of disorder among Indians. They understand the operation ot laws, and if there were any statutes the Indians would be perfectly content to place themselves in the hands of a proper tribunal, and would not take the righting of their wrongs into their own hands, or retaliate, as they now do, without the law. In dealing with such people it is the duty, and I think it will be the pleasure, of the department to see that the fostering hand of the government is extended toward them, and that it gives them not only lands on which to live and implements of agriculture, but also wholesome laws for their government.

THE MODOCS.

The Modocs, after their seven months' war in the year 1873, were removed to the Quapaw Reservation in the Indian Territory. They were located upon four thousand acres, purchased for them from the Shawnee reserve. On this land they have been industriously engaged in erecting cabins, fencing land, and cultivating the soil. By patient industry they have cut and hauled rails and made about five miles of good, substantial fence. The soil is somewhat clayey and not easily cultivated; it is not as fertile as the average land in the Indian Territory, and can only be made to yield a return by hard and well-directed labor. This little band of Indians, now numbering 112 men, women, and children, have toiled industriously, and have very nearly supported themselves by tilling the soil. They plow and sow and reap with the same persistent courage with which they fought. They have made great progress in civilization; very many speak English; all wear citizens' dress; they send their children to school; and they are anxious to become entirely self-supporting. They have accomplished more than could have been expected of them at the time of their settlement, and they are now ambitious to subdue more land and bring it under cultivation.

On a recent visit to their reservation, the Modocs expressed themselves anxious to have a school-house built where their settlement is, so that they would not be obliged to send their children ten to thirteen miles to school. They need more agricultural implements and teams to enable them to cultivate a larger portion of the area they occupy. The only trace of barbarism about these Indians remains in the hideous names by which they have become well known to the country. "Bogus Charley" is the chief of the tribe, and is a bright, intelligent man; he is, however, suffering from a pulmonary disease, which threatens to terminate his life at an early day.

There are remaining at the Klamath Agency in Oregon about as many Modocs as are located at the Quapaw Agency, and are all very desirous of

having the remainder of the tribe brought to the Territory, that they may be together. An arrangement could probably be made to start these Western Modocs next spring, and with the expenditure of about five thousand dollars they could be brought to the Indian Territory and located with the remainder of the tribe to mutual advantage.

THE PONCAS.

At the time of the presentation of the last annual report of this office, the Ponca Indians were on the northern portion of the Quapaw Reservation, within three miles of Baxter Springs. They were not satisfied with the location, which, in several respects, was an unsuitable one for Indians beginning civilization. Many persons in the adjacent town did not scruple to sell them whisky, and although the Indians would return reeling into the camps it was impossible to ascertain who furnished the liquor.

The chiefs at once expressed the desire to find a more congenial location, in another part of the Territory, and, accompanied by an Indian inspector, made a careful examination of two locations and selected a tract on the west bank of the Arkansas River, which covers both banks of the Salt Fork at its junction with the Arkansas. The land is admirable in quality, well wooded and watered, and the location of the agency is the finest site for the purpose that could be chosen, on high table land, surrounded on three sides by water, and fringed by fine forest trees. A warehouse has been completed and agency buildings and a school-house are in course of erection, and before winter sets in everything will be fairly advanced toward settlement. A steam saw-mill is in running order, which will furnish the Indians with lumber for their own building purposes.

The Poncas are becoming more reconciled to their new home, and now ask that they be compensated for the 96,000 acres they relinquished in Dakota, and that the title to their new homes be confirmed to them by the United States. A bill to effect this will be prepared for presentation to Congress at its next session, which should receive immediate action.

It should be remembered that their old reservation in Dakota was confirmed to the Poncas by solemn treaty and at the time of making the treaty they received promises of certain annuities in consideration of the cession to the United States of a large tract of land. That treaty, which is still in force, also recognized certain depredation claims which are still unadjusted. By a blunder in making the Sioux treaty of 1868, the 96,000 acres belonging to the Poncas were ceded to the Sioux. The negotiators had no right whatever to make the cession, and the bad feeling between the Sioux and the Poncas, which had existed for a long time, compelled the removal of the latter to the Indian Territory.

In this removal, I am sorry to be compelled to say, the Poncas were wronged, and restitution should be made as far as it is in the power of the government to do so. For the violation of their treaty no adequate

return has yet been made. They gave up lands, houses, and agricultural implements. The houses and implements will be returned to them; their lands should be immediately paid for, and the title to their present location should be made secure. But the removal inflicted a far greater injury upon the Poncas, for which no reparation can be made—the loss by death of many of their number, caused by change of climate.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.

In addition to my remarks on the general subject of the consolidation of Indian agencies, I wish to invite special attention to the Umatilla Reservation in Northeastern Oregon. This reserve, inclosed by the Umatilla River and the Blue Mountains, contains 268,800 acres, and includes some of the finest grazing and agricultural land in the State. Article 10 of the treaty of 1859 with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians provides that roads, highways, and railroads shall have right of way through their reservation whenever, in the opinion of the President, public interest requires the same. The rapid settling up of that portion of the State has surrounded the reservation with a white farming population, who have already run across it a telegraph-line and several roads. The route of the Blue Mountain and Columbia River Railroad line traverses the southern portion, and the junction of this road with a proposed branch line is to fall within reservation boundaries.

This valuable tract is occupied by only 1,000 Indians, who cultivate between two and three thousand acres, and make use of so much of the remainder of their lands as is required to furnish a range for their 22,000 head of stock.

For several years past the citizens of Oregon have made persistent effort to have these lands opened to settlement, and several bills to that effect have been introduced in Congress. This desire, which gains strength yearly, is well known to the Indians, and begets a feeling of restlessness and uncertainty decidedly unfavorable to their progress in civilization.

In view of the pressure on all sides for the removal of these tribes, the increasing travel across the reservation, the expiration of their treaty before they have reached a point where government aid can be dispensed with, the expense of maintaining an agency for so small a number of Indians, and the fact that upon the Yakama Reservation a sufficient quantity of equally valuable land can be allotted them, I deem it expedient that the tribes occupying the Umatilla Reservation be removed to Yakama, and that the lands thus vacated be sold, the proceeds of such sale to be used to defray the expense of the removal, to make full reimbursement for all improvements relinquished, and to provide ample facilities for such civilizing work as will bring them to self-support.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory embraces an area of 68,000 square miles, every foot of which is devoted to Indian settlement, and by virtue of the inter-

course act and solemn treaties, is held sacred from the intrusion of white men. A considerable portion of the Territory is occupied by the civilized Indians embraced in the five following tribes: Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, some of whom have had peaceable possession of it for more than forty years. Other portions of the Territory are occupied by semi-civilized tribes; and still other portions, in the western part, are vacant and ready for the occupation of any tribes that may be removed thereto.

This Territory is below the parallel of the great traveled routes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and fortunately it is not in the way of extending civilization westward. There is, however, a scheme on foot to deprive the Indians of the immunity hitherto enjoyed by them, and speculators are now agitating the erection of this unorganized Territory into a Territory of the United States under various specious pleas, mainly intended to act as an entering-wedge to open it to white settlement. The experience of more than forty years admonishes us that it is best to let it remain in the future, as it has been in the past, a home for the Indian, where he may live and cultivate the soil undisturbed by white men. The Indian tribes located there have prospered well and are still prospering under the existing condition of things; and in that Territory there is ample room for all the southern tribes of Indians now in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. To erect a Territorial government in it would be to entitle the citizens of other States to reside within its limits. Already a railroad has been chartered and endowed with land grants which they may take possession of "when the Indian title becomes extinct," thus looking to the spoliation of the Indian and a profitable administration of his estate.

The purpose for which this territory was set apart by solemn treaty should operate to hold it forever sacred from intrusion, and the Indian should be left to the undisputed possession of this small area of his once unbounded heritage.

In this connection it is proper to mention, as indicating the increasing prosperity of the civilized tribes, the "Indian international fair" which held its fourth annual exhibition at Muskogee during the first week in October. The object of this fair was not only to stimulate the people to greater exertions in their various pursuits, but by bringing the members of many different tribes together once a year in friendly rivalry, to promote kindly feelings and to lead to a union of interests. The display at the fair was such as would compare quite favorably with the average county fair in the States. It was attended by many hundreds of Indians, representing fifteen different tribes. There was a remarkably fine display of cattle bred in the Territory, including some thoroughbreds. Cotton, in its various stages, from the partly-matured plant to the bale ready for market, was entered by many competitors. This crop is well adapted to the soil, and a ready market is found for it at good prices. The Creeks alone will export cotton to the value of $40,000 this

year. Corn, the staple commodity of the country, was shown in many varieties of excellent quality. Sweet potatoes and yams were very fine, and there was a handsome display of apples.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AND PAPAGO INDIANS.

The Indians comprising these tribes in the Territory of Arizona number in the aggregate over ten thousand. They are a worthy, industrious class of Indians, and self-supporting. The government is at no expense in providing them with rations; they have always been friendly to the whites, and seldom guilty of committing depredations; and, unlike most of the tribes around them, they have farms, and live by cultivating the soil. They are under the necessity of irrigating their lands in order to make them productive, and by their thrift and industry they have achieved, considering their means, wonderful results. The Pimas and Maricopas have been dependent upon the Gila River for water to irrigate their farms, and for the past year or more there has been a great scarcity of water, owing to the drouths that have prevailed in that section of the country, and the further facts that mines have been opened upon the Upper Gila, and that for several miles above their reservation numbers of Americans and Mexicans have made settlements within the past few years, and used the water of this river, or, rather, creek, in their mining operations and to irrigate their lands, thus almost wholly cutting off the supply from the Indian farms.

The Indians were therefore driven to the necessity of seeking other lands to cultivate, or to obtain employment elsewhere to save themselves and their families from starvation. Large numbers of them were compelled to cultivate lands on Salt River and in other portions of the Territory. This caused considerable excitement on the part of citizens, and the Territorial legislature memorialized Congress at its last session, requesting that measures be adopted to compel these Indians to remove to their reservation and remain there. It was therefore deemed advisable to have a thorough investigation made of their condition and necessities, with a view to the adoption of some permanent measures of relief.

Inspector Watkins was instructed early in March last to make the required examination and such recommendations as to their condition as in his opinion might be advisable. He reported that, to comply with the demands of the citizens and the Territorial legislature, and insist upon a strict enforcement of the policy of the government by confining these Indians to their reservations, would, under existing circumstances, be an act of inhumanity, unless they were furnished regularly with rations, which would be very expensive and poor economy; besides, the office had no means at its disposal with which to purchase such supplies.

Until within the last two years these Indians have been averse to going to the Indian Territory; but the inspector and the agent both report that they are anxious to better their condition, and will now readily consent to the change. The agent, in April last, held a council

with the Indians with a view to their settlement in the Indian Territory, and subsequently asked authority to take a delegation there for the purpose of selecting a home for the Pimas and Maricopas, and such of the Papagos as desired to join them; but there were no funds at the disposal of the office to meet the expense of such a visit, and the agent was informed that Congress would be asked to make the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Inspector Watkins, after a thorough investigation of the condition of these bands, is of the opinion that measures should be adopted to remove them to the Indian Territory, and that an appropriation of $25,000 should be asked for the purpose, $5,000 of which should be expended in agricultural implements for their use after their arrival there. He recommends that a thousand or more of the leading members of the bands be taken to the Territory and placed upon a reservation, believing that the remainder will go there of their own accord; and by their industrious and thrifty habits they will become rivals of the most advanced Indians in civilization.

These recommendations are in the right direction, and should be acted on without delay.

REMOVALS FROM CIMARRON AND ABIQUIU.

By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1877, provision was made for the establishment of an agency on the southern part of the reservation in Colorado. This action was in tardy compliance with article 4 ot the Brunot agreement of 1873, viz:

> The United States agree, so soon as the President may deem it necessary or expedient, to erect proper buildings and establish an agency for the Weeminuche, Muache, and Capote bands of Ute Indians at some suitable point, to be hereafter selected, on the southern part of the reservation.

The Utes referred to are those who, with bands of Jicarilla Apaches, have for several years past roamed through Northern New Mexico, reporting at Cimarron and Abiquiu at irregular intervals for goods and supplies. By acts of May 29 and June 20, 1878, it was provided that these Utes and Apaches be removed without delay—the former to the new Southern Ute Agency and the latter to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico.

At Abiquiu the issue of rations to the Utes was discontinued on the 10th of April, and the Indians notified that thereafter they would receive supplies only at the new agency. They accordingly removed themselves thither without trouble or expense to the government.

The removal of the Cimarron Utes was delayed several weeks waiting for a detail of soldiers to assist. But the troops being in demand elsewhere, the Indians were finally escorted to Colorado by Inspector Watkins and Agent Thomas, leaving Cimarron July 18, at which date the agency was abolished, and arriving at the new agency thirty days later.

At the time the Utes left Arizona the Apaches also agreed to leave for Mescalero, but only thirty-two kept their promise; they were de-

livered to Agent Godfroy on the 16th of August. The remainder joined the other Jicarillas at Abiquiu. All of them refuse to go to Mescalero on account of the state of anarchy existing in that part of New Mexico—the result of contentions between two factions in Lincoln County. Inasmuch as the agency clerk and several others have been killed and the Indians there attacked and robbed by white men, the objections of the Jicarilla Apaches to making that their home are so reasonable, that it has not been deemed expedient to try to force them to go there. Such an attempt, to be successful, must be postponed till next spring, and by that time their consent can probably be gained to remove to the Indian Territory, a location which they decidedly prefer to Mescalero.

Unfortunately the office was prohibited by law from issuing supplies to the Cimarron Apaches after the 20th of July last at any other place than the Mescalero Reservation, which leaves between three and four hundred Apaches to subsist themselves by hunting—or depredating.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

The Ute commission was originally composed of the following gentlemen: Brigadier-General Hatch, of the United States Army; Mr. N. C. McFarland, of Kansas, and Mr. William Stickney, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Stickney, however, having been taken ill, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, was appointed in his place. This commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under act of Congress of May 3, 1878.

The commission, after a counsel held by them with the Indians, in which the latter expressed themselves fully and freely, came to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to obtain the consent of the Indians to a removal to the White River country; and there is no doubt that the conclusion arrived at was right, whatever may have been their method of reasoning. The situation of the White River Agency is the worst possible in all respects, unless it should be the intention to keep the Indians as national paupers. It is accessible for teaming only two months in the year; the soil is not good ; and why the location was chosen at all for an Indian agency is a profound mystery.

The Ute Indians of Colorado are divided into three agencies; their reservations cover nearly 12,000,000 of acres, and fully one-third of the best arable land in the State; and it is situated in the heart of one of the richest mining regions in the United States. The mining population naturally want the arable land to raise food for their support; and as the white population is rapidly augmenting, their encroachments upon the Indians will be constantly on the increase; besides, their lands, if put in the market, will readily sell at a fair price. These remarks have reference mainly to the two southern agencies. The location of the Northern Utes is not desirable, unless the land shall be found to contain minerals. But all the Ute Indians should be removed at once to the Indian Territory, where there is fertile soil and abundance of wood and water, and where there need be no white encroachments.

The request of the Utes to send a delegation to Washington for conference in regard to their affairs has been granted by the President. In the mean time an arrangement has been made by the commission with the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes, by which they relinquish all right to the present Ute reserve in Colorado, especially to the portion occupied by them south of 38 degrees and 10 minutes, and agree to go to a reservation on the headwaters of the Chama, Navajo, San Juan, and Piedra Rivers—the precise boundaries to be hereafter defined by the President. They agree to go as soon as an agency shall be located and agency buildings erected in the spring and summer ot 1879.

In this connection, I would say that it is a matter of prime importance to gather all the southern Indians into the Indian Territory, as the climate is suitable to them, while it is dangerous in its effects on northern Indians, as I had occasion to show in my last annual report.

INDIAN POLICE.

By act of May 27, passed at the last session of Congress, provision was made for the organization at the various agencies of a system of Indian police, the aggregate force not to exceed 50 officers and 430 privates.

Too short a time has elapsed to perfect or thoroughly test the workings of the system, but the results of the experiment at the thirty agencies in which it has been tried are entirely satisfactory, and commend it as an effective instrument of civilization. A simple code of rules for the guidance of the service has been prepared, and a plain, inexpensive uniform adopted.

An obstacle to the fullest success of the system lies in the limited remuneration which the law allows for such service, being only $5 per month for privates and $8 for officers. This sum is sufficient only among tribes who receive regular issues of rations. Among Indians who have learned to depend mainly on their own labor for subsistence it is looked upon as a poor exchange for the support which can be realized by working on their farms or by laboring for neighboring whites. The department should be allowed discretionary power to vary police salaries according to the condition and needs of tribes who have outgrown the ration system.

The police organization should be followed up by the adoption of a code of laws for Indians, and peace and good order among them will result.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIAN AGENCIES.

Very many of our Indian agencies are remote from telegraphic communication. For example, the Spotted Tail Agency is 88 miles from a telegraph-wire; the Red Cloud Agency is 18 miles from a telegraph office; the Osage Agency is 60 miles distant; the Pawnee Agency is more than 100 miles distant, and so with many others. The mail from Coffeyville,

Kans., the terminus of the telegraph-line to the Osage Agency, is carried but once a week; consequently, if a message is not sent by a special messenger, at a very considerable cost, it must lie over for the weekly mail. This renders the telegraphic service, so far as that agency is concerned, very nearly useless.

The distance of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency from telegraphic communication was a great obstacle in the way of a prompt suppression of the recent Cheyenne outbreak. The time required for communication with Washington was sufficient to enable the Indians to get out of the way of an immediate pursuit; and the cost of this outbreak alone to the government is more than sufficient to make a telegraphic connection with every Indian agency. It would be a wise economy to have telegraphic communication opened at once with all the larger Indian agencies. In most cases the Indians would cut and deliver the necessary poles, and the expense of the wire and setting the poles would not involve a large outlay.

NECESSITY FOR A WAREHOUSE IN THE WEST.

This bureau should have a large warehouse located at some convenient spot on the Missouri River, where a collection of wagons, harness, and agricultural implements of all kinds should be kept constantly in store, in order that when any of these articles are needed at an agency the want could be promptly supplied.

As it is the policy of the office to discourage open market purchases, and as agricultural implements bought in the open market in the vicinity of any of the agencies are very expensive, and the time required for the filling of an order and the delivery of the article is often an obstacle in the way of its use, by having a depot for such articles there would be greater facility in conducting the agricultural work for the support of the Indians.

INDIANS AT HAMPTON.

The Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Arapahoes who had been held as prisoners of war at St. Augustine, Fla., for the past three years were released in May last and brought back by the way of Norfolk, and the adults (40 in number) were sent to their home in the Indian Territory. Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., who had been detailed as their agent, interested himself with benevolent people at the North and succeeded in obtaining support sufficient to educate 18 of these youths at Hampton Normal Institute, Hampton, Va. Four were sent to Syracuse, N. Y., to be educated under Bishop Huntington's care.

On September 2, 1878, Captain Pratt was requested by this bureau to go to Dakota and secure 50 more scholars from among the Indian youth of the various tribes in Dakota. As the result he obtained from the Yankton Agency three girls and nine boys, from the Crow Creek Agency one girl and five boys, from the Lower Brulé Agency six boys, from the Fort

Berthold Agency four girls and nine boys, from the Standing Rock Agency one girl and three boys, and from the Cheyenne River Agency nine boys; and he was directed, in company with his wife, to take these children to Hampton. They arrived on the 5th day of November, and already give promise that the opportunity thus afforded them will not be lost.

In his report, which will be found on page 173, Captain Pratt states that he could with ease have secured three thousand Indian children for the school, so anxious are the parents to have their children educated. One Indian woman would not let her daughter go alone, and she therefore accompanied her, and remains at Hampton to watch over her.

The anxiety displayed by the Indians to have their children educated suggests the establishment of industrial schools of like character more convenient to the Indian population of the country, where their education might be carried forward on a more extensive scale.

CHANGES AMONG AGENCIES.

During the year several important changes in respect to agencies have taken place.

A reduction of two has been effected by the consolidation of the Winnebago and Omaha Agencies in Nebraska, and the Wichita and Kiowa and Comanche Agencies in the Indian Territory. It is intended to consolidate the Lemhi and Fort Hall Agencies in Idaho by removing to Fort Hall the 900 Indians who are unfavorably located at Lemhi.

The Union Agency was abolished by law on the 30th of June last. The interests of the service require that it be restored. The bureau needs to have some officer on the ground who can investigate and furnish information in regard to the various questions arising among the different tribes in the Indian Territory which come before this office for decision.

The Fort Belknap Agency has been re-established. It was discontinued in 1876, and the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines ordered to report at Fort Peck. The Gros Ventres, however, have steadily refused to join their old enemies the Yanktonnais at that point, and they, with a portion of the Assinaboines, are again allowed to receive supplies at Fort Belknap. That agency also includes the River Crows, who make their home in that vicinity, and decline all invitations of the Mountain Crows to settle with them on their reservation south of the Yellowstone.

The Mission and Hoopa Valley Agencies, in California, and the Moquis Pueblo Agency, in New Mexico, have also been re-established. Their discontinuance was caused by failure of Congress to appropriate for salaries of agents.

An agency for the Western Shoshones, in Nevada, has been created. A good reservation in Duck Valley, on both sides of the boundary line between Nevada and Idaho, was last year set apart for their benefit by executive order, the first opportunity ever afforded them for making per-

manent homes. Hitherto they have been homeless wanderers through Nevada, without incentive to industry, although some of the most enterprising have cultivated lands owned by whites. If they live up to their protestations, that all they want is a fair chance to support themselves, they will soon be able to report progress in civilization. Houses, schools, farming implements, seeds, and partial subsistence until crops can be raised, should be furnished by the government.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

This organization, composed of gentlemen of high standing and large business experience, renders valuable aid to the government by its constant oversight of the business of the bureau. All bids received for furnishing supplies and annuity goods undergo careful examination by the board, and no contracts are awarded without first receiving its approval. At the New York warehouse, the board employs its own clerks, who keep a complete and independent record of all goods received, inspected, and shipped, and have access to all books and papers kept by the department clerks. This double supervision affords the best possible protection against fraud, as well as against loose and irregular methods of doing business.

The members of the board also acquire a practical knowledge of the wants of Indians by visiting the various agencies in person; at the same time they examine the supplies on hand, and are thus enabled to certify positively that the articles purchased for Indians are received by them.

Such close and extensive supervision obliges a large majority of the commissioners to devote much valuable time to the Indian service, and when it is remembered that these services are rendered by them gratuitously, their opinions on questions of Indian management should be received with full confidence.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1878.

COMMISSION TO APPRAISE CHEROKEE LANDS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

A commission, consisting of Thomas P. Kennard, of Lincoln, Nebr., Ebenezer H. Topping, of Louisburgh, Kans., and Thomas E. Smith, of Paola, Kans., was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 30th of January, 1877, to appraise the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory, lying west of the 96th meridian of west longitude, and west of the land of the Osages ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under their treaty of July 19, 1866, for the settlement of friendly Indians, as provided in the fifth section of the Indian appropriation act of May 29, 1872. (17 Stats., p. 190.)

Instructions were issued to this commission on the 3d of March, 1877, to appraise by townships all the land lying east of the Indian meridian, and, if desirable, some few townships west of said meridian, but that much, if not all, of the country west of the Abilene cattle-trail and stage-road from Caldwell, Kans., to the forks of Turkey Creek and Cimarron River might be appraised in large areas at one price per acre. This commission remained in the field until July, 1877, when it was compelled, by reason of the excessive heat and drought, to adjourn till September 15, 1877. In the mean time Mr. Kennard resigned, and Mr. William N. Wilkerson, of West Line, Mo., was appointed by the Secretary, under date of September 8, 1877, to fill the vacancy, and instructed to join the commission at Wichita, Kans., on the 15th of September, for the completion of the field-work.

The commission reassembled at Wichita, Kans., on the 17th day of September, 1877, to renew their labors in the field. They completed their work, returning to Wichita on the 9th day of November, and on the 12th day of December following submitted their report to this office, which will be found herewith on page 162. From that report it appears that they appraised 574,576.05 acres at a total valuation of \$2,711,923.40¾, being an average of 41¼ cents per acre.

In this appraisement are included 230,014.04 acres which were set apart for the Pawnee Indians; they were appraised at a total value of \$137,781.44¼, being about an average of 59⅘ cents per acre.

The fifth section of the act of May 29, 1872, authorizing the appraisement of these lands, required that the appraisement, when completed, should be reported to Congress. This was done by department letter of May 9, 1878, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs May 15, 1878, and ordered to be printed, since which time no action appears to have been taken in the matter.

COMMISSION TO APPRAISE KANSAS INDIAN LANDS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1876 (19 Stat., 74), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to appoint a commission of three persons to reappraise all of the unsold lands of the Kansas or Kaw Indians, in the State of Kansas, if he should be satisfied that said lands were appraised at more than their present cash value

by the former commission, and if the Indians should give their assent to such reappraisement.

The Indians, on the 31st of May, 1877, agreed to the reappraisement of their lands upon condition that the three appraisers should be nominated respectively by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the superintendent of the Central superintendency, and the agent for the Osages. In accordance with such nominations United States Indian Agents M. H. Newlin and H. W. Jones, and Thomas S. Huffaker, of Kansas, were appointed members of the commission.

Pursuant to instructions from the Indian Office dated November 30, 1877, they proceeded to Kansas and entered upon their duties. Their work has not yet been completed.

STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE METHODS OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Commissioner.
Chief clerk.
Five chiefs of division.
Stenographer.
Forty clerks and copyists.
Two assistant messengers.
One laborer.

The business of the Indian Bureau is carried on in five divisions, as follows, viz:

THE FINANCE DIVISION.
THE ACCOUNTS DIVISION.
THE LAND DIVISION.
THE CIVILIZATION AND EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.
THE FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION.

The chief clerk has supervision over the whole, under the administration of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The following statements show in detail the character and extent of the business which comes before the Indian Bureau, and the manner in which it is transacted in each division.

FINANCE DIVISION.

This division has charge of all financial affairs pertaining to the Indian service, acts upon all questions relating to contracts for supplies and annuity goods for Indians, and the transportation thereof; settles all special accounts for goods, supplies, &c., and makes payment for the same; remits funds to the disbursing officers of the bureau, and conducts all correspondence relating to goods, supplies, &c., and the financial affairs generally of the Indian Office.

In treating of the manner and methods of conducting the "financial" branch of the bureau, it is deemed proper and expedient, both for convenience and in order that the matters hereinafter set forth may be clearly and thoroughly understood, to make the following classification, viz:

I. Purchase of supplies, &c.
II. Settlement of claims or accounts arising under contracts or by open-market transactions.
III. Remittances to disbursing officers of the bureau.
IV. Records of appropriations and expenditures, contracts, &c.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLEIS, ETC.

Prior to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, which provided that thereafter no purchases of goods, supplies, &c., the cost of which should exceed one thousand

dollars, to be paid for from moneys appropriated by said act, should be made except after previous advertisement and contract therefor, large discretion was exercised by the bureau in its purchases for the Indian service. Little regard, in this respect, was paid to then existing laws, and large open-market purchases were frequently made under the "exigency" clause, which did not limit transactions of that character to any specific sum.

Subsequent to the date of said act, the method of purchasing goods, supplies, &c., for Indians has more nearly conformed to the law, but not until the present year has it been fully complied with. At the annual letting in June last contracts were made as far as practicable for all goods and supplies which would be needed during the current fiscal year.

By the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., p. 200, sec. 6), the open-market limit was increased to two thousand dollars, in the case of an emergency, and by the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stats., p. 293, sec. 2), this discretion was further extended so as to permit of purchases in open market to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in the case of an exigency to an amount not in excess of three thousand dollars. This last-named law was re-enacted by the act of May 27, 1878, and the bureau is conducting its transactions in the matter of purchases entirely in accordance therewith, only in extreme cases availing itself of the three-thousand-dollar limit referred to.

The following is the method of letting contracts for the Indian service:

After due advertisement, upon authority previously obtained from the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the act of July 15, 1870 (section 3828, Revised Statutes), inviting proposals to furnish annuity goods, supplies, &c., the quantities to be furnished being based upon estimates previously submitted by the various agents of the Indian service, the needs of the Indians, and existing treaty obligations, and the amount of money provided by Congress available for the purpose, sealed bids, in all cases when practicable accompanied by samples of the articles proposed to be furnished, are received and deposited publicly, in the presence of the bidder or other person presenting it, in a box locked and sealed, made especially for the purpose, until the time specified for opening of bids. At the proper time said box is opened in the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, representatives of the Interior Department (these latter being designated by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior), and the usual large assemblage of interested persons who attend the annual letting of contracts for the Indian service. The bids are then taken from said box, one at a time, and read publicly by the Commissioner or members of the Board of Indian Commissioners; thence they are passed to clerks to be numbered, recorded, and abstracted, after which the officers named, with the abstracts of bids and the samples before them (said samples being divested of all marks that could reveal ownership, and having already been subjected to the scrutiny and examination of reputable and competent inspectors, experts selected for their technical knowledge of the various kinds of goods offered, appointed for the purpose *after* the bids are opened,) make the awards of contracts.

After the awards have been made, contracts are prepared for execution by the successful bidders, which contracts, after receiving the signature of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the necessary bonds for the faithful performance thereof, are forwarded to the executive committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners for their action thereon, as required by law; whence they are passed to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval; thence they are returned to this office for record, after which they are forwarded to the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for file, copies thereof being transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for his information, as required by the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Statutes, p. 450, sec. 7), and to the several agents of this bureau, to whom the supplies covered thereby are to be shipped.

Immediately after the approval of the contract by the proper authorities, and the execution of a bond with proper sureties, shipments of goods, supplies, &c., are ordered. Such articles as flour, corn, wheat, sugar, coffee, &c., which are purchased in large quantities, and usually at points remote from the place of making contracts, are inspected before shipment by competent persons appointed for that purpose, by comparison with the samples upon which the contracts were awarded; and in all cases a strict compliance with the terms of the contract as to the quality, &c., is required of contractors. In the case of annuity goods, clothing, blankets, and other articles, which are in most cases deliverable by contractors in New York City, the contractors are required to deliver said articles at the warehouse of this bureau in that city, where the said articles are inspected by reputable experts appointed for that duty, by comparison with the samples upon which the contracts were based, and the quantities are carefully compared with the invoices; thence the said goods are turned over to bonded transporters of the bureau for delivery at their several points of destination.

To insure greater security in the delivery at the agencies of the goods purchased and shipped, each package is stamped by the inspector with his name, and is given a number which must correspond with a number on the invoice of the articles furnished; a copy of this invoice is forwarded by the first mail after shipment of the goods to

the agent for whom they are intended, in order that he may compare quantities, &c., of articles received with the articles invoiced.

These arrangements in detail in the matter of awarding contracts, and the inspection and shipment of goods received thereunder, serve to protect the department from both fraud and error. Great care has been taken to insure the delivery at the several agencies of the goods intended for them, and it is certain that in future exchanges of goods or supplies while *en route* will not occur.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OR ACCOUNTS.

Great improvement has been effected within the past few years in the manner of the settlement and payment of accounts for goods, supplies, services, &c. Formerly all payments of this class of accounts were made by the superintendents and Indian agents, except for the goods, &c., purchased at the annual letting of contracts, which covered only a portion of the yearly purchases. About the commencement of the fiscal year 1877 (July 1, 1876), the system of making payment through the office for all goods, &c., was adopted, excepting in isolated cases where the interests of the service were better subserved by direct payment through its agents. Additional checks and safeguards were originated and carried into effect in the matter of the inspection of and receiving and receipting for supplies, until now it is impossible, without detection, for improper or false payments to be made.

In the payment for supplies furnished under contracts, excepting for articles deliverable at agencies by contractors, the contractor must furnish invoices in duplicate of the articles delivered, to which must be attached the certificate of the bureau inspector to the effect that the articles enumerated thereon (describing the packages by numbers and marks) are equal in quality to the samples upon which the contract was awarded, and he must also furnish the receipt of the transportation contractor for the packages covered by said invoices, describing the same by numbers and weight. Upon presentation of these invoices the contractor's account is adjusted by the Indian Office, the quantities and prices of articles being compared by the examining clerk with the record of the original contract; if found correct, the same is "jacketed" and submitted to the Commissioner for his signature, after receiving which the account is recorded in the "Special Accounts" record; thence it is forwarded to the executive committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners (in whose office is a record of all contracts) for examination and the necessary action required of them by law, with a view to their approval or otherwise; thence the said account is transmitted by said committee to the Secretary of the Interior for his examination and action thereon, after which the same is returned to this office and a record made on the "Special Accounts" book, before referred to, of the action of the executive committee and the Secretary of the Interior. The account is then passed by this office to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for adjustment, by whom the same, with his findings thereon, is forwarded to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for examination, as required by section 273 of the Revised Statutes, who certifies the balance due, and upon whose certificate a requisition on the Secretary of the Interior for said balance is issued by this office; who, in turn, makes requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of the said account.

In the case of deliveries by contractors at agencies other forms are used, as follows, viz:

"Receipt" of agent.
"Certificate" of inspector.
Weigher's "return."

Upon which, properly filled out and signed by the receiving, inspecting, and weighing officers, payments are made as hereinbefore described.

Payments for articles purchased in "open market" by agents of the bureau are made after the manner before set forth (all accounts of whatever character undergoing the same process of settlement), upon certified vouchers (duplicates) accompanied by duplicate invoices and transporter's receipts, where articles purchased are not delivered by the seller at the agency.

By a rule of the department, agents of the bureau are required to obtain authority from the head of the department before purchasing any supplies required for the Indian service, except in the case of an absolute emergency or exigency, when necessary articles may be purchased in *small quantities*; but in such cases a good and sufficient explanation (of which this office is the judge) is required to accompany the vouchers presented for payment, fully setting forth the special exigency that made the purchase necessary before obtaining authority.

REMITTANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Advances of public funds are made only to bonded officers of the bureau and officers of the Army detailed for duty under the Indian Department, who are required to sub-

mit quarterly estimates of the sums that will be necessary to conduct the service at the several agencies within the period covered by their estimates. Funds for the payment of money annuities arising under treaty stipulations are remitted at the commencement of the fiscal year, except in the case of semi-annual payments, when the funds required to make the same are forwarded in the fall and spring of the year. In all other cases the sums advanced are limited to the amount actually required to pay the agents and employés' salaries, said amounts being based upon the sum set apart for that purpose at the several agencies, by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with section 5 of the act of March 3, 1875 (Statutes, 18, p. 449), a small amount necessary to pay traveling expenses of the agents and contingent expenses of their agencies, and, in some cases, the amount necessary to pay for supplies in small quantities, the purchase of which by the agents has already been authorized by the department.

RECORDS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONTRACTS, ETC.

The system of accounting for moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian Department is very rigid and complete. The record of appropriations under existing treaty obligations with Indians requires the use of nine large ledgers, in which are kept full and complete accounts of all receipts and disbursements of public funds appropriated for the various tribes of Indians. These accounts include not only a record of moneys appropriated by Congress, but also of receipts and disbursements arising from interest collected on bonds held by the government for the benefit of Indian tribes, and from the sale of Indian lands. Copies of all requisitions issued for funds are kept in books prepared especially for that purpose, which show the amount drawn from the Treasury, to whom paid, and the character of the supplies furnished or service performed; or, if advances to disbursing officers, to whom and for what purpose.

Besides the foregoing, the following records are kept in the Finance Division of the Indian Bureau: Of all contracts for the Indian service, whether for supplies, services, or otherwise; of all property, whether purchased under contract or in open market, when payment therefor is made through this office and the Treasury Department; of all accounts paid through the office and the Treasury; record, in detail, of all advances to disbursing officers, showing the appropriation from and the objects for which the funds are remitted, together with the amounts thereof; register of letters received for action by the division, and of all correspondence emanating from it.

The manner of accounting by disbursing officers for funds advanced, and by agents for property purchased by or shipped and transferred to them, will be found under the title-head of "Accounts," wherein is described in detail the methods of payments for services rendered and articles purchased, and of issuing and disposing of goods, supplies, &c.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

This division has charge of all cash and property accounts of Indian agents and other disbursing officers of the Indian Bureau, and examines and audits the same preparatory to their final settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury; determines all questions relative to the quantities and distribution of supplies, and has supervision over all employés at the agencies, including Indian police.

The plan or system pursued to secure a proper accounting from the agents and officers above alluded to, for public funds and property intrusted to their care, is set forth in detail as follows:

I.—THE CASH ACCOUNTS.

No funds are placed to the credit of any agent or disbursing officer of this bureau (except in the case of Army officers acting as agents) until they have filed a satisfactory bond, ample in amount, and secured on unincumbered real estate in value at least double the amount of the bond. When funds are remitted to an agent, he is furnished with a tabular statement showing the several heads of appropriation to which the funds belong, and instructed as to the purposes to which they may be applied. An account is then opened with him in this office, where he is charged with all funds placed to his credit, under each appropriation, and credited with the several amounts expended, as shown by his accounts, when examined and adjusted by this office.

By the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Sts., p. 450), each agent is required to keep a book of itemized receipts and expenditures, and a record of all contracts at each agency, open for inspection at all times, to those properly authorized to inspect the same, and to forward a transcript thereof to the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs immediately at the close of each quarter. The records to be kept in this book have been extended by official order to include not only cash transactions, as contemplated in the law, but the receipts, issues, and expenditures of property also,

the transcript of which enables the office to see at a glance what has been done during the past quarter, and when the several transactions took place. When the agent's regular quarterly accounts are received, if they do not correspond with the detailed statement purporting to have been taken from the book above referred to, it is a proper subject for inquiry and explanation.

The quarterly cash account of an Indian agent consists of an account current, upon which he takes up on the credit side all moneys received from the government or from other sources, and enters on the debit side the aggregates of expenditure as shown by the abstracts of disbursement. These abstracts show the funds on hand and received during the quarter, under each head of appropriation, and the several vouchers of his account are entered thereon in numerical order, and the amount of the voucher carried to the column of appropriation under which it is properly disbursed. The totals of the disbursements under the various heads deducted from the corresponding totals on hand and received, leave the several balances applicable to the succeeding quarter.

In the examination of a cash-account, the "examiner" first ascertains that the agent has taken up thereon all the moneys placed to his credit as shown by the books of this office.

There are two classes of expenditures by agents, viz, payments to employés and for purchases for use of the agency or Indians. In neither of these cases is the agent allowed credit for any but authorized disbursements; no payments to employés for regular or temporary service being allowed, except to those authorized by the Secretary of the Interior and properly reported on "Reports of employés," in accordance with section 5 of the act of March 3, 1875 (Stat., vol. 18, p. 449), and approved by this office; no expenditures for purchases being allowed unless said purchases have been authorized by the department. This authority must be previously obtained, except in cases of purchases made under special exigency, a full report of which, clearly establishing the fact that a *bona-fide* emergency existed, must be submitted to the department and approved thereby, before they can be allowed in the agent's accounts. It is not sufficient authority for any expenditure that funds were remitted to an agent for certain general purposes, but he is required to submit itemized estimates of all purchases desired, and to obtain specific approval of the same. It will be seen that no expenditure, no matter of what nature or of how small an amount, that is unauthorized can fail of detection and suspension or disallowance, for it is required that each voucher shall state the date of authority, which statement is always verified in this office by the "examiner," so that it is impossible for a single dollar to be expended by the agent without the sanction of the department.

II.—THE PROPERTY-ACCOUNTS.

Purchases once made, the agents are held to an equally strict accountability for the property received, whether purchased by themselves or by this office, and they are required to render a "Return of property," showing thereon every article received, and the disposition made of the same. This report shows only the aggregate of receipts and disbursements, and, for convenience in examining, is accompanied by several abstracts showing the transactions in detail, as follows:

Abstract A.

This abstract shows all articles purchased and paid for by the agent, and for which he has issued certified vouchers, to be paid by this office, and is easily verified, so far as the purchases are paid for by him, by the vouchers in his cash-account above referred to; and those for which certified vouchers were issued, by the vouchers, which would be held in this office unsettled, and no payment made thereon, until the purchases had been taken up by him.

Abstract B.

Upon this abstract appear all articles purchased and paid for by this office on certified vouchers or receipts issued by the agent, and which do not appear in the agent's cash-account. This applies to annuity-goods, subsistence and other supplies purchased in open market or contracted for by the office. This abstract is verified by the records of this office, a book being kept in which is entered all property purchased by the office and consigned to each agency, and, as in the case of Abstract A, all property delivered to the agent, and not taken up by him, is charged against him in the adjustment of his account.

Abstract C.

This abstract is an exhibit of all articles manufactured or produced in any manner at the agency, all increase of agency stock, and, in short, any property that may have come into the agent's hands from any outside source during the quarter. Not only is the agent required to certify to the correctness of this report, but it must also be sustained by the certificate of each and every employé, that it is a true exhibit of the receipts so far as relates to his branch of the service.

Abstract D.

This abstract shows all property issued to Indians. The law requires that issues shall be made to heads of families and not to tribes or bands, and the office requires the receipt of each head of family, or individual Indian not the head of a family, to be taken for the articles issued to them: and the issues, and the signing of the receipts to be certified to by the interpreter and, at least, two disinterested witnesses. In order to carry out this plan, three forms of vouchers are furnished agents, numbered 1, 2, and 3; any one or all of them may be used at an agency as circumstances require. These vouchers show in detail exactly what is issued to, and received by, each head of family or individual Indian. Voucher 1 is for occasional issues of annuity goods and articles furnished the Indian service, and is used principally at those agencies where no regular issues are made, but supplies, &c., are given to aged, sick, and helpless Indians. Voucher 2 is used at those agencies where, by treaty stipulations, the annuities are issued annually, in one issue, and where it is provided that the issue shall be witnessed by a military officer detailed for the purpose, whose certificate also appears on the voucher in addition to the other witnesses, and whose report in the case is filed in the agent's accounts. Voucher 3 is for the regular weekly issues of supplies in accordance with the established ration, and is to be complete in all respects as indicated in the certificates printed upon each voucher.

A census is taken at each agency at the beginning of each fiscal year, and to save clerical labor the names of the Indians are printed upon voucher 3, the one used for weekly issues. Changes, as they occur, are added in writing by the agent, and new lists are printed when the changes render it necessary. No vouchers are accepted unless they fully meet the requirements indicated in the form, and in the certificates thereon. The totals of each issue are brought to Abstract D. The vouchers are made in triplicate, and immediately at the close of the issue (weekly or otherwise) one copy is forwarded to this office, thus removing any chance for manipulation of these receipts for any purpose whatever, upon making up the quarterly returns. There is also furnished to agents an "Issue-book" to be kept at the agency, open for inspection at all times, to contain a detailed record of each and every issue. At all agencies where subsistence is regularly issued, the agent is required to furnish weekly supply reports showing the quantity of each article on hand at beginning of week, the quantity received and issued during week, and the balance remaining at the close. These reports are recorded in a book for the purpose kept in this office, and as the number of rations and the number of Indians to whom issues were made must appear, any over-issue or other irregularity is at once noted and explanation required.

Abstract E.

This abstract shows the quantities of subsistence sold to employés, and the value of the same. No rations are issued to employés, but at agencies where subsistence is furnished by the government for the Indians, each employé is sold and must pay the agent for at least one ration, and permission is given to sell a sufficient quantity of the articles comprising the ration to employés for the subsistence of their families, at the contract price, adding cost of transportation. The quantities sold are brought to this abstract, and the aggregate of moneys received is carried to the agent's cash-account, as proceeds of sales of subsistence to employés. This abstract is a check upon itself, as the value of the property sold and the amount of money taken up by the agent must of course agree.

Abstract F.

This abstract shows all articles expended, worn out, &c., at the agency, and it must be sustained by certificates showing opposite each article the manner in which it was disposed of, and, for everything except his own office property, stationery, &c., the agent is required to furnish the certificate of each employé under whose immediate supervision the articles were expended, as to the correctness of the same.

In addition to the foregoing, agents are required to furnish affidavits of one or more disinterested parties in explanation of all loss of stock or other property lost or destroyed, by accident or otherwise, and that such loss was occasioned by no lack or care on the part of the agent or his assistants.

A return of medical property is also furnished.

As will be seen by the foregoing, a complete chain of evidence is established and required for all money or property received, from the time it comes into the hands of the agent until regularly and finally disposed of; and this evidence is not only that of the agent, but also includes all other evidence that is obtainable upon the reservation.

It is often asserted that no set of papers furnishes a complete check to fraudulent transactions, and that they can always be so used as to mislead the accounting officers in the settlement of an account; but it is believed that those now composing the cash and property accounts of an Indian agent are as full and complete as any that have yet been devised. Under the system now in operation, the possibility of perpetrating frauds upon the government or the Indians, and continuing to do so for any length

of time, is reduced to the minimum. With the books required to be kept always open to inspection at the agency, and the books kept at this office, with the number and variety of reports, other than the quarterly accounts required to be rendered, all of which have more or less bearing upon the accounts, and which go to the "examiner" for consideration in connection with them, fraudulent practices are certain to be brought to light unless there be perjury by the agent, false statements by each and every person whose name appears upon the papers, collusion between the agent and all of his employés and with the United States Indian inspector (who may visit the agency at any time), and gross negligence or collusion upon the part of the Indian Office in Washington.

There are seventy-four agents, each rendering quarterly cash and property accounts. These are required to be forwarded within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter. When received they are registered and receipt acknowledged to agent, and the Second Auditor of the Treasury advised of their reception. They are taken up for examination in the order in which received.

There are at present seven "examiners" employed upon the examination of accounts. The examination is carefully and thoroughly made, each item of expenditure of cash or property being closely scanned to ascertain if in accordance with law and regulations of the department. If not so found, a suspension or disallowance of the amount involved is noted, and upon completing the examination these "remarks" are signed by the "examiner" and the examination submitted to the Commissioner for approval. When approved an accurate record of the examination is entered upon the books of the division, and a copy of the suspensions and disallowances immediately sent to the agent for such explanation as he may desire to make, or for such additional evidence as he may wish to present. The accounts are now passed to the Board of Indian Commissioners for supervision and action as required by law, after which the board transmits them to the department, the action of the Secretary of the Interior completing the administrative examination. The accounts are then returned to this office by the department, and a further record is made of the action of the board and the Secretary. The amounts expended from each appropriation, as shown by the accounts, are now credited to the agent upon the books of the office by the bookkeeper of this division and the accounts forwarded to the accounting officers of the Treasury for final settlement.

The accounts of special agents at large, inspectors, and other disbursing officers, take the same course as above described.

In making examinations "examiners" are governed by the "Instructions to Superintendents and Indian Agents" of July 1, 1877 (now being revised), and the established rule to be followed is that all transactions embraced in the accounts of agents must be supported by the highest obtainable evidence.

III.—AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

Section 5 of the act of March 3, 1875 (U. S. Stats., vol. 18, p. 449), provides that the number and kind of employés at Indian agencies shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and none others shall be employed, and fixes the limit to be paid for salaries of employés at any one agency at $6,000, except that by special authority the amount may be increased to $10,000. This division supervises and controls all matters relating to employés, submits all questions pertaining thereto to the department for the authority required by law, and keeps a complete and accurate record, in a book for the purpose, of the entire force, notes all changes as they occur, and conducts all correspondence in connection therewith.

The appointments of Indian police authorized by Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1879, approved May 27, 1878, are also supervised and a record kept of them in this division.

It is the policy of the department to enforce regular labor among Indians, in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875 (U. S. Stats., vol. 18, p. 449), and to control this matter by withholding luxuries, such as coffee, tea, sugar, and tobacco, from those who will not labor, and increasing in some measure the quantities to those who by labor render themselves worthy of them. The scope of this plan is clearly set forth in office circulars of March 1 and 25, 1878, and its direction has to a considerable extent increased the work of this division.

All correspondence pertaining to the accountability of agents for public funds and property placed in their hands is conducted in this division and a permanent record thereof kept in a book for the purpose.

THE LAND DIVISION.

This division has charge of all the Indian lands in the United States, and is the law division of the office.

LANDS.

The number of existing Indian reservations is 143, embracing an aggregate area in round numbers of 151,000,000 acres. They are found within the limits of twelve States and nine Territories, and are located, some in the midst of cultivated communities and surrounded by the highest types of civilization, others beyond the confines of enlightened society and remote from any correct moral influence.

Indian reservations are created and their boundaries defined in four different modes:

1st. By treaties, conventions, and agreements with the various tribes.

2d. By acts of Congress.

3d. By executive orders.

4th. By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

The treaties, conventions, and agreements relating to Indian lands concluded since the adoption of the Federal Constitution number 652, under all of which questions arise, with more or less frequency, for determination here.

The public and private acts and joint resolutions of Congress creating, recognizing, defining, modifying, regulating, disposing of, or otherwise affecting Indian lands number 230, to a large proportion of which occasional and in many cases frequent reference is necessary to determine the rights and claims inuring under them.

The number of executive orders, signed by the President in all cases, which have been issued creating Indian reservations, defining their boundaries, decreasing their areas, or restoring lands so reserved to the public domain, is about 150, all of which were prepared in this division, forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, with reports showing the necessity or expediency of such action, returned after signature, and kept upon the files of the division.

There is but one regularly recognized Indian reservation which owes its existence solely to an order of the Secretary of the Interior, that of the Chehalis in Washington Territory.

The tenure of Indian lands is a matter of daily importance in the proper discharge of the duties of the office. The title of the Cherokees, and some other civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, is a base or qualified fee, determinable upon the extinction of the respective tribe, or permanent abandonment of the reservation. The Senecas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and certain other fragments of tribal organizations in New York hold by similar tenures. The title of Indians upon ordinary treaty reservations is a tenancy for life, with the rights and incidents appertaining to such tenure; while upon reservations created by act of Congress such title depends mainly upon the terms of the act itself. The occupants of reservations created by executive order, or by direction of the Secretary, are mere tenants at will, and possess no permanent right to the lands upon which they are temporarily permitted to remain. The consideration of these diverse tenures, the rights, claims, and controversies growing out of them, and the varied action required thereby, all devolve upon this division.

To the Cherokees, and certain other civilized tribes, patents have issued in the names of the respective tribal organizations, with the qualifications and restrictions to which reference has already been made. These patented reservations, however, are still under the constant supervision of the office, and present numerous, highly important, and exceedingly difficult questions for decision.

Railway companies have received grants of right of way through them, and have used timber, stone, and other material, in the construction of their lines. Rights and claims to compensation therefor, and to damages, direct and consequential, resulting from the opening up of these great thoroughfares of travel and commerce, have arisen, and are constantly presenting themselves for consideration and determination by this bureau.

By treaties and agreements with some of the civilized tribes the government has reserved the right to locate other peaceable Indians upon portions of their immense reservations. Preliminary to such locations the lands to be used for that purpose are segregated from the others, appraised, and their transfer to such new use effected by, or under instructions from, this division. Its action in this regard has extended to areas, so segregated and appraised, which aggregate several million acres.

The quasi independent and semi-sovereign status of the civilized tribes render their proper management more difficult than in the case of Indians upon ordinary treaty reservations. They sometimes claim and attempt to exercise the jurisdiction of authoritatively and finally determining questions of citizenship and expatriation among themselves, which are of the very essence of sovereignty and involve its highest prerogatives. Their legal relations as tribes and subordinate nationalities forbid the possession of the powers so claimed, and a wise public policy must absolutely prohibit

them as promotive of internal discord and injustice, destructive of the principle of subordination to the authority of the United States, and violative of rights and principles sacredly guaranteed in treaties with the Federal Government. The restriction of the unwarranted powers thus asserted, and the determination, under treaties, laws, judicial and executive decisions and rulings, and general fundamental principles of all the questions and controversies so arising, necessarily belong here.

The advancement of any people in civilization, with its accompanying complex business relations and new problems in social life, enhances the importance and increases the difficulty of a just and proper appreciation and administration of the general legal principles applicable from time to time to its progressively changing condition. As the Indian tribes, abandoning their primitive condition, assume the habiliments, adopt the customs, and claim the privileges of a higher civilization, the problems presented by this new order of things become not only more difficult of determination, but place themselves outside the domain of precedent, and require distinct, independent, and original decision and action. The Indians belonging to the tribes denominated "civilized" are in this transition state, and they, with others following in their footsteps, require from this office a control and jurisdiction the details of which can follow no precedent, because none exists. The varying titles of Indians upon the different classes of reservations present questions of almost daily recurrence which require prompt decision and speedy action here. As heretofore stated, bands of Indians upon ordinary treaty reservations hold their lands by a tenure equivalent in legal effect to a tenancy for life. They are not permitted to cut timber for sale or speculation, but only for fuel, building, and fencing purposes, or to clear forest-land for cultivation. Of the timber cut solely for the last-named purpose, they may sell such surplus as may not be required for use upon the premises. Indians living upon reservations have in general the right to cut hay for the use of their live stock, but are invested with no proprietorship in such spontaneous products of the soil as will authorize them to charge and receive compensation for hay cut and used by white persons thereto duly empowered by the Government of the United States. The same rule is equally applicable to timber upon Indian reservations. The military, when stationed at a post within an Indian reservation, have the right to cut and use timber and hay to an amount sufficient for their necessities, without liability to make payment therefor to the Indians, or to any person in their behalf. No persons except Indians, officers of the Indian service, and the military are authorized to cut timber or hay upon such reservations, and the rights in that regard of said excepted classes are carefully limited and restricted as stated above. All other individuals who cut, or attempt to cut, timber or hay upon these reservations are intruders and criminals, subject not only to apprehension and removal and to punishment for returning, but to fine and imprisonment for the trespasses in question, which are treated as misdemeanors under the law. Neither the Indians nor any other persons have in general any right to open mines or quarry stone upon reservations, except, perhaps, in a few cases where the object may be to secure stone for building purposes, coal for fuel, and petroleum for light. A very cursory glance at the varied and sometimes antagonistic rights, interests, obligations, and duties just stated will suffice to show the difficulties to be surmounted in determining, harmonizing, asserting, and enforcing them, all of which must be done by or under the direction of this division.

Under the provisions of various treaties, Indians of different tribes have the right to make selections of tracts of land of varying areas, in accordance with established rules and prescribed instructions, to receive certificates of allotment, and finally, upon most of the reservations, patents in fee-simple therefor. The preliminary investigation and decision of the legal status, as regards rights to allotments of each reservation, the instructions under which selections and allotments are made, the preparation of lists and documents upon which patents are issued by the General Land Office, the transmission and delivery of such patents, and the determination of all controversies and conflicting claims in regard thereto, all belong here.

In the majority of cases such patents do not carry with them an unrestricted power of alienation, but require the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior to any transfer or conveyance of such lands. This approval is based upon his satisfaction with the fairness of the transaction, the adequacy of the consideration, the expediency of the sale, or the competency of the grantor to decide that question, all of which facts must be shown by papers, documents, and certificates from the proper parties, duly authenticated, and free from fraud or suspicious surroundings. All this is done under certain prescribed regulations, varying with the different tribes. The preparation of these regulations, the examination of the deeds or conveyances executed thereunder, the rejection of such of them as fail to conform thereto, the recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior for approval of such as appear regular and free from objection, the record and transmission of the approved deeds, and the entire correspondence relative to the whole subject, pertain exclusively to this division.

Under many treaties lands are reserved or granted to individuals by name, with the right to receive patents therefor. All questions and duties in reference to such reservations and grants, except the issue of patents, are determined and performed here.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., p. 420), Indians who have abandoned or may hereafter abandon their tribal relations, are authorized to enter homesteads and receive patents for the lands so entered, with a restriction upon the power of alienation. The greater part of the responsibility and much of the labor arising from this class of cases devolve upon this bureau.

Many extensive reservations are ceded to the government by Indians in trust that they shall be sold and the proceeds applied to the benefit of such Indians. In these cases an appraisement of the lands is involved, the instructions for which, the examination of the returns thereof, the recommendations for approval, the record of the immense tracts so appraised, the preparation of copies, and the entire correspondence regarding the same, are all the work of the Land Division.

By virtue of various treaty provisions, half-breeds belonging to different bands of Indians, mainly Chippewas and Sioux, became entitled to scrip in lieu of their right to locate certain lands in place. The investigation of claims to such scrip, the issue thereof to proper claimants, th recording and transmission of the same, all inquiries into alleged abuses and frauds connected therewith, the re-examination of unsatisfactory cases, and the rejection of claims not clearly established, with all duties incidental to the foregoing, belong here.

Every bill originating in either the Senate or House of Representatives which affects in any degree Indian lands, or any claims arising from or connected with them, is referred here for examination and report, and in a large number of cases such bills are prepared in this division in the shape in which they finally become laws. In many instances, bills of this character which have passed both houses come here by reference from the President, for report as to the justice or propriety of his approval thereof.

Nearly every treaty, convention, or agreement which has ever been concluded with an Indian tribe, has had relation, in part at least, to lands or claims connected therewith. Consequently, the instructions to commissioners appointed to treat with Indians, are, in almost every instance, prepared here, and all correspondence connected therewith conducted by the Land Division.

All questions relating to the selection of reservations, changes of their boundaries, increase or diminution of the areas thereof, discontinuance of the same, removal of Indians from one point to another, and consolidation of the different bands or tribes, belong wholly or partly here, and originate in this division.

It is charged with the custody of duplicate plats, and full field-note records of the immense areas surveyed as Indian reservations, and of complete tract books showing the subdivisional descriptions of all such surveyed lands, together with the disposition of each tract.

It is also charged with the care and safe-keeping not only of the foregoing, but of all other records, files, diagrams, treaties, documents, or papers of every character or description whatsoever, relating to Indian lands, and with the further responsibility and labor of furnishing exemplifications of such records and files to proper parties for legitimate purposes, and upon due application therefor. The records in question which are in the custody of this division number several hundred, while the papers found upon its permanent files amount to many thousands. A large proportion of these records and files are of incalculable value, and if lost, destroyed, or mutilated could not be restored or supplied; hence the evident necessity of the utmost care in their safe-keeping.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities heretofore indicated, numerous miscellaneous questions arise constantly, and inquiries are propounded in regard to lands or to rights, claims, or controversies immediately or remotely connected therewith; all of which must be investigated, acted upon, or answered, as the case may require, by the Land Division. These inquiries come from other bureaus and departments of the government and from official and private persons, and are so widely varied as to admit of no general classification.

LAW.

The legal duties required of this division are grave, responsible, and manifold, and defy accurate classification. Such of them as relate exclusively to lands or cognate questions have been briefly and partially indicated in the foregoing pages. Indians occupy an anomalous position in this country. Their tribes are domestic, dependent nations, invested with a few of the attributes of sovereignty, but destitute of all its higher and more important characteristics and powers. Individual Indians are not citizens of the United States, and not foreigners. They are not within the purview of the Federal laws upon the subject of naturalization, and can only be clothed with the privileges and prerogatives of citizenship by treaty or act of Congress. They are sometimes in individual cases recognized or adopted by a few of the States as quasi citizens thereof; but even this relation is ignored by the Federal Government in dealing with them, and they are relegated to the undefined and indefinable legal status indicated above. They cannot sue or be sued under the judiciary act of 1789, and only get into the Federal courts as civil litigants in occasional instances by favor of special laws.

Indians in the Indian country are not punishable by any law for crimes committed against the persons or property of each other. These offenses are left to the penalties of tribal usage, which generally involve personal vengeance or pecuniary satisfaction for the wrong committed. Sometimes flagrantly troublesome offenders, who may have been guilty of the gravest crimes, are subjected to the farce of a few weeks' or months' arbitrary imprisonment in an agency guard-house or military fort. But while the Indian is not punishable for the commission upon his countrymen of any of the higher grades of crime, the laws relating to forgery, bigamy, and certain other offenses against public justice and morality are expressly extended over him. He may kill an Indian woman without excuse or provocation, and he thereby violates no Federal law; but if he marries instead of killing her, having a former wife living, he is subject to arraignment, trial, and punishment by the courts of the United States for bigamy.

A great many things are forbidden to the Indian, the doing of which, though in violation of established legal principles, and of express instructions, cannot be punished criminally nor restrained by civil judicial process, simply for want of courts and a code of laws to meet the case. In these cases there only remains the general supervisory and controlling paternal and police authority of the government to be exercised through the agent or by the military. In some instances Indians are subject to the control and punishment provided by United States statutes, in a few others to the limited jurisdiction of State or Terriorial tribunals, and in a great many other cases to no civilized punitive control whatsoever.

White persons are punishable for all offenses committed in the Indian country, while for depredations upon the mails, introduction and sale of liquor, and certain other kindred crimes, all persons found guilty thereof, without regard to race or color, are subject to the penalties of the law.

Questions of guardianship of minors, or of persons *non compos mentis*, of the settlement of estates of decedents, of the reclamation of property stolen or illegally sold, of remedies for trespass, and of the general assertion and protection of all the rights of Indians, belong to this division, and require almost daily attention.

The authority of agents over whites and Indians upon the reservations under their control, their duties and powers in the adjustment of the rights and protection of the interests of all, and the extent to which any other jurisdiction may intervene in matters claimed to be within the scope of their official duties, are subjects requiring frequent consideration and action here.

All claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions, and bounty-lands, by reason of military service of Indians, are prosecuted for the claimants by this division, and a record of all such claims is kept here, showing each step taken therein and the final determination thereof by the Pension Office.

No contract with any tribe or with individual Indians not citizens of the United States, for the payment of money or the delivery of anything of value in compensation for services rendered, is valid unless executed in duplicate with certain prescribed requisites and formalities approved by this office and the Department of the Interior, and a copy thereof delivered to each of the contracting parties. This work belongs entirely to this division, as far as office action is involved.

In short, every question of law involved in the management of Indians, in their tribal or individual capacities, and regarding their internal or external affairs, or affecting in any manner their legal attitude among themselves, or with reference to the whites, becomes a subject for the determination of the Land Division.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The clerical force of this division consists of a chief, who is charged with the ordinary duties of such an officer, and is also *ex officio* acting law-clerk of the bureau, five other clerks, and one copyist.

The varied nature and complex character of the duties of the division render a strict classification of the work assigned to each clerk impracticable. Three are engaged upon legal and miscellaneous business, claims, and correspondence; one upon Indian deeds; and one upon the general work of the division including registering correspondence, examining appraisements, and other classes of duties. The copyist, by means mainly of a type-writer, performs for the division, and in part for the office at large, the duties indicated by the title. All members of the division are assigned to special work, differing from their ordinary duties, as the pressure of business or the necessities of the service may require.

THE CIVILIZATION DIVISION

Has to do in general with questions pertaining to the advancement of Indians in civilized pursuits; of educational and medical matters; of matters pertaining to depredations committed by Indians, as set forth in department rules and regulations, adopted in compliance with act of Congress approved May 29, 1872; with the appointment of

superintendents, agents, and inspectors, the recording of their commissions and bonds, and the issuing to them of instructions; with the supervision of trade with Indians, including the granting of licenses to traders, and recording the same in connection with their bonds.

There are employed in the division five clerks. The chief of the division has a general supervision and assignment of the work, conducts the correspondence, of a miscellaneous character, relating to questions constantly arising in regard to the conduct of the Indians, their welfare and their progress in civilized pursuits; questions in regard to the interference of the whites with the Indians, or of violations of the intercourse laws; removal and punishment of intruders, discipline of refractory Indians, establishment of new agencies, removal of Indians, special instructions to agents, also to inspectors in regard to investigations, and correspondence involving charges against agents.

EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL.

One clerk has charge of this branch of the business and a portion of that pertaining to the medical branch.

The educational branch has to do with all the Indian schools upon Indian reservations, the funds of which are disbursed under direction of the Indian Office. These schools (not including those of the five semi-civilized nations—Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole—and those of the New York Agency, which are under the exclusive control of said nations) number 121, of which 45 are boarding and industrial schools and 76 are day-schools.

A monthly report is received from each of these schools, showing the attendance and status of the pupils and the condition of the schools, which is registered and tabulated in a book prepared for the purpose. Many of the boarding-schools are carried on under contracts, which necessitate the proper preparation and revision of the contracts, and all involve correspondence between the Indian Office and the agents and religious bodies to whom the educational and religious work of the respective agencies is assigned in reference to the appointments of proper teachers, the supplies of books and school-furniture, and the best means of promoting the efficiency of the schools. The reports from the New York schools are made quarterly, and are also tabulated. The schools of the five nations in the Indian Territory make annual reports, which are printed with the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The medical branch is charged with the examination of the monthly sanitary reports, which are furnished from all agencies where agency physicians are employed or where the agent himself acts as such, and it takes such action thereon as may be called for by the facts presented. It revises and corrects the annual estimate of medicines required at the various agencies, and prepares all necessary blanks and papers for the annual purchases of medical supplies. It also provides all such supplies as the exigency of each agency may require at other times.

In addition to the above, it examines the monthly reports of agents and conducts the correspondence which may be necessitated by their contents. As these reports are intended to convey a current history of the agency, they are often voluminous, and the information contained in them is of importance to the service and requires careful consideration.

TRADERS OR LICENSES TO TRADE.

This branch of the business involves much correspondence and occupies a large portion of the time of the clerk who now has it in charge. The number of traders licensed at all the agencies is one hundred and twenty-five. Licenses to trade with the Indians are granted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the act of Congress approved August 15, 1876, giving him sole power and authority to grant such licenses; they are granted only to citizens of the United States, of unexceptionable character, and who are fit persons to be in the Indian country. They are not granted to any person who may previously have had a license which was revoked or the forfeiture of whose bond has been decreed in consequence of the violation of any law or regulation, or who is an improper person to be in the Indian country. Care is also taken in the manner of making application for licenses; they must either be made in writing to the agent in charge of the Indians for whom the trade is desired, and by him be immediately forwarded to the office of Indian Affairs, or the application must be made direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The particular place at which it is proposed to carry on the trade must be designated; and the amount of capital to be employed, the name of the agent, the names of all clerks or other persons to be employed in connection therewith, and the capacity in which each is to be employed must be stated in the application. The application must also be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of the unexceptionable character and fitness of the applicant and his proposed employés, if they be not known to the Commissioner. All applications for the renewal of a license are required to be made at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the existing license.

No trade is permitted with any other tribe or tribes at any other place or places than are specified in the license.

The trade with the Indians is required to be for cash only—the use of tokens or tickets prohibited. Agents are also instructed to require traders to furnish price-lists of all the principal articles proposed to be kept for sale to the Indians; said lists to be posted up in conspicuous places and a copy furnished the office and the office promptly notified of any cases in which Indians are charged higher prices than whites for similar articles.

A bond in the penal sum of $10,000 is required to be furnished by the person or persons licensed that they will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same.

The principals of all trading establishments in the Indian country are held responsible for the conduct and acts of their employés, and any infraction of the terms or conditions of a license is considered good and sufficient reason for revoking it, in the same manner as if committed by the principals themselves. No Indian agent or other person employed in the Indian service is permitted to have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the trade carried on by any licensed trader at his agency. Where application is made to sell ammunition the same is forwarded to the War Department under a regulation adopted by this office during the past year. No permission is granted for the sale of ammunition by the Interior Department.

A record is made of the bonds and licenses of traders by the clerk who has charge of this branch of work, and he also conducts the correspondence which has reference to the license business.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS, ETC.

There are in the service seventy-four agents, three inspectors, and two special agents at large. These agents and inspectors are all required to give bonds, which vary in sums from five thousand to fifty thousand dollars. The several sums in which their sureties justify must in all cases aggregate at least double the penalty of the bond and be properly authenticated. One clerk has charge of the business of examining and transmitting these bonds to the Secretary for approval; of recording them after their approval, and transmitting them to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury; of recording and issuing commissions and issuing general instructions to agents. He also makes a record of all letters assigned to the division and a record of all claims on account of depredations; conducts the correspondence with the agents relative to their appointments, and also with the Interior and Treasury Departments in regard to the same; has charge of agents' monthly reports, examining same and transmitting to the different divisions having charge of the particular business to which they may relate; keeps the roster of agents, inspectors, &c., and transacts such miscellaneous and special work as is required of him.

CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF DEPREDATIONS.

This business is transacted in the Civilization Division and embraces all claims for depredations committed by Indians against whites and by whites against Indians, where provision is made for the latter by treaty stipulations. A record is kept of all these claims, and the rules adopted by the department under the act of Congress, May 29, 1872, require a thorough examination of such claims by the agent of the Indians charged with having committed the depredation, their submission to the Indians in council, and transmission to the office, accompanied with his report. They are then examined, and a report made thereon to the Secretary, and are transmitted by him to Congress. The claims of this character presented to the office since 1864 amount, in the aggregate, to over $6,000,000. The work pertaining to this branch is now performed by the chief of the division and the clerk who has charge of appointments of agents, the records of the division, &c.

The copyist, or fifth clerk, makes copies from the original transcripts, of all letters, reports, and miscellaneous matters which are sent out from the division.

DIVISION OF RECORDS AND FILES.

1st. This division, as its title implies, has custody of all permanent records and files, with the exception of those pertaining to the "Land Division" of the bureau.

2d. The records consist of yearly "Report Books," in which are recorded in permanent form all reports to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior.

3d. Yearly "Letter Books," of three classes, viz, Miscellaneous, Finance, and Accounts, in which is recorded all outgoing correspondence of every nature pertaining to the business of the Office of Indian Affairs.

4th. "Register of Letters Received," kept by the quarter, in which all incoming cor-

respondence, except claims, after being briefed, jacketed, if necessary, and stamped, is registered by abstract, in alphabetical order, and according to date of receipt, the name of the writer being the guide, with proper file-marks on margin of register, said file-marks duplicated on each paper and inclosure to identify them for the future in their ramifications through and final disposition by the office.

For convenience and rapidity of reference a system of double notations, in red ink, is kept up throughout this book in all important cases. Hence it will be observed that the clerk in charge thereof receives and distributes to the respective divisions of the office all incoming correspondence.

Upon the return of each paper, after final action has been had thereon by the division to which it was referred, said action is entered opposite the original entry on this register, and the paper then placed in its proper file, thus presenting in concise form a complete history in brief of each and every paper or document received.

5th. "Record of Claims and Contracts," in which abstract entry is made of all claims and contracts except those on account of depredations by whites or Indians (which latter are entered upon the "Register of Letters Received," and sent to and acted upon by the Civilization Division). Upon the return of all papers pertaining to claims, having been acted upon by the division to which they were referred, said action is entered opposite the original entry in the "Claims Book," and they are ready for the files, thus again presenting in concise form a complete history in brief of that class of papers.

6th. Yearly "Abstract of Letters Sent," in which are kept abstracts of all outgoing correspondence, with proper notations of date from what division, to whom addressed, subject, and finally the number of record or letter book, and page, within and upon which each and every letter can be found recorded in full. The system of keeping this book is by "file-mark," running from "Annuity," the first, to "Wyoming," the last. This book is a complete and clear index of all letters sent. The importance of the three foregoing registers as mediums for constant and quick reference, for the information of every division of the office, in the transaction of the business thereof with celerity and dispatch, cannot be overestimated.

7th. *Arrangement of the files.*—The files are arranged in file-boxes, properly marked with the names of agencies, superintendencies, and localities, by dates, and these file-marks agree in every particular with those referred to in the registers hereinbefore mentioned. They are placed alphabetically, and the papers within alphabetically and numerically arranged. It is impossible that access can be had thereto except by those duly authorized, and in every instance where a paper or document is withdrawn therefrom, the clerk charges himself with it by leaving a slip in lieu thereof in the file-box. This same rule applies to the record and letter books.

8th. The clerical force consists of six men:

1. The chief of the division has charge of the "Register of Letters Received," and exercises general supervision.
2. Clerk in charge of "Abstract of Letters Sent."
3. Clerk in charge of "Claims Book."
4. Clerk in charge of "Report Book," containing reports to the Secretary.
5. Clerk in charge of "Miscellaneous Letter Book," containing record of all letters, except reports to the Secretary, written by the Land and Civilization Divisions; and,
6. Clerk in charge of briefing.

THE WORK OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

As showing the methods pursued by the Board of Indian Commissioners, in the conduct of that branch of Indian business of which they have special oversight, it may not be out of place to insert here a report received from the chairman of the purchasing committee of the board:

NEW YORK CITY, *September* 16, 1878.

SIR: The department of the Indian service which the Board of Indian Commissioners has assigned to the supervision of its purchasing committee may be appropriately designated as the mercantile department, demanding in its administration sound mercantile judgment and thorough mercantile experience, with a familiar acquaintance with the best markets for manufactured goods, agricultural implements, and products, and every description of article required for the maintenance, education, and elevation of the Indian tribes, a large portion of which are furnished in fulfillment of treaty stipulations.

To those unacquainted with the details of this service, a study of the following

incomplete list of articles purchased upon government requisitions may prove instructive:

Beef on the hoof, 35,000,000 pounds per annum.	Sewing-machines.	Coffee.
Bacon.	Agricultural implements.	Tea.
Mess beef.	Mechanical implements.	Tobacco.
Mess pork.	Hardware.	Rice.
Lard.	Tin ware.	Baking-powders.
Wagons.	Wooden ware.	Hard bread.
Flour.	Crockery.	Groceries (general).
Corn.	Paints and oils.	Soap.
Oats.	White lead.	Beans.
Hay.	Indigo.	Blankets.
Hominy.	Medical stores.	Clothing.
Harness.	Surgical instruments.	Boots and shoes.
Saddles and saddlery.	Cutlery.	Hats and caps.
Harness leather.	School books.	Dry goods (general).
Harness oil.	School furniture.	Notions.
Mowing-machine.	Sugar.	Shirts.
	Molasses.	Woolen yarn.

At the letting of contracts in June last more than three hundred and fifty proposals were received for the foregoing articles and for transportation, and it has been the aim of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners, in awarding contracts, to secure the best values offered, a faithful delivery of identical value by the contracting party, a careful distribution to the several agencies, and safe transport thither, reserving original samples, so far as practicable, for verification if required.

An active participation in these transactions during four years justifies the confident belief that the present methods of administration in this branch of government service are eminently suited to the protection and security of the best interests of the government and the Indians, and that for general fidelity, integrity, or efficiency the mercantile department of the Indian Bureau cannot suffer by comparison with any other branch of public service.

Very respectfully,

E. M. KINGSLEY,
Chairman Purchasing Committee,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

REMARKS.

Of late years there have been many and radical changes in the administration of Indian affairs. The present methods of accounting for proyerty and money, and of doing the business generally, are so different from those of former years that a few comparisons may not be amiss.

Until the fiscal year of 1876 and 1877, each Indian agent had charge of the disbursements of the funds which were appropriated for his agency. At the present time the total disbursements of Indian agents for other purposes than the payments of cash annuities and the salaries of employés do not exceed $100,000.

Formerly almost all the money expended for the Indian service was spent in payment for open-market purchases. Now almost all expenditures are made by payments through the Treasury Department for goods purchased under contracts made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Formerly agents were the sole judges of the necessities for making purchases. Now they must submit their proposals and estimates and give satisfactory reasons to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, if he approves, must ask the Secretary of the Interior for authority to make the purchases.

Formerly there was nothing to prevent contractors putting in straw bids, or withdrawing after a contract had been awarded to them, in order that a bidder at a higher price (oftentimes the same party under another name) might receive the award. Now bidders are obliged to deposit certified checks upon some national depository for five per cent. upon the amount of the contract to be awarded, which checks will be forfeited if, upon the award being made, the party fails to enter into contract.

Formerly contracts were so drawn that those to whom beef and flour contracts were awarded could and did habitually take advantage of the necessities of the Indians to force agents to accept grades inferior to those called for by the contracts. Now these contracts are so drawn that if a contractor fails to carry out his agreement in good faith he is subjected to a heavy loss.

Formerly agents hired as many employés as they saw fit and paid them such salaries as they chose. Now all employés must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and legal limits are fixed to the amounts which may be expended for agency employés.

Formerly agents' accounts ran on for years without settlement. Now, their accounts are settled quarterly.

Formerly funds were remitted quarterly to agents, even though their accounts might not have been sent in for two or three years. Now remittances to agents are not made and the salaries of their employés cannot be paid until their accounts for the preceding quarter have been received in the Indian Office.

Formerly the unexpended balances of funds which remained in the hands of agents at the end of a fiscal year were carried over by them to succeeding years until their retirement from the service. Now balances are covered into the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year.

Formerly agents expended government property in such manner as they thought best. Now sufficient reasons must be given for the disposal of any government property, and authority must be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior before any expenditure can be made.

Formerly supplies issued to Indians by Indian agents were receipted for by the chiefs. Now each head of a family and each individual Indian who is of age must receipt for himself.

Formerly when annuity moneys were paid to Indian tribes in fulfillment of treaty stipulations a large percentage of the whole sum was divided (or supposed to be) among a few prominent chiefs. Now each individual Indian, including chiefs, receives his *per capita* share.

Formerly flour was accepted at an Indian agency without any inspection. Now it is inspected before shipment and again upon its arrival at the agency.

Formerly when beef-cattle were delivered at agencies two or three head were selected by the contractor's herder and the agent, and by their weights an estimate was made of the weight of the whole herd. Now the agent must render a certified weigher's return for all animals received.

Formerly Indian traders were permitted to charge whatever prices they might elect to put upon their goods. Now their prices are controlled by the Indian Office.

Formerly a trader might charge an Indian two or three times the price charged a white man for the same kinds of goods. Now traders are forbidden to make any distinction in prices, under pain of the forfeiture of their licenses.

Formerly the Indians were imposed upon through a system of brass checks, tokens, and store-tickets. Now traders are forbidden to use anything but money.

Formerly contracts were made with Indians for collecting claims against the government, by which attorneys took from one-half to two-thirds of the sums which were collected. Now all contracts made with Indians must be approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior before attorneys can have any standing in the Indian Office; and, if contracts are approved, attorneys are obliged to show what services they have rendered before any payments can be made.

In the fiscal year 1874 the appropriations for the Indian service amounted to $8,329,815.80, and the actual number of Indians to be cared for by the government was less than at the present time. For the service during the present fiscal year there was but $4,733,875.72 appropriated, and there now are 250,000 Indians to be cared for.

In addition to the three Indian inspectors which were formerly allowed, there are now two special agents connected with the bureau. With this force, and a proper administration of the business, there need be no difficulty in detecting frauds and reforming the service. Time alone is needed.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 10, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of Colorado River Reservation, Arizona:

W. E. Morford, former agent, was relieved by J. C. Mallory, jr., of New York. The agency and its surroundings were found to be in a most deplorable condition in every way. The incoming agent was left to assume the duties devolving upon him, in a strange land, among a people to whose dialect he was a perfect stranger, without a single employé to aid him in his work, with the exception of the Chinese cook and Indian interpreter and laborers. All white employés had been discharged. Personally the new agent was compelled to perform the duties of agent and employés. P. K. Smith, an old mining man, arrived here the same day and was persuaded to remain temporarily as engineer, and as soon as the agent found he could leave the agency for a couple of days he proceeded to Ehrenberg, with the hope of being able to procure the services of reliable men to fill the remaining vacancies, but was only successful in the employment of a carpenter, owing to the small wages allowed and the high price of provisions.

December 19, Mr. Mathews was employed as head farmer, and at once went to work in directing the Indians in laying out farms and in digging wells on the same for the purpose of irrigation in the event of water not being attainable from the irrigating canal. The wells dug, owing to the sandy nature of the soil, had to be curbed. This was done with cottonwood and willow; but in many instances even this precaution proved futile, for the pressure was so great as to cause the green timbers used to cave. The few farms thus planted did not repay for the amount of labor expended for the reason that a sufficient quantity of water could not be obtained.

The winter crop of wheat and corn planted in the river bottoms was almost a complete failure. The corn was blighted with a black rust, while the wheat did not have sufficient time to fill prior to the setting in of the intensely hot weather. The Indians labored very faithfully in carrying water from the river and wells near by in the endeavor to save their crops, but with only partial success.

In the midst of their work they were seized with that most dreadful plague, smallpox, and there being no physician at the agency, they went in a body down to Ehrenberg. At this time the agency was visited by General Watkins, United States Indian inspector; but owing to the absence of the Indians his visit proved hardly satisfactory to him. In about seven days the Indians returned to the limits of the agency, completely demoralized with fear and in a starving condition. J. C. Mallory, jr., the then agent, had in the mean time sent to Yuma, on his own responsibility, to procure the services of a physician, and was successful in persuading Dr. J. H. Taggart, of Yuma, to come up. The department at Washington were at once requested to sanction the temporary service of the physician, which was not only at once done, but an appropriation of $3,000 granted for the purchase of beef and flour to alleviate the sufferings of those starving creatures. Food could not have come to them in a more opportune moment; for their bodies were so emaciated from want that they proved an easy prey to disease. All the employés worked day and night, both prior to and after the arrival of the physician, in the endeavor to alleviate their sufferings. Most of the Indians who were well enough to go about were kept constantly employed in cutting and hauling wood for funeral pyres to burn the bodies of those deceased.

On the disappearance of the scourge, and as soon as the Indians were able to again go to work, planting again began with what few seeds remained. The river not having risen to anything near its usual height, only about 100 acres of the best land in the river bottom and along the sloughs could be made available. Some weeks since I visited the farms within a radius of 20 miles. The crops had just started, and promised well; but even though they should yield to the fullest extent, there will not be sufficient produced for all these Indians.

In previous reports the attention of the department has been called to the starving condition of these Indians, and the absolute necessity of their being provided with even the scanty ration of beef and flour, which was taken away from them three years ago to add to the issues of the San Carlos Indians. Estimates for the same were called for and rendered; but as yet no action that I am aware of has been taken, with the exception of the issuing of a contract for supplying this agency with 50,000 pounds of

flour for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878 (no part of which has yet been delivered) The Department of the Interior have done cheerfully all that was in their power for the advancement and aid of these Indians. It remains with the Congress of the United States now either to fulfill or break (as they have done) the promises given to and received by these wards of the nation in good faith. The power or endeavors of the best agent, civil or military, that ever lived, will prove of little or no avail if the promises given by the government to the Indians be not fulfilled. To this source is attributable the present degraded position of these Indians.

With reference to the irrigating canal, I purpose, if furnished with beef and flour, to set the Indians to work in the fall to clean out the sediment accumulated at the head-gate at Camp Colorado, and change the face of the head-gate downstream. I have not any faith, however, in any ditch that will only be available for use in high water.

The agency buildings, and means of transportation, are falling rapidly into decay from want of proper material with which to effect the necessary repairs. Estimates for material have been furnished, but as yet none has been supplied. The carpenter in repairing wagons has been compelled to go down the bottoms and select green cottonwoods and willow, and hew them out to the desired size. As long as the sap is retained this wood answers very well; after it is gone, your pole or reach is liable to break at any moment.

A teacher having been allowed at this agency, I purpose re-establishing the school for children as soon as I am able to procure the services of a competent teacher. I would strongly urge that the school established be a boarding school; that the children be educated, fed, and clothed at the expense of the government, and kept separate from their parents. For this purpose a suitable building will have to be erected, as the only one that ever was here that would answer the purpose, was erected by the military, and destroyed by them, prior to their leaving here.

John C. Mallory, jr., United States Indian agent at this reserve, died at the agency June 25, 1878. Having been thoroughly conversant with his plans for the future management of the agency, I at once assumed charge, notifying the department of my action, which was approved by my being appointed farmer in charge of agency. In all things I have endeavored to work to the best interests of the department and the Indians confided to my care, and while so intrusted shall continue to work for their best interests and advancement.

On Tuesday next a " memorial service " will be held by these Indians, in commemoration of all of their people who have died; it is to take place about 18 miles from here. I shall furnish a special report of the proceedings to the department immediately after.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MALLORY,
Farmer in charge of Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 15, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of July 1, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Under its supervision are three tribes of Indians, viz, the *Pimas*, *Maricopas*, and *Papagoes*. They number in all about 11,000 souls. They occupy two reservations in the south central part of Arizona, which are about 100 miles apart.

SELF-SUPPORTING.

They are entirely self-supporting, never having cost the government a single dollar for their maintenance. They are and have always been friendly to the whites, and in the past have manifested their friendship in many ways, and it is their boast that they have never killed a white man.

THE PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.

These Indians number about 4,500, and are located on a small reservation on the Gila River, a miniature stream, such as would be termed a creek in any part of the Eastern States. It has but little timber, which is composed of cottonwood, willow, and mesquit, the latter furnishing a most excellent fuel, and bearing a species of bean which in ordinary seasons forms an important item of food.

This locality has been the home of the Pimas as far back as our knowledge of them extends. The Maricopas, originally from the Colorado River, joined them here at a later period. As is natural, they are greatly attached to their homes, and though the climate here is far from being the most desirable, on account of the intense heat of the summer, yet being thoroughly accustomed to it, they experience no particular inconvenience or

bad results therefrom. They are farmers and live wholly by tilling the soil, and in the earlier days of the American history of the Territory they were the chief support of both the civil and military elements of this section of the country, by supplying them with the products of this reservation. They have also in the past proven the firm friend and ally of the white man, against the then hostile Apache Indians, who at one time overran the country; and through these means, they have enabled the white settlers to gain a foothold here many years earlier than they would have done without them.

Farming is conducted here by irrigation, and the Indians, as well as the settlers, are entirely dependent on the Gila River for water to irrigate their farms. This reservation contains 70,000 acres, of which at least 50,000 is entirely worthless, except as grazing, and the past two years of drought it has produced little or no grass. Of the remaining 20,000 acres, only about one-fourth has been available on account of the scarcity of water during the above-named period, and this year the area is much less. Notwithstanding the fact that only a small portion of the reserve is good arable land, still it would afford the Indians a good living if there could only be secured for them a sufficient quantity of water for irrigating purposes.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

From the great lack of water, many hundreds of these Indians have been forced to leave their reserve and seek a living elsewhere. There are two causes which unite to produce this effect: First, the excessive drought which has prevailed here during the past few years; and, second, the immigration of the white man. The latter, attracted by recent mineral developments in the Territory, is rapidly settling in the more desirable parts of it, and as he too must use the water afforded by the stream, the supply is visibly decreasing year by year. Aside from the Salt River Valley, the Gila River with its tributaries furnishes water for almost all the available agricultural land in the Territory; and as nearly all the white settlements on these streams are above the reservation, the more water used by them the less reaches here. As the country continues to develop, and the white population increases, the demand for agricultural products will assume a corresponding ratio, and it is safe to predict that in a very short time no water will reach this reserve, except in the winter season, when it is of no value for farming purposes.

Until a few years ago the main body of the Indians were settled on the western part of the reserve, which then afforded them plenty of water, but now almost the entire western half of the reservation is abandoned, and is a dry, barren waste, and nothing has been raised there this year. The extent of the drought there cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that there is not even enough water for the Indians and their animals to drink, much less to afford them the means of producing food. In addition to this state of things, the crop of mesquit beans (a natural product of the country), a nutritious and pleasant adjunct to their supply of food, has this year been almost an entire failure in the vicinity of the reserve, and thus depriving the Indians and their animals of quite an important item of sustenance.

In consequence of the foregoing facts, as a matter of self-preservation, more than one-half of these Indians have been forced to leave their reserve, in order, to use their own language, "that they might not hear their women and children cry for bread," and there are now about 2,500 of them living beyond its lines. Most of them are earning an honest support by tilling the soil in small patches in other localities, wherever they can find sufficient water for that purpose. Others of them are at work for the American and Mexican settlers, who have employment for them, and a few, I regret to say, are hanging around the settlement in idleness. The latter, by working a little, begging and petty pilfering, manage to eke out a precarious existence. As yet, but few complaints have reached me from the settlers; but slight depredations by the idle ones who are pressed for food are liable to occur at any time.

INDIANS ABANDON THE RESERVE.

That circumstances have compelled the Indians to thus abandon their homes, no one regrets more than your agent, especially as it brings about a contact between them and the settlers which is far from being beneficial to either race, and takes the Indians out from under the control and influence of the agency. About one-half the Indians now off the reserve are living in the Salt River Valley. They have taken up lands which were unoccupied and unclaimed by the settlers, generally in small and undesirable tracts. They are, as a rule, quiet and industrious. Many of the white people living there are in favor of having them remain among them, and there is on file at this office several letters and petitions to that effect. Others, however, are opposed to their settlement among them, and already some steps have been taken on the part of some of the whites to secure some of the lands that the Indians now occupy. Aside from this, the principal trouble between the Indians and the settlers arises from the encroachment of the Indian stock upon the latter's fields. The fencing there is, as a rule, very poor, and the animals take an easy advantage of the fact. These cases, however, are generally adjusted there, and so far no serious results have been reported.

From the foregoing statements, it may be easily seen that if these Indians are made to return and confined to their reservation, they will have to be fed or they will starve. The cost of subsisting several thousand Indians is no inconsiderable item, but a far worse feature of the case is that the pernicious consequence of taking a people heretofore peaceable, industrious, and entirely self-sustaining, and making paupers of them by reducing them to dependence on the government, can scarcely be exaggerated. It is the policy of the department to make all its Indians self-supporting, and any deviation from that purpose, except in the case of sternest necessity, will work evil to the Indians. It is far better to afford them at once every facility to maintain an honest independence, and I would earnestly urge that you would use your utmost influence to that end. These tribes are not affected with the aristocratic idea that labor is dishonorable, but with proper means they will in the future as in the past prove that they can take care of themselves.

EDUCATION AND PROGRESS.

The educational progress of the Indian school children has not been as rapid as we could desire; but there are many disadvantages to contend with. The means at our command are wholly inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. There are belonging to the reserve over one thousand children of the right age to attend school, whereas our facilities enable us to reach less than one hundred. Our hope for the civilization of the Indian is largely through the education of their children. To this end I would recommend that a boarding-school be established among these tribes as soon as practicable. The fitting of some of our most promising scholars to become teachers or assistants for their own people would be a wise provision. In our present day-school system the pupils are in attendance but a few hours each day, and then return to their homes, and the progress sought for is more or less retarded by their contact with their parents and friends who, of course, understand no English, and there the children have no opportunity of putting in practice what they have acquired in the hours of study.

LAWS FOR THE INDIAN.

We need a code of laws for all grades and classes of misdemeanors, to operate among the Indians, through which proper punishment can be meted out to offenders, instead of leaving them to the disposition and settlement of the relatives or friends of the injured parties. The superstition of witchcraft prevails with these people to some extent, and in a few cases, during the past ten years, the accused parties have been made to suffer death for their supposed proficiency in this art. In all probability this belief can be eradicated only through their higher civilization.

INTEMPERANCE AND IMMORALITY.

That intemperance and its companion, prostitution, exist among these tribes to some extent cannot be denied, but they are due largely to causes already set forth in this report. These evils are by no means general among the Indians, but may sooner or later become so, if not speedily corrected. With the increasing settlements which are springing up on our borders, and the growing difficulty, from want of water, of earning a living by honest labor, it is not surprising that some of the Indians should yield to the evil influences by which they are surrounded. If these influences cannot be suppressed, the Indians should be removed beyond their reach, or at no distant day we may witness the ruin of these once happy and virtuous tribes.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of these tribes during the past year is as good as could be expected. The drought has prevented anything like fevers, but other ailments have appeared in their usual season. All that could be reached with the means at our command have been carefully treated. Your authority for the employment of a physician for this agency is timely, but the amount allowed therefor is very low, and I fear we will not be able to permanently retain one at that figure.

REMOVAL TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Believing that the reasons for such a change are yearly increasing, I cannot let this occasion pass without earnestly urging that these Indians be removed to the Indian Territory at the earliest practicable time. I am more and more convinced every year that they cannot remain here much longer, and continue self-supporting, and that country, I believe, offers the best inducements of affording them all the necessary facilities for continuing their past independence. Once settled there, with these opportunities given them, surrounded by good influences, enjoying an immunity from all evil contact, and with schools and missions to meet their mental and moral wants, they would soon assume a place in the front rank of the Indians of that Territory. Their long and confirmed habits of industry would soon develop greater efforts toward progress and civilization, and they would soon recover the ground lost in last few years

In fact, I believe their only hope of salvation from a speedy extinction lies in their early exodus to the Indian Territory; and feeling this I cannot too strongly urge its prompt consummation.

SETTLEMENT IN SEVERALTY.

If this cannot be done immediately, I would recommend that in the mean time the department furnish such of them as desire it with the means of locating land in severalty, as per late provision of Congress. Many of the Indians now outside of this reserve are living on lands adapted to farming purposes. As long as they are allowed to remain in possession of them they can continue to make their own living; but, as has already been reported to the department, they are in danger of losing them, for as these lands become valuable by cultivation, they are courted by the white man. The Indians are poor and cannot well pay the expenses of acquiring a homestead, such as surveying, entry fee, &c. And if assisted to that end, they could maintain their independence until such a time as they could be removed to the Indian Territory.

THE PAPAGOES.

Much that has been said concerning the Pimas and Maricopas obtains with equal force in regard to the Papagoes. They number about 6,000 souls. A reservation has been set apart for them on the Santa Cruz River, another miniature stream about like the Gila in volume. This reserve is located about nine miles from Tucson, the principal town of the Territory, and on it are the ruins of the celebrated mission of San Zavier del Bac. It contains about 70,000 acres of land, most of which, like the Pima reservation, is worthless. A part of it is tolerably well timbered, but it is poorly watered, and is wholly inadequate to the wants of its Indians. Less than one-half of them are living on it. The balance of them are scattered over a tract of country about three hundred miles in length by over one hundred in width, extending from Tucson to the Colorado River. They are for the most part a pastoral people, and have located wherever they could find springs, marshes, or low lands, that would furnish water for their stock. They also do some farming when their supply of water permits. Like the Pimas, they are a quiet, peaceable, laboring race, and the exceptions to this rule are very few. They supply the town of Tucson and vicinity to a considerable extent with wood and hay, and perform a great deal of labor for the settlers throughout this section of the country. They, too, have suffered in the past few years from drought, and their condition in this respect is similar to that of the Pimas. They speak the language of the Pimas, and were originally of the same tribe, but in years past, under the influences of the Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries, they gradually became a separate people. They are probably less wedded to superstition than the Pimas, and manifest other differences in various ways.

There are no government buildings on the Papago reserve with the exception of a school-house, which, though built by the department, was unfortunately joined on the San Xavier mission building, and is now claimed and held by the Catholic church. This fact has already been made the subject of several special reports.

There are about thirty Mexican families living on the Papago reserve, much to the annoyance of the Indians, who have made several complaints to the agent, which have also been referred to the department.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PAPAGOES

is better than that of the Pimas; this is probably owing to the fact that for the past few years they have been allowed the services of a physician, while the latter were forced to do without one.

REMOVAL.

Although the general condition of the Papagos, as regards their facilities for continuing self-supporting, is not so critical as that of the Pimas and Maricopas, your agent believes it is rapidly becoming so, and he would therefore recommend that they, too, be removed to the Indian Territory as soon as the Pimas are fairly settled there.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In regard to the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, I cannot take ground too strongly against the proposed change. My reasons are numerous, and many of them are already too patent to the thinking public to need repetition here.

* * * * * * *

If we accept as true the theory "that a good Indian is a dead one," then the red men should immediately be turned over to the Army, and in a very few years the complement of "good Indians" in the happy hunting-grounds will be complete, and their former existence only a matter of history. If, on the contrary, we reject that theory, and assume to elevate the race, we must do it with peaceful means.

Another vital objection to such a transfer is the fact that the contact of the troops with the Indians is almost invariably fraught with the most evil consequences to both.

Dissipation, prostitution, and their attendant results quickly follow in the wake of such association, and their effects on the Indian are permanent. That it is almost if not wholly impossible to prevent these consequences, is, I believe, generally admitted by officers of the Army who have served at the frontier.

In the application of the transfer to the tribes of this agency, I believe there are no Indians in the country who require it less, or whom it would injure more. They are peaceable, quiet, and friendly, and how will the Army benefit them? They are capable, willing, and industrious, and how can the Army hope to improve them? On the whole, I cannot think of any disposition of the Indian, as a race, that would prove more fatal to them than this transfer to the supervision of the Army.

In conclusion of this question, I would state that, both at the councils held by these Indians and by individual members of their tribes, there is but one sentiment expressed, which is a decided opposition to the substitution of military rule for civil authority. As they have vital interests in the question, they should not only be heard on the subject, but due consideration be given their opinions.

POLICE.

The police system lately inaugurated will, no doubt, when fairly in operation, be a means of greatly assisting the various agents, in the administration of their many duties, and we hope for good results from it here.

EMPLOYÉS.

The force of employés allowed for this agency is insufficient to meet the best interests of the service, and their salaries are too low for the duties expected of them. I would recommend that the number be increased to at least one more, and that they receive reasonable remuneration for their work.

The Reformed Church, under whose care these Indians have been placed, has a deep interest in their spiritual and general condition, and to that body, and also to the Ladies' Union Missionary Association of New York, I take this opportunity for expressing thanks for their aid and sympathy in our work.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 1, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at the San Carlos Indian Agency.

The Indians belonging to this agency are of two distinct races, speaking different languages and being very dissimilar in their manners and customs. The Mohaves and Yumas came originally from Western Arizona, in the neighborhood of the Colorado River, and the Apaches, of whom there are seven distinct tribes, are a race whose ancestors lived entirely in the mountainous portions of the country. These tribes are again subdivided into bands, each of which has its chief or captain who is held responsible for the behavior of his people.

These distinct organizations, although agreeing very well when not brought into close contact, will not live together, nor is the nature of the land adapted to a large number of people being gathered within a limited space, the scarcity of wood and grass making it necessary for the different bands to live apart, and their former nomadic habits causing them to prefer company by small parties or families.

When the Coyotero Apaches were moved from the White Mountains Reservation they were induced to come to the Gila country on the condition that they should be allowed to live and draw their rations up the river about twenty-five miles from the main agency, and on the removal of the Chincahua and Warm Spring Apaches they were also promised they should live where they pleased on the reservation and chose the eastern portion, drawing their rations with the Coyoteros. A temporary sub-agency was established by Agent Clum, and on the recommendation of Inspector Vandever the present branch agency was erected at a distance of fifteen miles above the main agency on the Gila River; this virtually makes the reservation consist of two agencies under the control of one agent, the Indians being counted and issued rations each week at both agencies.

In May last Inspector Watkins directed that the supplies should only be issued from the main agency, and made his decision known to the Indians. They informed him they neither could nor would live all in one place, and as in some cases they would have to come twenty miles for their rations, the old people and children and others who had not animals would not be able to travel so far each week, and therefore they

would rather go to the mountains and get their subsistence, as they had done before, than be forced to come to the main agency for their food. Inspector Watkins being apprehensive of some of the Indians causing trouble, promised them they should be rationed as before for the present.

On September 2, 1877, about three hundred of the Warm Spring Indians left the reservation, taking with them a number of animals belonging to other Indians. They were followed by the police and Indian volunteers, and nearly all the stock they had was captured, and thirteen Indians killed, and thirty-one women and children brought back prisoners by the different parties that went in pursuit. The Warm Spring Indians shortly afterward surrendered to the military authorities at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and have since been fed as prisoners of war at Hot Springs, New Mexico.

At the commencement of the present year I exerted all the influence possible to cause the Indians to commence work getting out irrigating ditches to enable them to raise grain. I was very successful in inducing them to work, the only cause of complaint being the want of necessary tools. The men, women, and children worked with a will, and dug about twelve miles of ditch, but, unfortunately, most of the ditches made in the neighborhood of the branch agency were, through lack of tools, not finished in time to be available for the present season. The Indians living on the San Carlos River and below the agency on the Gila were more successful on account of the ditches requiring less work, and in the first part of the year raised about thirteen hundred and fifty bushels of barley and one hundred bushels of wheat, the barley being partly sold to the trader and in the neighboring mining towns, and a part being yet held in store at the agency for the respective owners. The wheat raised was mostly for food, being ground and mixed with water and made into a kind of mush. The Indians have now about 40 acres of corn and beans under cultivation in small patches irrigated from the Gila and San Carlos Rivers, and besides which there is at least an equal quantity being raised in various parts of the reservation where by natural springs plats of ground can be cultivated without irrigation. The seeds applied for were not obtained until five months after the advertisement for proposals, and are consequently useless for the present season, and the potatoes planted did not mature in consequence of the lightness of the soil. The corn and wheat raised, although only a small quantity, is more than was ever planted here before, and has been of great value to the Indians during the present scarcity of supplies. In fact, the Indians are forced to subsist themselves otherwise than by the flour ration, as the quantity issued is not more than one-half the flour actually required for bread; and the corn, although a substitute, does not answer the same purpose in bread-making.

Numbers of these Indians are constantly employed in the towns of Globe and McMillans and in the different mining camps and ranches near the western boundary of the reservation. They are engaged in bringing in hay and wood, making adobes, herding cattle, &c., and thereby manage to clothe and help support themselves and their families. The average number of Indians rationed during the year is over four hundred less per week than the actual number belonging to the agency, and among this number that are constantly away and perpetually changing in individuals there has not been a single case of theft or other depredations against settlers committed—a showing that scarcely any community of equal number can make in this or adjoining Territories. A great number of animals strayed upon the reserve and mixed in with the stock belonging to the Indians, but have been promptly given up when demanded in every case, and requests are received at the agency by every mail for single Indians and parties to work for adjoining settlers. They are almost without exception willing to work, and could constant employment be found for them they would be easily made self-supporting. As it is, there is no work which the majority of them are capable of doing, and scarcely any sale for what produce they can raise in excess of what they can consume. I am firmly persuaded that should a good mill be erected, with sufficient power, enough grain could be raised by them, without assistance other than farming implements, to supply all the flour required for their support.

They are very anxious to obtain stock-cattle, and are trying to do so by saving up their weekly ration of beef until they have sufficient to draw one or more cows. One Indian has already accumulated 43 head, and the total number owned by the Indians in June last was 521 stock-cattle and 760 sheep.

The principal requirement of the agency is a well-established boarding-school. At present there is neither school nor teachers, and there are over fifteen hundred children, who, as a class, are bright and intelligent. I have spoken to the headmen on the subject on several occasions, and they appreciate the value of education, and are willing and desirous that the children should be taught. Day school, with the children returning to their camp every day, would not be sufficient, as the retrograde influence out of school would counteract the improvement made under the teachers. Inspector Watkins on his last inspecting tour recommended that an appropriation should be made to erect a suitable building, and establish a school with the requisite number of teachers; and I earnestly request that the honorable Commissioner will authorize the required

expenditure, as all hopes of thoroughly civilizing these people must rest with the rising generation.

The discovery of a valuable mineral belt in the northeastern portion of the reservation has caused the town of McMillans to be built, and a number of encroachments made upon the reserve to obtain timber, herd stock, and locate mines. I have repeatedly urged the necessity of having the boundary marked in order to be enabled to remove the actual trespassers, but have not yet received the necessary instructions, and until such survey is made the trespassers referred to refuse to acknowledge any right to remove them. The surveyor-general of the Territory informed me that he had represented the importance of the matter to the authorities of the Land Office, and I trust that some arrangement may be made during the coming fall.

The agency Indian police, established in 1875, is the greatest executive assistance an agent could possibly have. The force requires to be large to have sufficient authority, as it has to have members at both the main and branch agencies. During the past year, through its influence, the making of all intoxicating liquors has been stopped and the parties implicated arrested; and not only are the offenders against agency discipline caught and punished, but the institution of a guard-house to confine criminals as a punishment has brought the Indians to making their complaints to the agent in all criminal and civil cases among themselves, in place of the old custom of summary punishment inflicted by the party offended. Through this breaking up of the old custom, and the activity and zeal displayed by the Indian police in arresting all offenders against discipline, I am enabled to report that not a single case of murder or homicide has occurred among these Indians, or any crimes committed against settlers, since I have been their agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. HART,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOQUIS PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 24, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your circular-letter of July 1, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency:

The agency was discontinued on the 1st of October, 1876, and placed under the supervision of Mr. Alex. G. Irvine, agent of the Navajos. The public property belonging to the agency was all disposed of at public auction; consequently, upon my arrival here in February last, I found nothing but the empty buildings, and they were in a dilapidated condition, having been occupied in the mean time chiefly by the Indians. The remoteness of the location from all kinds of supplies makes improvements quite tedious and expensive.

During the month of February I visited their villages, seven in number, and witnessed, by invitation, two of their important dances, the bean and corn dance, which occur annually to please the Great Spirit so that he will send them abundant crops during the coming season. They are an exceedingly superstitious people. Their villages are located upon high bluffs of rock which rise from eight hundred to one thousand feet above the surrounding plain, and are approached only by narrow, precipitous pathways, over which they pack all the products of their farms, either on their backs or upon asses. Their wood and water are also conveyed in the same manner. Their dwellings, built of sandstone and mortar, are from two to four stories high. Their rooms are entered from the top through a small aperture by means of a ladder, which is the only source they have of ventilation.

From the census which was taken July 1, I find that there were 105 births and only 4 deaths in the first six villages, being an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in population during the past year; they now number 1,140. The Oraibies still refuse to be enrolled. They have a population of at least 650, making the total population of the seven villages 1,790.

After a careful survey of the country, I have recommended the removal of the *Moquis Pueblo* Indians and agency to some point on the Little Colorado River between meridians 110° and 111°, for the following reasons:

1st. That a sufficiency of good, arable land, and water for irrigating purposes, can be had for these Indians and also for opening an industrial school, which can be made to contribute largely to the support of said school and which cannot be had at its present location.

2d. It would have a great tendency to Americanize these Indians, by encouraging them to open up separate farms along the river and to abandon their superstitious modes of life and dress by being brought constantly in contact with the Americans.

3d. It would save an expense of several hundred dollars a year for carrying the mail to present agency.

4th. It would very materially reduce the cost of transportation of supplies. It is a difficult matter now to get teams to come into the present agency, and more especially during the winter season.

5th. The labor of erecting the buildings and making the improvements could all be performed by the Indians except a small portion of the carpenter work. The Moquis are good stone-masons and there is plenty of rock along the river. The cost of erecting suitable buildings would not possibly exceed $5,000.

6th. The present agency building is liable to be flooded at times during the wet season. It was all that we could do to save it from being destroyed by the floods during some of the heavy showers this month. It is located in a cañon 10 miles in length, 1½ miles from its head, 150 feet below the surface of the surrounding country, and is from 200 to 300 yards in width. The agency, as now located, can very properly be compared to the inside walls of a prison yard; short curves in the cañon obstructing the view at a distance of about 300 yards above and 400 yards below the building; so that in appearance it is surrounded by almost perpendicular bluffs of rock 150 feet high.

7th. Their present mode of living, huddled in villages, each house communicating with the other, induces promiscuous intercourse to such an extent that many are afflicted with venereal diseases. This evil can only be remedied by providing separate homes for each family and causing them to live apart from each other.

These Indians have never been at war with the United States; have always been friendly with the whites, with few exceptions, and consequently are deserving of some protection and relief by the government. They were formerly the possessors of all this country, but have been driven to their present location for defense against the more powerful tribes who have surrounded them.

The Moquis Pueblo Indians are more inclined to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil than to pastoral pursuits. The farming lands surrounding the villages are barren and unfit for agricultural purposes, and but little better for grazing. Fair crops of corn, beans, melons, and squashes are produced on an average of three out of five years. Less than an average crop of corn and about one-half a crop of beans, melons, and squashes have been raised the past season by the almost unremitting labor of the Indians of this agency. At the commencement of spring the weather was cold and wet, and extremely unfavorable to agricultural pursuits. As soon as the corn first planted appeared above ground it was totally destroyed by either frost or insects, and second planting was devoured by caterpillars as soon as it was a few inches high; thus rendering a third planting necessary in most instances. Later in the season a large portion of the lands under cultivation were overflowed with water from the more elevated country surrounding it, which caused the destruction of a considerable percentage of the growing crops. The people of Tequ^ Village have lost their entire crop, with few exceptions, and are anxious for a change of location. During the past year quite a number of families of Moquis have been engaged in cultivating wheat upon lands in proximity to the agency, but the rains and floods which occurred in August materially injured their crops, about one-third being lost thereby. Wheat was also raised by ten families of Moquis at the Mormon settlements upon the Little Colorado River. They were farming upon shares with the Mormons. The Moquis are yearly extending the area of land planted by them, and the deficiency arising from short crops, does not, therefore, cause any great degree of suffering or want. The Moquis Indians do not, like most other Indians, resist innovations upon their customs and habits; they seem exceedingly desirous of acquiring the white man's mode of farming, and thoroughly examine and investigate any new manner of cultivating the soil.

There has been no school in operation among these Indians since September, 1876. They manifest a great desire to have their children educated. They guarantee to keep from forty to fifty scholars in regular attendance at the boarding school as soon as it shall be opened. They also ask to have a primary school opened in the second and fourth villages, so as to accommodate the smaller children of the six villages and those who will be deprived of the advantages of the boarding school by having other duties to perform at home. I find a marked difference between the young men who attended the boarding shool which was in operation at this agency during the year 1875 and part of 1876, in manners, dress, energy, &c.

I would recommend that six of the brightest Moquis boys, sixteen years of age, be sent to a State normal school for four or five years, where they could have the greatest advantages for the least amount of money. I feel confident that they could be maintained in many of the State normal schools for $200 each per year. These young men upon their return would make competent teachers, as they would understand both the English and the Moquis languages, and could be employed by the government. Such a system would certainly do much toward educating, civilizing, and christianizing these Indians.

There have been no missionaries nor any missionary work attempted among these Indians that I can learn of.

The only incident that has occurred among these Indians of a serious nature during the past year was the murder of one and the wounding of another of their number by four Pi-Utes, while on a trading expedition to Saint George, Utah. The Pi-Utes were arrested by the Mormons, turned over to the civil authorities, and the leader of the party sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. MATEER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 19, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, dated Interior Department, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1878, I would respectfully report that, owing to there being no appropriation for this reservation during the past year, very little improvement has been made, as the reservation, when turned over to me, was entirely dismantled. I applied to the honorable commissioner to have the stock that was taken from here to Round Valley returned. The agent at Round Valley was instructed to turn over to me such stock as he could spare. Strange to say, out of the large number of horses, mules, &c., driven off, numbering about fifty, only four old, broken-down horses and four mules, and a lot of old straps, called harness, could be spared.

With one employé, at a salary of $25 per month, I succeeded in repairing the fences and getting under cultivation about fifty acres of wheat and about the same of hay. I have harvested about about forty tons of hay and will have about 50,000 pounds of wheat. The grist-mill is entirely useless. If it could be used, and this wheat turned into flour, it would relieve the wants of these Indians greatly, as the old and sick are about destitute. During the past year I have expended about $1,350—$350 for the purchase of farming implements and $1,000 in the purchase of supplies for the working men and the sick.

The Indians on this reservation are peaceable and well disposed. I regret to say that they have not received much encouragement to remain "good Indians." They need an active, honest, and energetic agent to superintend and advise them. Many of them are industrious and willing to work, and I recommend that not so much of the appropriation be used in the employment of white labor, and a small allowance of money be paid the Indian for his day's work.

The resignation of Dr. Reid, physician on the reservation, was accepted, to take effect December 1, 1877. This left me without a doctor. Many of the Indians were sick and suffering for want of medical attendance. Dr. Price, assistant surgeon U. S. A., could not accept the appointment of physician, and it was actually necessary for some one to look after these unfortunate people, as a number of them were in a most deplorable condition. I authorized and requested Dr. Price to render them every attention. He was most assiduous in his attention, and I earnestly recommend that some action be taken by the honorable Commissioner toward compensating Dr. Price for the valuable service rendered the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH. C. PARKER,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY,
Mendocino County, California, August 12, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. I assumed charge here October 1, 1877, so that three months of the fiscal year had already passed.

This reservation contains 102,118.19 acres, or about 159 square miles; of this, only about 4,000 acres lie in Round Valley and on the southern boundary line; 1,080 acres of this land is claimed and held by three parties, as swamp and overflowed land, and is yet in litigation. The remainder of the land is hilly, some rolling, and some mountainous. All but a small portion affords excellent grazing for stock, and is mostly held at present by white men, who have over 40,000 sheep, 1,200 cattle, 500 horses, and 600 hogs, that derive their entire feed from these lands, grazing thereon the entire year. Could we be put in sole possession of these lands, they would soon be covered with a similar number of stock, and *all* for the benefit of the Indians, as they can easily obtain

them to keep on shares, and thus, in a short time, have an abundance of their own, and be procuring a good livelihood in the mean time. There are many spots scattered over these hills that will produce the best of vegetables, with ordinary cultivation.

NUMBER OF INDIANS, ETC.

The census of the Indians on this reservation, as just taken, gives 326 men, 118 boys, 423 women, 98 girls, making a total of 965. This number is subject to variation, and will be, as many wish to visit their friends, and thus are going and coming. Such a life is greatly to be deprecated, as they cannot become successful in civilized pursuits while leading a nomadic life. All our Indians wear the dress of civilized life, (when they can get it); many live in comfortable board or log houses, and others in "campoodies" (huts), made of puncheons, pieces of boards, &c., or of tules (a kind of rush), which grow in great abundance on the wet land in this valley.

Besides the Indians living here, there are various bands scattered around, from 20 to 250 miles distant, amounting in all to over 1,500, as near as I learn from different parties from whom I have received letters, complaining of them, and wishing me to bring them on to this reservation. Some of the most distant tribes were once here. In each of these tribes are a few who are industrious, and obtain a very good living by working for others, but the larger part are non-producers, essentially, and hence a burden to the communities where they live.

PRODUCTIONS.

We have not raised as much grain this year as has been reported in years past; owing to the very wet winter, much of the wheat was drowned out, and the ground was too wet to seed well in the spring. We have cut 700 tons of hay, and will probably have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of barley, 2,500 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of beans 1,000 bushels of apples, and 40 tons of squashes. The hops (30 acres) promise well, both as to quality and quantity, but not as to price, and it is doubtful whether they will pay for gathering and curing this year. About 12,000 pounds were cured and sold last year, but they did not quite pay expenses, owing to the low price at which they sold.

The Indians have about 300 acres included in their gardens, but they are not cultivated as yet after the most approved methods, and hence the results are not as we could wish they might be.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have not been able to make many improvements the last nine months of the year, as there was but little lumber left when I took charge, and none could be manufactured till after July 1, yet there have been a few Indian houses built. We have also commenced a large barn, 60 by 80 feet, at headquarters, which will hold 100 tons of hay, and furnish stabling for 20 mules and 20 oxen.

The hop-house and grist-mill were finished during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and are a credit to the reservation; they were fully reported by my predecessor.

We have built 50 rods of good board fence, moved and reset 1,280 rods, and thoroughly repaired 640 rods of rail fence.

Twenty acres of willow thicket have been cleared and grubbed; 240 rods of ditch, 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep, have been cut to protect land from overflow at high water. One mile of turnpike road has been made between the upper and lower quarters

MILLS.

We have two mills, a grist-mill and a saw-mill. The grist-mill was rebuilt last year, using the same machinery. During the wet season it can be run with water-power, but after harvest, until the rains come, we are obliged to use steam-power, using heretofore our portable engine; but there is really danger to life and property in using it in the mill, as it has not the power necessary without too high pressure for its age. During the past winter our mill has earned on custom-work over $1,300. As there is no other grist-mill within 60 miles, it is the only place settlers can get their grain ground. Extensive repairs will have to be made to our mill-dam before another winter.

The saw-mill is located about 6 miles on an air-line and 15 by the wagon-road from this agency, and is capable of cutting from four to seven thousand feet of lumber per day. It is run by steam-power, and cannot be run during the winter on account of cold storms and snow. This fall we expect to cut 150,000 feet of fencing and replace old rails with a good board fence. We expect also to cut all lumber necessary for building Indian houses, barns, and necessary repairs.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

We carry on our property accounts a large number of dwelling-houses that are really not worthy the name, as they are old and rotten, ready to tumble down. There is but one really good substantial house on this reservation, which was formerly occupied by the commanding officer at Camp Wright, two miles from this agency. It

is built of brick, lathed and plastered, &c., but it needs a new floor, as the floor timbers have become rotten. It is occupied at present by the physician.

A house is greatly needed for the agent's residence, the one he now lives in being too small and uncomfortable. He has no room to lodge an inspector or other visitor, and his family is subjected to many inconveniences and annoyances thereby. An appropriation is greatly needed for this purpose to purchase such materials as we cannot furnish.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Some of our Indians can work at carpenter work, and can give assistance in that way, but not one is yet so skillful as to be able to make a door or window frame and case it without the plainest directions and oversight. Three can start or stop a steam-engine, but are not by any means engineers, as they have to be watched closely to prevent accidents. As to their general work they need constant supervision, and it is surprising how skillful they are at breaking tools and machinery.

SANITARY.

On account of the heavy continued storms during the past winter, there was a larger amount of sickness among our Indians than the year before, as shown by the physician's reports; 1,489 received medical treatment, as against 662 the year before. There have been 34 deaths the past year, against 31 the year before, so that the proportion of deaths to the number treated is much smaller. Only 19 births have been reported. With such a large proportion of aged and infirm Indians as we have, the death rate must be expected to exceed largely the birth rate for several years. The year closes with a greatly improved sanitary condition.

We greatly need a sanitarium, where the aged, blind, and infirm can be cared for as they cannot be at their huts. There are buildings at Camp Wright, but the distance is so great, and the impracticability of getting there in the winter such that they are nearly useless to us, unless we could move them down to or near headquarters.

EDUCATION.

I wish I could make a report of what has been done to educate the Indian children that would be alike flattering to teachers and scholars, but to report exceptionally good scholars only leads to false impressions as to others. Some of the pupils can read well, very well, but many that have been under instruction for three years cannot read intelligently, and but few, if any, seem to understand *what* they read. Some can write well, as to mechanical execution, "and quite a number can work" *at* "the first four rules of arithmetic"; but a new teacher asked a boy who had been attending the school for five years to add 6 and 1 on the slate; he could tell well by mental process, but did not know how to make a figure 7. I doubt not that teachers have been earnest and faithful, but results show that there has been too much effort expended in the cramming process and not enough in the truly educative. Again, the mistake appears to have been made (so common) of taking for granted that they are as intelligent and quick to apprehend abstruse ideas as white children; a mistake too common among clerical as well as lay teachers. But little can be done for them unless we can take them away from the corrupting influences of the camps, by putting them into a boarding-school. I am satisfied that the real advantages of such a place would far outweigh the expense, which will not be great, as the pupils could aid largely in their own subsistence.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

Owing to a severe attack of sickness, our missionary, Rev. J. B. Hartsough, has been able to labor but part of the year. However, regular services have been held at both school-houses every Sabbath, and Sunday-schools taught, in which most of the employés and their families have assisted.

Four years ago a "wonderful revival" took place on this reservation, and nearly all the Indians "joined the church" and were baptized; but I fear that by far the larger proportion had not an intelligent idea as to what those ceremonies meant. On taking charge here I found a few (about twenty) who seemed really desirous of being Christians; some of these have and some have not experienced a radical change of heart. Some are as intelligent, earnest, growing Christians (for their advantages) as I have ever known. Of 798 members reported last year, 20 are all that the missionary thinks are worthy of the name. This wonderful falling off is sad, and yet why should they be carried and reported, when they are devoid even of the *form* of godliness? And here I find there has been the same want of discernment of Indian character, and "babes in Christ" have been "fed" (starved) on unsuitable food. One of our Indians described the defection in this way: "Indians all good Christians long as sugar-barrel not empty; but bimeby sugar all gone, mos' all slide back."

CONCLUSION.

We have not sufficient farming land to give our Indians in severalty so that they could support themselves by farming, and the larger part of them would prefer stock-

raising, for which we have ample room if we can get the control of our range. But the parties holding the range are delaying the suit for various reasons, as each year's use of said range is worth $20,000 to them. Thus we are hampered and bothered, so that we are compelled to support our Indians mostly from the agency farm.

I hope that soon these questions will be settled, when smaller appropriations will suffice; but as it is now it is impossible to do justice to these wards of the government without direct appropriations of a larger amount than has been given for the last three or more years.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 20, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

This reservation embraces 90,557 acres, and is a rough, mountainous district, the greater portion of which can only be utilized by occupying it for grazing purposes. The arable land within the limits of the entire tract will not exceed 200 acres.

Only two remnants of tribes of Indians are now represented on the reserve, the *Tules* and *Tejons*, though it was originally designated for six. Last year I reported 254 Indians under my care. Since that time some 69 have been induced to return to the Madden farm or old reservation. They informed me that a man representing himself as the owner had given them permission to cultivate, free of rent, as much of it as they pleased, assuring them at the same time that the government would finally purchase it for them. It is a singular fact that no one has ever taken possession of the Madden farm, and that these Indians are permitted to make it a place of general rendezvous. I now report 180 Indians on the reservation, who are acting in full accord with the requirements of the government, and made my requisition for the present fiscal year upon this basis. After another year these will be able to support themselves. As I stated in my last annual letter, all they will require after that time will be some one to protect them in their rights and conduct their school.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians have raised on their small farms during the past year 500 bushels wheat, 250 bushels corn, 100 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 10 tons pumpkins, 10 tons melons, and 20 tons hay. Thirty-two tons of hay and 60 bushels of wheat have been produced on the agency farm—sufficient to supply the government stock with forage and furnish seed for another year.

It has been my policy to have the Indians work as much as possible on their own farms and but little on that of the agency. The beneficial effects of this course are quite apparent. It begets a feeling of self-reliance, stimulates to habits of industry, and removes all pretext for idleness.

EDUCATIONAL.

A day school has been taught nine months during the year. The register shows an average enrollment of 34 pupils. There has been evident improvement in all the classes, some having advanced quite rapidly. It is almost impossible, however, to conduct a day school with satisfaction. As I am unable to issue provisions adequate to their support, it is extremely difficult to secure a regular attendance, especially of the older pupils. While there is much to discourage, enough has been accomplished to warrant the continuance of a school even of the same character.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Religious education with these Indians progresses slowly. The old superstitions handed down through the ages, are as dear as life to many of them. Religious services have been held every Sabbath, consisting of Scripture reading and such catechetical exercises as are adapted to the congregation and circumstances. The attendance is generally good, and all are respectful and attentive.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Those Indians located on small tracts of land are usually considerate of their farming interests. Some are even models of industry, working harder and more hours per day than the average white man. They plowed their own ground, sowed the seed, harvested their crops, and hauled their wheat to mill with no assistance save the use of government teams for plowing and means of transportation. They have also, under

the direction of the employés, constructed a number of water-ditches for irrigating purposes. No unprejudiced person can now visit this reservation without observing marked evidence of improvement in systematic farming and general habits of industry.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is gradually improving. They are badly diseased, however, and the mortality must necessarily be great. During the past year there have been 9 deaths and 5 births. This shows the ratio of mortality 50 per cent. less than three years ago and 25 per cent. less than the year ending June 30, 1877.

CIVILIZATION.

I am glad to be able to report some progress in the work of civilization. Not a drunken broil has occurred, and but two cases of intoxication to my knowledge on the reservation. Comparing the present condition with that of a few years ago, there is reason for increased effort upon the part of agencies employed by the government in the elevation of these Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 17, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with circular-letter, dated Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following, as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency:

On the 16th day of January, 1878, I entered upon my duties as agent, relieving my predecessor, W. D. Wheeler. On my arrival I found the stock of beef and flour entirely exhausted and the Utes clamorous for something to eat. The agent of the contractor for beef and flour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was at the agency waiting to deliver the first installment of the same. But no notice of the contracts having been awarded had been sent to the agency, nor had any instructions been issued to receive such supplies, and for these reasons I did not consider myself authorized to make issue until communicating with the department, although the cattle had been at the agency for several weeks prior to my arrival. I, without loss of time, telegraphed for the necessary authority; my application was promptly granted, and in less than two weeks from the date of my taking charge, the distribution of the beef and flour commenced. The installment of flour was only sufficient to make two issues, and we were unable to get any more until the 25th day of April, by reason that transportation over the mountain ranges was impossible, on account of the deep snows, followed in the early spring by an impassable depth of mud.

The winter was very severe and the snows unusually deep, and but for the ample supply of beef we had on hand, and the flocks of sheep and goats belonging to the *Utes*, on which they largely depend for subsistence, there must have been much suffering among the Indians at this agency. There were many complaints of hunger and of insufficiency of rations. That such complaints were not more numerous and persistent is surprising.

The supplies for this agency have to be hauled in wagons over the Continental Divide and two other high mountain ranges—for long distances over the worst of roads—from the terminus of the railroad at Alamosa, a distance of nearly 250 miles, and when shipped later than the 1st October unavoidable delays are apt to occur, which may postpone their delivery until late in the following spring. To insure prompt delivery, all supplies should be forwarded early in the fall, and this rule should be observed, not only for the benefit and convenience of the service, but also in justice to the contractors, who must lose money if required to carry on transportation during the winter season.

CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION.

The Utes have made but little advancement in civilization; they are ignorant, indolent, and generally extremely filthy in their habits and modes of life. They are averse to licentious intercourse with other tribes of Indians and with the whites, but among themselves their condition in this respect is deplorable. It is not infrequent to find several families living promiscuously in the same lodge. Polygamy is common. The use of intoxicating liquors does not prevail to any great extent, but gambling is very prevalent.

Ablutions of any kind are seldom indulged in, except by some of the chiefs and headmen. Clothing is worn without cleansing until it becomes utterly worthless. I am

inclined to think, however, that they are slowly improving in this respect as they come more frequently in contact with the whites.

The barbarous custom of painting and making themselves hideous with feathers and the skins of wild beasts is not so commonly practiced as formerly. Many of them now wear citizen's dress in part, and the native costume is gradually being abandoned.

The Utes are decidedly nomadic, having no fixed settlements or camps, and rarely remaining in one place longer than ten or fifteen days. A band encamped in the vicinity of the agency to-day is very likely to be 25 miles away to-morrow. Their time is largely occupied in hunting and wildly wandering over their vast reservation, which embraces nearly 12,000,000 acres.

With few exceptions, they are a quiet, peaceable, well-disposed people. Quarrels and contentions among themselves are infrequent, and not a single instance has come to my knowledge of violence or crime committed by them against the person or property of the whites settled along the borders of their reservation, or even against the squatters, who knowingly, and in defiance of all right and justice, and even the authorities of the government, have encroached upon and taken possession of their most fertile lands. The chiefs and headmen, with two or three exceptions, are earnest in their desire to preserve friendly relations between their people and the whites and to remain at peace with the government, notwithstanding the feeling that most of them have that "Washington" has broken faith in treaty obligations and has given encouragement to the white intruders upon their reservation. They cling tenaciously to their tents and seem to have no desire to occupy houses; the former they can fold up and move at pleasure, and such habitations are of course more in accordance with their nomadic character than the stationary dwelling of civilization would be.

AGRICULTURE.

Very little progress has been made in this branch of industry. The farming at the agency has all been performed by the white employés, and all efforts on our part have not been sufficient to induce the Indians to give up their superstitious prejudices against the performance of manual labor.

The acquisition of herds of horses and flocks of goats and sheep shows that the Ute has advanced from abject savagery to the pastoral state. The very nature of his territory makes this the natural first step toward civilized life. With his flocks he can wander throughout his barren domain, going where the patches of grass are greenest—on the mountain side in summer, and along the streams where sedges are most abundant during the long severe winters. He is at present very well satisfied with his mode of life, and any effort to make him adopt the higher or agricultural stage must be conducted with great skill and patience, and the expenditure of enough money for large irrigating ditches in the few river valleys where arable land exists. The example of the head chief Ouray shows that the civilization of the Utes and their development in the direction of agriculture can be accomplished successfully should the right means be adopted and energetically carried forward. He resides in a pleasant, comfortable house, well furnished, and has about 60 acres under cultivation; and, in spite of inexperience, poor tools, and a scant supply of water for irrigating purposes, he has succeeded in raising good crops of wheat, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables. Again, in the valley of the Gunnison, some eight or ten Indians are engaged in farming—they having chosen the location of their own accord, and have already, as I am informed, some 75 acres under cultivation. That they are successful is inferred from the fact that they do not come regularly to the agency for rations, but merely draw their annuity goods, and occasionally apply for flour.

Given good irrigating ditches in the valley of the Uncapahgri, for instance, and with competent men to teach them the use of agricultural implements, the methods of planting and caring for crops, and there is but little doubt that in a few years the Utes would be permanently located, and to a great extent self-supporting.

EDUCATION.

The impossibility of carrying on a school during the past year has been the source of much regret to me, for I am sure much might be done in the direction of education were the requisite facilities only within reach. There are no school buildings at the agency, nor has any appropriation been made for the purpose, and I have refrained from pressing the matter, knowing that it is the desire of the department to transfer the bands under my care to some other part of the reservation.

To reap his livelihood from the products of the soil, to adopt civilized modes of dress, and to establish himself in a permanent house should be the primary lessons taught the Ute, and the man qualified to place him in such a position should be his first instructor. When this first step shall have been accomplished, then it will not be difficult to collect together the young and bring them under proper discipline so that they may be educated in the ordinary branches of learning and such industries as may lead to their ultimate advantage.

No missionary work has been performed among the Utes during the period of my administration.

SANITARY.

The Utes are generally supposed to be a very healthy tribe, but I am informed by the agency physician that there is much sickness among them. It is not practicable to give any reliable statistical facts in regard to this important subject, for the reason that the Indians do not seem disposed to give any information as to the prevalence or character of diseases among them. The fact of a death having occurred is invariably concealed if possible. The establishment of a hospital in connection with the agency is a matter of the first importance, and until this is attended to the treatment of the sick cannot be carried on to advantage.

CONCLUSION.

I regret to say that the result of my labors in behalf of the Indians placed under my care has not been as satisfactory to me as I could wish. But the want of school buildings, means to pay a teacher, a hospital, and well-directed missionary labors, has and will continue, until the want is supplied, to impede their advancement and civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. ABBOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, RIO LOS PINOS, COLO.,
August 18, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with circular dated Office of Indian Affairs, July 1, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There are but two buildings at this agency, the erection of which was begun September 3 and completed November 1, 1877, under authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 27, 1877. The storehouse, 20 by 60 feet, and the dwelling, 18 by 54 feet, divided into three rooms of equal dimensions, are substantial hewed log buildings, covered with first-class hand-made shingles, the erection of both of which cost $1,396.25. On the 5th of November I recommended the erection of another building, to consist of an Indian room 18 by 30 feet and two additional rooms for employés, 12 by 18 feet each. By letter from the department, dated February 7, 1878, I was informed of the contemplated removal of these Indians to the Indian Territory, and directed that no further steps be taken at this time with a view to any permanent improvement on this reservation. With this in view, and the fact that I have had no funds available for myself, agency expenses, or employés, and the great paucity of employé force allowed at this agency, no further improvements have been undertaken.

SUPPLIES, ANNUITIES, AND ISSUES TO INDIANS.

Supplies first arrived at this agency January 24, 1878. The annuities came February 2, 1878. The tardiness of the arrival of supplies and annuity goods, the former on account of the difficulty of having the estimate approved, and the difficulty of having the latter shipped to the ageney, very much retarded the effort to collect the Indians here. By the time we were in readiness to receive the Indians and comply with what had been promised them some five years previous, they could not come on account of the unusual depth of the snow. On the 1st day of March 358 *Utes* and 44 *Navajoes* reported, at which time rations and annuities were issued them, sufficient of the annuities being reserved for those unable on account of snow to come to the agency. On account of the snow and almost impassable condition of the roads, it was impracticable for the Indians to bring their tents and camp equipage, and they remained but five days here. Upon their departure they demanded rations to the amount of a four weeks' issue, saying they could not return before that time. The Indians manifested a bad spirit, on account of the arrival in the mean time of Lieutenant Valois, with a detachment of 15 men of the Ninth Cavalry, for the purpose of investigating certain alleged Indian depredations; and in consultation with Lieutenant Valois, both in consideration of the inclemency of the weather and bad condition of the roads and our inability under the circumstances to enforce them to comply with regulations, it was deemed the best policy to comply with their demands. These Indians did not return until the time had elapsed, at which time another like demand was made. They were again much irritated by the presence of the detachment at the agency, which in the mean time had returned to Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex., and had come back on account of a well-grounded report of an outbreak between the Utes and Navajoes. The rumors and con-

stantly repeated fears of an Indian war and the bad spirit shown by the Indians again resulted in yielding to this demand.

Upon their next arrival they attempted the same thing, and I closed the storehouse having been assured by Major Morrow, commanding a battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, that he would render every possible assistance to enforce the Indians to comply with orders, and that his command was able to cope with them. About this time General Hatch made a visit to this section of the country, when Ignacio lodged complaint against the agent for not issuing him sufficient rations. General Hatch, upon request, did me the honor to call, when in his presence and that of others I had an individual ration for one week weighed out. Ignacio replied it was very little. General Hatch told him he must accept what the government allowed him. In a few days the Indians returned, and regular weekly issues to families and individuals have since been made without the former excessive demands. The ration allowed is barely sufficient where there are comparatively so few children, and especially is this the case where nothing is gained by the chase.

CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS.

Beyond the excessive and violent demands for rations and the threat of taking the life of the agent for establishing the agency on the Rio Pinos instead of the Rio Navajo, as they claim to have been promised it there, there is but very little in their conduct to be condemned. I blush to say aught about this when I reflect upon how they have been treated by the government and imposed upon by individuals. The almost incessant alarm of war since I have been here has but little if any foundation, as the investigation by Lieutenant Valois, in which I accompanied him, proved. But I am grateful, however, for the presence of the military in this vicinity, because it averted, as I have reason to believe, a war. I would be loath to arraign an entire community or settlement upon the charge that it would bring about a war, but I do not hesitate to say that there are not a few communities on this Western frontier who have the honor of being graced with individuals possessed of these admirable qualities which are capable of imposing upon poor Indians to such an extent as to make a military post a necessity. No class of individuals are more liberal in circulating their hard-earned money than the rank and file of our Army. They are fond of butter and eggs and vegetables. Their horses also like the grain. It is preferable to be at war than to be without money.

CATTLE ON RESERVATION.

Experience has proved that the slope into which this reservation has been thrown is exceedingly unfortunate. A strip of ground fifteen miles wide, with herds of cattle from both sides pouring in upon it, eating up all the grass, is no place to keep Indians. I have twice addressed the department with regard to this matter as to what course to pursue, but have received no reply.

OBTAINING NAMES AND NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The effort to obtain the names and a correct enumeration of these Indians has been a laborious and difficult task. The Capote and Weeminuche bands, especially the latter, avail themselves of every strategy to avoid disclosing their names and numbers. Four attempts have been made, and especially to procure the names of the heads of families, in order to complete a proper census roll, as well also to effect the necessary arrangements for individual and family issues, but in vain. The following is a schedule of the number of Indians who have reported at this agency since March 1, 1878:

Date.	Men.	Women.	Children.
March 1	172	110	110
March 16	6	14	6
April 2	4	34	29
May 20	60	58	36
June 17	15	54	78
Total	257	270	259

This enumeration includes forty-four Navajoes who reported with the Utes March 1, 1878, only a few of whom have been at the agency since that time. Of the 147 who reported from the Abiquiu Agency June 17, sixteen were recognized as having been heretofore here. This count may include some "repeaters," owing to the fact that in such a brief period of time it is impossible to recollect all, and in this I was guided by Mr. Juan Baldes, who was interpreter from March 1 to May 10, and who has been familiar with these Utes for the past fourteen years. I have good reason, however, to believe that we have had some of those who are among the number enumerated from the Los Pinos Agency.

ARRIVAL OF THE MUACHE UTES.

On the 15th instant, Inspector Watkins and Dr. B. M. Thomas, agent for the Pueblos of New Mexico, arrived here with about fifty men, including the larger boys of the Muache band of Utes, having departed from Cimarron, N. Mex., July 18, with 148 Indians of said band. On account of being wearied with the march, the remainder, chiefly women and children, were left at the Rio Piedra, some thirty miles distant, and will report here at furthest in two or three days.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

These Indians possess a large number of horses, and strive to increase this kind of stock, too much of which they already have. A few families have a respectable number of goats and sheep. Cabazon is said to have a number of horned cattle, but where they are held I have never been able to discover. I have repeatedly and kindly brought to the notice of these Indians the subjects of labor and education, but they have steadfastly refused to do any labor, to have schools, or make advancement in any direction. Our talks concerning these affairs have always ended in bad feeling, and so long as the children are allowed to remain with their families nothing can be effected for their moral and intellectual improvement. Nothing short of industrial boarding-schools will bring about the desired result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 30th of May I requested the Indian Office to relieve me at once of my duties here, and again on the 15th of July addressed the honorable Commissioner, declining my reappointment, and demanded that I be relieved at the earliest possible moment, on the ground that the salary allowed the agent at this agency did not justify my remaining there. It is expected that in a few days at furthest my successor will have arrived.

In anticipation of early taking leave of this agency, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the faithful and efficient employés who have stood beside me in what, without exaggeration, might be called trying times, and who have remained here without pay and without murmuring. I shall never again, under any circumstances, make a like request, because it is gross injustice to withhold the wages of men who support themselves by honest labor. My hearty thanks are also due Lieuts. G. Valois and B. F. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, for courtesies rendered.

On the 15th instant, the Ute special commission, consisting of General E. Hatch, N. C. McFarland, esq., and W. S. Stickney, secretary, accompanied by Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, Third Artillery, arrived for the purpose of negotiating with these Utes for their removal from this part of the Ute Reservation. Arrangements have been made to hold the grand council on the 22d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WEAVER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLO.,
July 29, 1878.

SIR: I inclose herewith blanks, filled out, of a statistical report for the past year which is substantially but not critically correct, because I have been here only two months, and have depended much on the documents of the office, not on personal observation. What I shall say further is derived from visible observation during these two months.

Agricultural industry is without organization, both on the part of the government and the Indians, although considerable money has been expended. One field of 20 acres, three miles from the agency, was sown to wheat last year, but it was wholly destroyed by grasshoppers and prairie dogs, as if in a single day. The fence, constructed with cottonwood posts, was so badly down on my arrival, May 15, 1878, that it was abandoned, and nothing was planted; besides there was no kind of seed.

A field of 3 acres and one of 2 acres were planted to potatoes by Indians, who dropped the seed in furrows plowed by employés and the same plow covered the seed. After that the Indians did not appear in the field, for they went off hunting, and except in one case have not returned. I understand that, agreeably to the rule previously established, these Indians will appear in the fall and proceed to dig the potatoes, or at least help, and claim the whole as the result of their labor, although the employés plow, hoe, and perfect the crop without their assistance in the least.

The case excepted is that of a man who shot himself in the leg and was obliged to return, as he could not hunt. The ground was new land on the bottom, naturally requiring little irrigation. It was sowed to beets, turnips, carrots, pease, and the like, largely by the help of the wife of the late agent assisting the wife of the disabled

hunter. As I saw the ground growing up to weeds, I myself hoed it out several times, and, as the season was unexpectedly dry, I carried more than a hundred pails of water, whereby the whole was brought into a most thrifty condition. When they returned, after an absence of six weeks, the wife visited the garden, expressed surprise and admiration, and said she was "much obliged" to me, for she can speak English. Naturally, I had supposed they had wholly abandoned the garden, and, as I had none, I was expecting some of the products, but they have entered upon possession, and I have no vegetables of any kind. From this, I now easily understand why, on several occasions, the Indians have laughed at the employés while growing the crops mentioned. Of course, this style of Indian farming has, under my administration, come to an end.

Authority has been received for removing this agency to Powell's Valley, 20 miles below on White River, where about 3,000 acres of level land of superior quality can be had in a solid body. One hundred acres will be plowed this season, and fenced in the spring; an irrigating canal several miles long is to be built, and the agency buildings will be so centrally located that the fields will be under easy superintendence. It is intended to make farming under such conditions profitable to whoever will work, which ought to furnish inducements to some of the Indians at least. Hitherto, they themselves must have seen that operations were on such a limited scale that it could not pay them to work, for they would make more in hunting, while it was a species of entertainment to see the white employés act as their servants.

It is extremely doubtful whether the majority of adult Indians can ever be induced to labor; but it is true that three or four young men have learned to do several kinds of work, such as caring for cattle, driving team, chopping, &c. But the prevailing sentiment of Indian "society" is decidedly opposed to all kinds of labor, and it is now over a year since any of the young men would accept the offer of $40 a month cash as common laborers. In one case Chief Douglas forbid a young man fulfilling a contract, at good wages, to drive a team from Bear River to Denver for a merchant, saying, "White man work; Indian no work, but hunt." After the Indians shall have a chance to work at a profit, and in sufficient numbers to form society and opinion of their own, and also after the chief shall come to a different state of mind, the question will be on the way to a solution. The probability is that a fair portion, especially of women, will be willing, and even glad, to accept the situation, and grow food for their families.

Hunting is a leading and chief pursuit. "Buckskin" is sold to the traders in heavy aggregate amounts, and is hauled to the railroad by the ton, a ton being worth $1,000. When to this resource are added annuity goods and weekly issues of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, soap, &c., it is seen that these Indians are placed in a comfortable position.

The agency herd numbers 1,500 head, cared for almost wholly by white employés, and it has proved a decidedly profitable interest. The Indians have frequently been requested to have a division of the cattle made among the families, but they steadily refuse. However, about 30 cows are kept by them, and they learn to milk and make butter and pot-cheese, which they relish highly, but whenever the hunting season comes they do not hesitate to leave the cows in charge of the employés, always claiming them on their return.

It is evident that the facility with which the Indians get ammunition off the reservation is an obstacle to their engaging in rural pursuits. It is true that in the sale of ammunition the law is violated, but the agent has no power to prevent the sale. The issue of duck, ticking and denim as annuity goods furnishes them with houses easily moved to remote mountains, and the inducements to live in fixed habitations are hereby diminished; in fact, hereditary habits are more strongly established.

The progress in education is not marked. Hitherto young men have been boarded and clothed and instructed, and they learned readily, and some write their names quite legibly; but the means in the hands of the teacher were limited, the school-room was rude and uncomfortable, and now all of them are off to the hunting grounds. The plan now is to take young children, give them the care of a mother, and have them constantly in hand.

The standard of health among these Indians is low, and the average duration of life must be considerably below that of the whites. The prevailing disease is generally supposed to be communicated by soldiers and sailors, but as there are no half-breeds this disorder must have originated among themselves.

These Ute Indians are peacable, respecters of the right of property, and with few exceptions amiable and prepossessing in appearance. There are no quarrelsome outbreaks, no robberies, and perhaps not half a dozen who pilfer, and these are well known. The marriage relation is strictly observed, at least for the time it continues, and polygamy is practiced to but a limited extent. On the whole, this agent is impressed with the idea that if the proper methods can be hit upon they can be made to develop many useful and manly qualities and be elevated to a state of absolute independence.

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent, White River.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFA'

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INDIAN LABOR.

A few weeks after relieving my predecessor I determined to make an effort to carry out the policy of the department to have the agency work done as far as practicable by Indians. To this end two white laborers, receiving each $50 per month, were discharged, and 6 Indians—4 laborers and 2 apprentices—hired in their stead, at an aggragate amount of $60 per month. On the whole the experiment has been successful, and although several of those hired at first did not prove satisfactory and returned to their camps, their places were easily filled by more competent and persevering Indians, and a still further reduction of the white employé force has since been effected.

The haying season, which usually begins here early in July, was interrupted by two weeks' rainy weather in the latter part of that month. Scythes having been issued from the agency; nearly all the Indians have been and some are still at work laying in a winter's supply of hay for their stock, for which purpose it is estimated about 2,500 tons in all will be stacked.

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It is to be regretted that not more employment of the kind described can be found for the Indians, a great proportion of whom are always willing to work at very moderate compensation. If at all practicable I would urge favorable action upon the recommendation made by Inspector Hammond in his last year's report, namely, that along the Missouri River all hay and wood required by the government for military or agency use, and all fuel needed by steamboats, be supplied at a reasonable price, to be fixed by proper authority, by Indians, through their agents. That this scheme would not fail from the disinclination of the Indians to do the work I feel assured.

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SUPPLIES.

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CATTLE-RAISING.

The raising of crops being attended with great uncertainty in this climate, stock-raising must be mainly relied upon for the future self-support of these Indians. They are natural herdsmen, and their reservation is well fitted for this branch of industry. The stock range is practically unlimited, and large hay crops may be easily gathered for the winter season, which is not usually severe here.

The seizure of their ponies, already referred to, has enabled them to make a successful beginning in cattle-raising, which, if properly fostered, will render them in four or five years, to some extent at least, independent of government aid. From the proceeds of the sale of 1,936 head of ponies and colts, largely consisting of broken-down stock, about $9,000 was realized. For this amount 450 milch-cows and 5 bulls were purchased at Yankton, and thencé brought in September last to this agency by Lieutenant Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, who was so careful in the management of the herd under his charge that he actually carried a foot-sore animal in a wagon for some distance. In the beginning of October the cows were issued to the Indians, at the rate of four to every 17 persons, and one bull was given to each of five camps or villages. A careful count of these cattle made by Lieutenant Brown, Eleventh Infantry, about a month ago, shows that only 5 of all the cows had died, that none had been lost or killed for beef, and that the increase from calves born had then amounted to 350, all of which were doing finely. At an inspection of the horses in possession of the Indians made in February last 248 head, including colts, were found to be unbranded and in excess of the 450 allowed them for farming purposes. These surplus animals, being in better condition and reaching a market at a more favorable season of the year, brought in Yankton, where they were sold at public auction, about $4,700, or the respectable average price of $19 per head, for which 200 cows and 4 bulls were bought. When these cattle, which are now *en route* for this place, shall have arrived and been issued, there will be in possession of the Indians 9 bulls, 644 cows, and 350 calves, giving to each family at least one cow and to the majority two or three.

That the Indians have taken excellent care of their cows is apparent from whât has been stated. Their interest in them is great and increasing; they are very fond of the milk, and a number are beginning to make butter. Each family is also providing for the winter an adequate supply of hay. In view of these facts it is earnestly recommended to the department that every dollar that can be spared from their share of appropriations for the Sioux, not set aside for any specific purpose, be used for the purchase of stock cattle for them. The fact that they already own a number of such cattle, obtained through the seizure of surplus ponies (which the Indians of other Sioux tribes less peaceably disposed have been permitted to retain) ought not to stand in the way of their receiving more, provided such other tribes have stock cattle issued to them. Otherwise the familiar saying that "many favors are bestowed upon the troublesome, and but few upon the obedient and tractable Indians, by their Great Father," would receive renewed exemplification in the case of these people.

AGRICULTURE.

Farming is yet in its infancy among the Indians of this agency, but some progress in it during the past year can be noted. On taking charge I endeavored to impress them with the importance of doing all they could in this direction, and the great majority evinced a commendable desire to begin at once; but all complained that they lacked the requisite means for farming, especially breaking-plows and working-steers, their ponies not being sufficiently strong for turning new land. What assistance the very limited resources of the agency afforded was given, and all employés that could be spared were sent to their camps to instruct them. About 150 acres of new land were broken last spring, which with the land heretofore cultivated were principally planted with corn, less than one-third having been seeded with potatoes and other vegetables. The season thus far has been a favorable one, late rains, unusual in former years, having greatly benefited the growing crops. From potatoes, owing to the ravages of the potato-bug, not much is expected; but onions and the smaller vegetables yielded abundantly, and were greatly relished by the Indians as a welcome change in their monotonous diet. Squash and pumpkin, of which they are very fond, will soon be fit for use, and look very promising. From present indications the yield of corn, not yet matured, will aggregate about 2,500 bushels, an average of 12 bushels per acre.

The progress of these people in the way of opening of farms by individuals is materially hindered by the feeling of uncertainty induced by an agitation, from time to time, of the subject of removing them and the agency to a more suitable location, or of the consolidation of this with some other agency more favorably located for agricultural pursuits. To this feeling mainly is to be attributed the fact that with but few exceptions all farming by Indians on the west side of the Missouri has been carried on in partnership, half a dozen or more families cultivating the same field. It is easy to be seen that under such conditions farming cannot well be brought to any degree of perfection, as individual effort is paralyzed by the knowledge that the shiftless and indolent will share equally in the harvest with the thrifty and industrious.

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I do not think that it would be beneficial to extend the laws of the United States over these Indians at present; certainly as long as they are permitted to retain possession of their arms it would be useless to attempt to govern them by laws, for these two forces are wholly incompatible among a savage people, who have never known or recognized any arbitration but that of arms. Arms and horses constitute the wealth and strength of an Indian tribe, and while it is permitted to retain these as a war establishment, scarcely a sensible impulse can be given to the settled policy of the government in either civilization or the propagation of the Christian faith, nor can these people be compelled to be induced to acknowledge their dependence upon, or their gratitude to, the government for its bounty and protection.

AGRICULTURE.

When I took charge of this agency I found on the reservation 79 habitable houses occupied by Indians; since then 15 more have been completed. Thirty-six acres of land had been broken for the tribe, and cultivated. The agency farm consisted of 142 acres. This was subdivided and allotted to the Indians, who planted and indifferently cultivated 63 acres of it. Thirty-one and a half acres of new land were also broken for them, the work having been done mostly by themselves, and all of which, except two acres, was planted. The season has been exceedingly favorable for crops here, notwithstanding which the percentage of subsistence produced by their own labor is scarcely appreciable. Of corn, which is the principal product of Indian agricultural labor, something over 2,000 bushels would have been produced had it been permitted to mature; it is generally gathered while yet green and dried for winter use; 494 bushels of potatoes were issued in the spring, about one-fifth for seed, yet only about 20 bushels were planted, the rest having been consumed. A sufficiency of other seeds were supplied and were planted, but for lack of proper cultivation the product will be very insignificant. In addition, everything produced is gathered so long before it matures that no material benefit is derived from it. This is partly due to ignorance, and partly to save it from the poaching vagabonds of the tribe who will not plant themselves. Those who plant independently and apart from the chiefs and the tribe especially suffer from the depredations of this class.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced in successfully introducing agriculture among the Indians is that of properly fencing the crops against cattle and ponies. This is referred to more fully in my report from Lower Brulé. I think it would be economical for the department to supply fence wire from the annuity funds of each tribe. This is indestructible and cheap. The present expenditure for fence rails is very considerable, and must greatly increase each year. A short calculation will show that the amount of money expended on rails for fencing in three or four years would purchase wire enough to permanently and effectually inclose the land on which the rails are annually expended. This would also put an end to numerous outrages arising from trespass by cattle and horses upon crops. Cattle and horses are killed and disabled every summer on both these agencies for this cause. This leads inevitably to retaliation and often to personal rencounters. Police measures necessary to prevent the short-comings and disorders enumerated above are impossible among a people where every man and boy goes armed.

The tribe has put up about 350 tons of hay, and about 100 more will be made. This is done by individuals and for their exclusive use. The work is done by themselves, with the assistance of one employé. The agency has stored 175 tons of hay made by the employés assisted by a few Indians; 100 tons more will be cut and stacked, to be fed in the spring to the herd to be wintered near the agency; 52 acres of corn, 3 of potatoes and 17 of oats were cultivated by the employés in addition to their other labors.

Cleanliness: There is a great improvement here in every way, both in dress and at table; the women and girls who have had the opportunity to learn being very neat in attire and habits.

Education: Notwithstanding desultory attendance of many, still much has been learned, and there are some hundreds who have a greater or less knowledge attained in schools, and many who, while never having attended school, have learned from other Indians, and taught themselves to read and write. The general desire for children is to learn English, and have English-speaking teachers, while the young men and women wish to learn Indian only.

Religion: Heathenism is no longer in the ascendant; large and reverent congregations attend our three mission services; a goodly number are professed Christians and communicants, and the church is quietly and steadily growing.

In general terms I would state that these people are, in my opinion, what the Yanktons were six years ago; while, when I first came among them, they were in the main simply savages.

Causes of improvement: There was considerable progress made in the first two or three years of Major Bingham's administration. But until the severe measures of 1876 were inaugurated, the hostiles were powerful, and repressed the better element. Their subjugation has enabled better feelings and better principles to rule and predominate, so that advance in educational, spiritual, and industrial directions has been very marked since then. The present temporary military charge of the agency has been productive of the best results in every way, and I feel that the interests of the Indians have been advanced in every way by it, both in bodily and mental improvement.

Respectfully,

H. SWIFT.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians and the state of the service at this agency, pursuant to office circular of July 1, 1878.

I took charge of the agency on the 22d of March last, in obedience to Special Orders No. 30, Headquarters Department of Dakota, March 13, 1878, issued at the request of the Department of the Interior.

The number of Indians present at the first issue after I took charge of the agency was 751. By the 1st of July the number had increased to 833, and at the present time the total number at the agency is 859. Twenty-five lodges of the tribe, numbering probably 70 or 80 souls, are still encamped on the James River, about 80 miles northeast of the agency, where they have been for the last three years.

In the early part of the present month I visited this camp and held a council with the chief and headmen, and urged them to return to the agency. The chief alone seemed indisposed to return; the others appeared to be indifferent, but neither opposed nor advocated the chief, who asked for a delay until he could consult with the principal chief at Sisseton Agency. I gave him six weeks' time in order to enable him to husband his crop, which is large and well cultivated, but assured him that unless he returned to the agency in the beginning of September I would bring him in. Since then several of his people have come in of their own accord.

I am informed also that a portion of this tribe, said to be about 169 families, is now at Standing Rock Agency. These I believe never have been present since the agency was established, but I learn from them that they are anxious to rejoin the main body of the tribe and live here. I consider that it would be advisable to encourage this intention, as their separation will be a perpetual excuse for the unsettled ones to absent themselves from both places on visits, which is the case at present.

CIVILIZATION.

The *Yanktonnais* have been on this reservation now thirteen years, yet the majority of the people are but little removed from the nomadic state, the few who are reclaimed having been won over wholly by the exertions of the missionaries within the last few years. The labors of these good people have been faithfully prosecuted in the face of extraordinary difficulties and discouragements, but is at last beginning to exhibit gratifying results. Many of the principal families of the tribe have recently agreed to break up the village autonomy, and take up and settle permanently upon small farms, and thus establish homes and family independence. Two of the chiefs have joined in this project, and are now preparing to put it into execution with all the people of their bands in the neighborhood of the Great Bend. Seven families from the lower camps lately left the village at Elm Creek also and moved out on that and

Crow Creek, a few miles, and are now permanently separated from tribal influences, and have to a great extent abandoned tribal usages and superstition. These, I think, will in time be followed by others, and ultimately the village organization will cease to exist.

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EDUCATION.

There are three schools and three churches on the reservation. One of the former is the boarding school at the agency, and is constantly filled to its capacity. It is so well and so successfully conducted that I have only to say of it that it should be enlarged to at least three times its present establishment. What I may report of the camp schools is stated under this head in my report from Lower Brulé. No amount of perseverance and energy on the part of teachers and missionaries can fully overcome the opposition and persecution of the disaffected and unfriendly portion of the tribe to education and the introduction of the Christian faith. Coercion is at once a natural and justifiable remedy, but I doubt that it would be profitable to attempt this process until these tribes are reduced to submission and dependence by other means than by treaties and promises.

THE RESERVATION.

The territory set apart by the government for the Lower Yanktonnais is rapidly being encompassed on the south and east by white settlers. This has recently given rise to an agitation in the tribe on the subject of the Yanktonnais title in that part of Dakota known as the James River country. It is claimed by the chiefs that the tribe jointly with the Yanktons occupied the country between the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers since it left the head of the Minnesota River about thirty years ago, and that it never has relinquished to the government its title to this land. The Yanktons by a treaty dated April 16, 1859, ceded this territory to the government, and it has since been surveyed and opened for settlement. I recommend that an understanding be effected with the tribe on this matter, rather to abolish a standing cause of complaint than from apprehension of trouble, though the chiefs declare that they will not permit the occupation of the land by the whites without opposition.

THE AGENCY.

The agency proper consists at present of 27 buildings, all except 4 being inclosed by a stockade, which was formerly used as a defense by the troops posted here. The greater number of these buildings are so old and dilapidated that repair is hardly possible. The stockade is so much decayed that it is totally useless as a military defense, and will be removed as soon as possible. A substantial saw-mill was erected by the late agent last fall; also a new and commodious issue house. The latter, however, is so unsubstantial in construction that it is unavailable for storage.

A store-house was erected in June, at the landing 2½ miles from the agency, for the reception and protection of supplies delivered by steamboat. This was constructed from old material found on hand and had no attendant expense.

A steam boiler is greatly needed to enable me to put the saw-mill in operation to supply the tribe with lumber necessary for fences, floors, and other improvements.

A chapel has been erected at the agency during the year by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Services in Dakota and English are regularly held by the Rev. Edward Ashley, the resident missionary. The assistance and co-operation rendered me by this gentleman in affairs connected with the tribe are worthy of a more substantial acknowledgement than I can bestow in this report.

It is with much pleasure that I testify to the prompt attention given my communications at the Indian Office, and to the regular and timely arrival at the agency by orders emanating there of the necessary supplies, of a superior quality, at the most economical rates.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. DAUGHERTY,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report relative to the affairs of this agency, the present condition of the Indians, and their progress during the past year.

TRIBES, NUMBERS, ADVANCEMENT, ETC.

The Indians of Devil's Lake Agency, numbering males, 519; females, 556; total, 1,075, are portions of the *Sisseton*, *Wahpeton*, and *Cut-head* bands of *Sioux*. Their reservation, lying along the south shore of Devil's Lake is beautifully situated, being bounded on the north by Devil's Lake and on the south by the Cheyenne River, and is one of the finest agricultural districts in Dakota; it also contains an abundance of meadow and grazing lands, with a sufficiency of good wood and water.

These Indians know the many advantages that their reservation possesses over that of the surrounding country, and understand the necessity of changing their past nomadic life to a more settled one, and turning their attention to a surer means of livelihood. Nearly every family belonging to this reservation is now engaged in agricultural pursuits; many of them have made commendable progress in bettering their condition and are adding yearly to their fields. None of the farms are worked in common; each family is located on a claim by themselves and separated from each other as much as possible. None of the farms are very large (ranging from 1 to 20 acres), but they are yearly increased in dimensions; land once broken is not allowed to return to weeds nor remain uncultivated. I am convinced that it is better to add to their fields gradually, just in proportion as they can conveniently manage, without over-taxing them, which, if done, soon discourages them; they then become careless, and often abandon the field entirely. Even with the small fields cultivated, these Indians are now successfully raising all kinds of vegetables that can be grown in this latitude, as well as wheat, oats, pease, barley, and buckwheat.

Forty bushels of wheat were sown this year, divided among eighteen Indians, aggregating about 25 acres seeded. The crop is good and has greatly encouraged them. This was the first wheat grown here by Indians, and now all are anxious to sow wheat another year. A large number of the Indians own cows, pigs, turkeys, and chickens, some of which have been purchased and paid for by the industry of the individual owners. Last year fifty milch-cows were issued to these Indians, and not one has died, and only one calf has been killed. The cows and young stock are well cared for and greatly prized by the owners. There are now seventy-five yoke of work-oxen and wagons owned by Indians of this agency, and I hope to soon see every head of a family supplied with the same, also with the necessary agricultural instruments. This once done, with a few reapers and threshers for general use on the reservation, will, in my opinion (judging from the change wrought in the past few years, and calculating on the same gradual advancement), place these Indians beyond the possibility of requiring any government aid after the treaty with them expires, which is June 30, 1883. They will raise this year about 60 per cent. of their subsistence, which certainly speaks well for the short time they have been engaged, as the first efforts at civilization upon this reservation were made in 1871, and but little was accomplished the first two years owing to their prejudice and aversion to labor, which had to be overcome by convincing them in various ways that labor was not so degrading as they had looked upon it to be. Now none are ashamed to labor, and in passing through the reservation it looks like a settlement of well to do frontier farmers, only the Indians' fences are more uniformly and substantially constructed than those of any frontier white settlers that I have seen.

The wood contract for the Fort Totten military post (571 cords) was filled by these Indians during the months of December and January last; the receiving officers gave them a complimentary indorsement, and did not reject one stick of the lot. They also stated on the vouchers given that the entire lot of wood was the best quality, and put up in better shape than was ever before received at that post. They have hauled 325,000 pounds of forage from Jamestown to Fort Totten during this summer for the military grain contractor, they receiving 65 cents per 100 pounds for the distance, 82 miles. They also transport all the Indian supplies from Jamestown to the agency. All persons seeing them at work on their farms, or freighting on the road, express surprise at their appearance. All dress like white men, and most of them wear their hair short, about 200 adult males having had their hair cut during the months of February and March last. Exclusive of the 571 cords of wood delivered to the military post by the Indians, they cut 630 cords for use of the agency and saw-mill, 324 cords of which they hauled to the school, agency, and mill. They also hauled 35 cords of stone for use in building foundations of new wings to boarding-school; cut, hauled, and built into fence 24,978 rails; broke 115 acres of new land, about 75 acres of which they planted, and plowed and planted 380 acres of old land, and have cared for their fields in a very satisfactory manner.

This season has been favorable, and our crops promise a large yield. We estimate our harvest, which is not yet gathered, as follows: Wheat, 500 bushels; potatoes, 10,000 bushels; turnips, 5,100 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 1,500 bushels; onions, 325 bushels; beans, 525 bushels; beets, 425 bushels; carrots, 210 bushels; pease, 100 bushels; buckwheat, 50 bushels; cabbage, 600 heads; pumpkins and squash, 10,300; and 1,000 tons of hay will be secured. The above is proof positive that these Indians are industrious, and I can also add that they are well-disposed. * * *

About a year ago two young men were induced to go into the blacksmith and carpenter shops, with a view of having them learn these trades. They worked irregularly for some months, but since the 1st of January last they have remained without intermission, and have become quite handy. They now do many small jobs of work. The one working at the blacksmith trade has learned to run the engine, of which he is very proud. He was married on July 1, ultimo, to a young Indian woman from the boarding-school. They are keeping house after the white man's fashion, and are getting

along very nicely. There are now two Indian boys learning the carpenter's trade, and both are making commendable progress. On the whole the Indians of this agency are contented and happy, and are on a fair way to prosperity, and only require proper recognition and encouragement to carry them through.

EDUCATIONAL AND SANITARY.

The boarding-school, under the charge of five Sisters of Charity, has been maintained throughout the year with satisfactory results; owing to a scarcity of supplies, a vacation was given on July 8, when 18 children remained at the school in preference to going home.

From August 25, 1877, to August 25, 1878, the average attendance for the year has been 38 pupils. This school is thoroughly systematized, and is doing a work among these people that cannot be too highly appreciated. The habits inculcated there exert a wholesome influence over all the Indians, and is much more perceptible in families whose children attend the school. The improved morals and steady advancement of these Indians in all civilized customs is very gratifying, and to these good sisters much is due for bringing about the happy change; it furnishes evidence of what good results follow a moral and religious training, such as is exercised by these patient teachers, who have ingratiated themselves with both old and young of the reservation.

Our school-building has been too small, and the rooms too much crowded for the health of the inmates, but during the early part of this summer we fitted the attic of the main building, which gives a dormitory, well ventilated, 18 by 38 feet. This, with two wing additions, each 26 by 40 feet, now in course of erection, will give ample room to admit nearly all of the children of school-going ages; but for the present we intend to use one of these wings for a hospital where the sick of the reservation can be brought for proper treatment.

The instructions in the school consist of reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic. The instructions are in the English language, excepting so far as it is necessary to convey a correct meaning of the studies. Apart from study in the class-room, there are regular hours set apart when the girls are daily instructed in all the household duties. Girls of all ages are received into the school, but boys only up to twelve years, and in some few cases fourteen years old are admitted. Outside of school hours the boys are instructed in manual labor so far as is consistent with their age and strength, but being small, their work is necessarily light and confined chiefly to caring for the cattle used at the school, carrying wood and water, and working in the garden. We have started a 40-acre farm attached to the school. It is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; 10 acres of it have been planted this year by Indians for use of the school. This farm will soon be taken charge of by the Benedictine Fathers, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Abbot Martin.

One of the fathers, Rev. Claude Ebner, is now here in charge of the missionary work of the agency, and arrangements are made by which another father, and possibly two brothers, will join them in a short time, when they will open a school for boys of all ages, but more particularly to receive them after they have passed their rudimental studies at the sisters' school. It is also the intention of the fathers to instruct the boys in the use of tools of the different trades, as well as the labors pertaining to the farm.

The sanitary condition of the Indians (generally speaking) has been very good; still, the death rate has been unusually large, there having been 61 deaths during the year against 65 births. The mortality has been chiefly among children. The adult cases were principally from consumption. I am of the opinion, however, that the cause of so many deaths is that in their nomadic state these Indians were accustomed to an abundance of fresh meat; but upon this reservation they get none whatever during the summer months, and only a very little for about four of the winter months. They are also prohibited from buying any ammunition, with which they heretofore procured game. They could now procure geese, ducks, &c., on the reservation had they ammunition, but being deprived of both fresh beef and game, the change in living is so great that it is certainly injurious. I would recommend that these Indians be allowed to purchase powder and shot, and that a small allowance of beef be issued to them every fifteen days, even should it be necessary to discontinue the issue of some other article of supplies in order to do so.

The medicine-dance is no longer practiced upon this reservation, but the feast is still maintained by the greater portion of the Indians.

Polygamy is dying out, at least it is no longer popular; and with the exception of this one evil the morals of these people need not cause any solicitude.

CONCLUSION.

The proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is now and has for the past few years been agitating the public mind. All trouble with the Indians has of late years been attributed to their mismanagement; the Indian Bureau has been shamefully maligned, and Indian agents have been so vilified, misrepresented, and shamefully abused by the public press, that it is taken for granted by many that because

a man is an Indian agent he is necessarily a thief. This newspaper slandering has been allowed to continue so long that it has become almost a disgrace to be known in public as an Indian agent. The department, intending (undoubtedly) to better the service, has added to the unpopularity of agents by having Army officers appointed to inspect the deliveries at agencies. This has been of no benefit whatever to the service; but, on the contrary, the civil management with mixed military interference has disaffected the Indians to a considerable extent, by exciting suspicion in their minds and causing them to doubt the ability of their agents. Apart from this being humiliating, it is a source of annoyance to agents, who are often obliged to wait the pleasure of such officer's presence, with Indians, some from distant parts of the reservation, waiting for their supplies, who naturally get impatient upon being needlessly detained; and they, thinking that if their agent is a good man he should be all-powerful, always blame him for such delays. Aside from this, the natural inference is that the department has no confidence in its bonded and sworn agents, and that there is either a lack of ability or honesty among these civil officers, and by these appointments have conceded that Army officers are either superior in judgment, or more to be trusted and relied upon in protecting the interests of the Indians and administering the affairs of an agency. Indians, being close observers, are not slow to notice this, and soon lose respect for their agent, for Indians desire that their agent should know (at least) as much as any other white man around him, and with confidence once shaken in their agent, his usefulness to them is gone. With all due respect to the officers of the Army, I claim that there are to-day in the Indian service as efficient and honest agents as there are officers in any other department of the government, and that Indian agents are the hardest-worked, poorest paid, and worst abused officers now in the public service.

The present method of appointing agents is certainly an improvement over the old scheme of rewarding men for political services regardless of their knowledge of Indians, and the different religious bodies in nominating men for agents have undoubtedly selected good men, but that some should fail or fall short of what was expected of them is not to be wondered at when so many qualifications are necessary to be concentrated in one man. To successfully manage Indians and conduct a large Indian agency requires a man of extraordinary ability. He must be a business man, a farmer, and mechanic, together with a good judge of human nature, have great patience, and be endowed with practical common sense. Such a man, with his heart in his work, if left alone to manage his Indians, will succeed; but when set upon by designing whites who are always working up some imaginary charge or intriguing with disaffected Indians or disappointed whites to find fault with the agent, who is left alone to defend himself against all who may array themselves against him, with no encouragement or support from his superiors, being accountable, under heavy bonds, for the proper disbursement of large sums of money and property, obliged to keep complicated accounts under exacting rules, with a large amount of tiresome correspondence pertaining to the office, with a salary such as is paid to a second-class clerk—so much responsibility and labor for so little pay; no gratitude in the Indians, and no recognition or seeming appreciation of his efforts from the whites; never judged by his success, but the slightest error taken advantage of to injure him, there is certainly but little encouragement for a man to remain in the Indian service as an agent, unless he wishes to see his name appear in the newspapers on the slightest pretext, and be brought into ridiculous notoriety by every penny-a-line writer who lacks an article to fill his sheet or who is paid by the "em" for what he writes, regardless of its standard. While I admit that some agents have been found dishonest, and others have failed from incapacity, still I believe the majority to be conscientiously working for the best interests of the government in the elevation of the Indians, and for the good name of the religious body which they represent. I further believe that there is a better class of Indian agents in the service at the present time than ever before, and that the Indians have advanced more in civilization during the past eight years, under the policy inaugurated by President Grant, than in any other quarter of a century of our national existence.

There can be no question in the mind of any unbiased person but that the War Department is unfitted to civilize the Indians; of this the past history of the service furnishes sufficient proof. Could the Indian Bureau be organized into a distinct department of the government, having for its direct head an officer who would be entitled to a seat in the President's Cabinet, there is no doubt but that it would be more effective and the service be greatly benefited thereby; but as the creation of such a department is not very probable, the next best and only feasible means left for civilizing the Indians, and gradually relieving the government of this burden, is to let the Indian Bureau remain where it is and as it is at present organized. There might be some better rules of government subject to fewer changes, which, if properly administered, leaves no room for doubt but that the Indian tribes will continue to advance until they attain a much higher standing in the scale of civilization. The Indians must either fall in with the march of civilization and become independent citizens, or remain paupers upon the bounty of the government. To effect the first, the good work inaugurated has only to be continued; christianization and civilization will ultimately

follow; but place the Indians under supreme control of the military, and the opposite will be the result. It is therefore for the American people to decide which shall be done, and a righteous God will surely hold them responsible. Like all true friends of the much-oppressed Indians, I have strong faith in the peace policy as originally intended, which, with a thorough enforcement of the necessary laws through the civil departments of our government, and the service toned so that the office of Indian agent will be an honorable position, with the term of office contingent upon competency and good behavior, with salaries in proportion to the qualifications and service required, let dishonesty be punished through the proper channels, but do not allow every agent to be persecuted because some have been found guilty, extend jurisdiction of the United States courts over all Indian country, make some uniform and wholesome laws for the government of Indians, and the difficulties of this vexed Indian question will be nearer solution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY,
Flandreau, Dak., August 10, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my fifth and last annual report, as my successor, Maj. William H. H. Wasson, is here, and will relieve me of my charge after this date.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

on this agency is very limited, and consists of a school-house and the necessary furniture, together with a one-acre lot of land on which it stands. This is all. There are no employés' residences, or shops of any kind. The teacher has been accustomed to provide his own house to live in, the same as neighboring district-school teachers. And the Indians, not being provided with *free* shops, have found they could generally pay for their necessary tinkering. The school-house lot is well situated, adjoining the town of Flandreau, which is growing rapidly, and seems destined to be a place of considerable importance. The Indian farms are situated on either side of Flandreau, up and down the Big Sioux River, which here is only a good-sized mill-stream. The farthest live 10 miles away. Nearly all have so taken their claims that the river will run through them.

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

As will be seen by the statistical census just taken and inclosed herewith, these Indians now number 365, only one more than last year. Two or three families have moved here from the Santee agency, but about the same number, mostly half-breeds, have gone to a new settlement south of the Sisseton reservation, called White Earth. There have been four more deaths than births the past year—the deaths numbering 13.

In agriculture these Indians have made fair progress. Wheat is the best crop raised here. Last year I estimated their wheat at 4,000 bushels; when thrashed it turned out 5,000. It was an uncommon yield, averaging over 20 bushels to the acre. One Indian, named Philip Weston, had 300 bushels on 10 acres, from 12 bushels of seed. If the wheat would turn out as well this year, they would have over 10,000 bushels; but it is not so good. The wheat looked splendidly until about two weeks before harvest, when it came on such hot weather that the wheat blighted, and will not probably average over 12 bushels to the acre, and our estimate as made out from farm to farm foots up 6,767 bushels. The estimate for other crops is as follows: Corn, 2,180 bushels; potatoes, 3,780; oats, 120; barley, 650; beans, 133; pumpkins, 200. Grasshoppers are now injuring the corn, potatoes, and beans considerably, and I have reduced the estimate for them about one-third on that account. The Indians would also have had considerable of turnips and onions, but the grasshoppers have well-nigh taken them all.

There were no grasshoppers this year at all till after the small grain was all harvested, and then they did not come in such clouds as in some former years. They came from the west, probably from Montana, as notice was given of grasshoppers passing over Bismarck some ten days before they arrived at Flandreau. They are depositing some eggs, but not enough yet to do much damage. If farmers would make a united effort to destroy them in the spring, the crops might generally be saved from the young ones. In case they do hatch out in any great number, it would be well for the Flandreau agent to have some means at hand to expend in destroying them.

The Indians have broken 149 acres of new land, not included in the 755 acres under cultivation. They have built eight log cabins for themselves the past year, at no expense to government, mostly with floors, but dirt roofs. One, however, has a good shingle roof. The most valuable improvement, however, was the building for them

by government of eight frame houses, at a cost of $350 each. Indians were employed to freight the lumber from the railroad, and to do the most of the carpenter work. I find the young men remarkably handy at such work, and think it is better to employ them than white men in all possible cases, as employment is the great desideratum of Indian civilization.

THE FLANDREAU INDIANS ARE CITIZENS,

and are, without doubt, the most advanced in civilization of any portion of the Sioux Nation. They pay taxes, and very cheerfully, considering how high, we might say how exorbitant, some of them are. Their total taxation last year amounted to about $800. They go to the ballot-box with their white neighbors, and appreciate the privilege very highly. It has an elevating influence upon the Indians themselves, and on the other hand gives them the respect which they need in the eyes of their white neighbors. They nearly all read their own language, and vote as understandingly as a large class of foreign voters. A large proportion have received their patents for land and so are property-owners. They all live in houses very similar to their white neighbors, and dress like them. No painted Indian with long hair, feathers, or breech-cloth can be found in the settlement.

THEY ARE A CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

There are two churches among them, one a Presbyterian and the other an Episcopal organization. In the two are 184 communicants, who comprise the most of the adult population. On the Sabbath nearly the whole community may be found at church. No reasonable man can doubt that Christianity is the foundation of that civilization to which these Indians have attained.

THE FUTURE.

The question is often asked, "Will they succeed? Won't they sell out as soon as they can and go back to Indian life?" We acknowledge there are serious dangers before them. One is whisky, another is going in debt, another is their inability to pay taxes; and these or other complications may lead them to sell out and become scattered. But there is never a victory without an enemy. In answer to the question, we say they already have succeeded—the victory is theirs. They are now living as white men—a civilized, not a barbarous life. They only run the same risk as every young family—that they may fail and become paupers.

A THEORY.

The above statements may shed some light on a common theory of some friends of Indian civilization, that all the Indians of the Union should be congregated on one or two reservations, where missionaries and other philanthropists could have full sway to try the merits of their respective systems of civilization. Here is a little community of less than one hundred families, who, without any care for theory, have struck out, each man for himself, and, taking the pioneer settlers for their pattern, have scattered themselves out over a county, and with their patterns near at hand on every side, have attained unto a fair degree of civilization. It might be well for theorists to study this case a little. There may be something peculiar in the nature of the Indian that requires more example than can well be had where large numbers of heathen are congregated and separated from the civilized world. Or it may be that that independence without which civilization is naught can never be attained by the Indian until he is cast out of his old reservation nest and told to spread his wings and fly, like the rest of the "eagle nation," or fall and die.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1.) Let the government be careful not to infringe upon the natural right of every man to provide for himself and family. This is what the young American starting out in life calls "taking care of himself." Every man needs this incentive to industry, but especially the Indian. Many wonder why the Flandreau Indians ever left the old agency—free rations and gray suits. If they could go into their hearts they would find it was that same longing "to be one's own," or "for freedom," as we are accustomed to say, which led the Puritans to Plymouth Rock. And now let them have it, to the verge of starvation, and may it make of them as sterling a race as the descendants of the Puritans. What belongs to these Indians as their due, give them as endowments for educational institutions, or as outfits for farming, but not in food or clothing.

(2.) To be more definite in my recommendations, I will say that no more worthy or necessary object of expenditure can be found than the establishment of a boarding-school. The children are too scattered for a successful day-school; and, to cope with the civilization about them, they should be for years under the continual eye of an experienced educator, where they may be made masters of the English tongue, and

established in morals and industry. This is not a new recommendation from me, and fuller statements may be found in many of my former reports.

(3.) The sanitary condition of these Indians calls for some notice. It will be seen that there are several more deaths than births the past year, and that in the absence of any epidemic. I am led to believe that many cases of death arise from ignorance of the simple laws of health, which were broken with impunity in their wild state. There are now a number of physicians resident in the neighborhood, and I recommend for your consideration the employment of a competent person to attend the sick, and especially to give them such instruction in the laws of health as their case demands. As it would take only a small part of their time, and they are already residents of the community, the cost of service would be comparatively small.

In turning over to my successor, I have endeavored to transfer to him not only the government property, but the good will of the Indians. I, however, retain my strong interest in their welfare, and shall continue to visit them occasionally as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAKOTA,
August 24, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report upon the condition and progress of the Indians at this agency.

Fort Berthold is very pleasantly located on the right bank of the Missouri River. The "lower agency," containing the houses of the employés, office, tool-house, carpenter and blacksmith shops, barns, and corral, is beautifully located on a bench of land about 50 feet above the river. The "upper agency," consisting of the Indian village, with trader's store, old corral, and issue room, is located about one and a half miles across a bend of the river, on a high bluff, at the foot of which the river makes a sharp turn. The village is about 50 feet above high-water mark, and, being built of bullet-proof logs and earth and surrounded on two sides by high bluffs, it presents an almost impregnable defense against any number of hostile Sioux. Between the upper and lower agency are little farms, consisting of from one to two acres, cultivated by the Indians, making an aggregate of about 400 acres, while above the village, on bottom-lands, are other small patches amounting to as much more. The climate is dry and healthful, and the soil productive.

Great inconvenience is experienced from the distance of the Indians from the lower agency, constant annoyances and misunderstandings arising because the interpreters cannot be in both places. The great need of this agency is good and reliable interpreters. The mischief which an interpreter, through ignorance or viciousness, can do an agent is incalculable, especially at the beginning of his administration, as I know from experience.

The number of Indians now on the roll is 1,292: *Gros Ventres*, 365; *Mandans*, 273; *Arickarees*, 654. If you include Gros Ventres living in the vicinity of Buford, who properly belong here, the number would be increased to 1,400, while scouts in various places with the Army would swell the number still more.

The amount of agricultural products raised by the Indians this year probably was never greater during the history of the agency. By my own personal presence and encouragement, and that of the farmer, they have cultivated about 800 acres of land. More than half of this they have prepared with hoes. This has been as nicely planted and as cleanly kept as any farms in Minnesota. I estimate that they will raise 15,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of potatoes, besides a large amount of squashes, beans, turnips, onions, &c.

They roast great quantities of green corn for winter use by making a long, flat pile of brush, covering it with the corn in the husk, and then burning away the brush. When thoroughly cooked, the burnt husks are removed, the corn shelled and dried and put away. They also dry the squashes for winter food.

While the squaws do most of the agricultural work, the number of male Indians who labor, both in the fields and elsewhere, is constantly increasing. They consider it no disgrace to work, and take pride in showing their calloused hands in proof of it. One of the most influential and industrious Indians in each tribe has been selected to have charge of the labor department in his tribe, and is called "captain of the working band." He furnishes help for the agency when wanted and sees that the Indians properly cultivate their own fields, and aids the agent in rewarding the industrious.

The squaws have also made some progress in the arts of housekeeping. The ladies of the lower agency have kindly taken some of them into their homes and taught them bread-making, sewing, and knitting, in which they evince abundant interest and

ability. They can wash and iron very well. The pleasure and pride manifested when they have been successful in these arts has been sufficient reward to these ladies for their pains. An industrial school for the purpose of carrying on this branch of industry should be established at once.

The school has been more successful this year than ever before, owing partly to the improved conditions. The new and commodious school-house, occupied since December, has been nicely painted, grained, and seated; and an additional teacher, furnished by the American board, has taught the Gros Ventres and Mandans, leaving the Rees (who nearly equal the other two tribes in number, and will not associate with them) for the government teacher.

There is a strong prejudice on the part of the older Indians against adopting the ways of the whites, and consequently the children do not have much encouragement to attend school, and are very irregular. We hope they are overcoming this, however. As a means to this end, the teachers adopted the plan of giving dinners on Friday afternoons to all who had attended during the five days of the week. In this they were successful. The death of an old chief who, more than any other one, opposed civilization, has removed another obstacle.

The teachers have labored faithfully both in school and out for the good of these Indians. Besides their regular work in school, they have instructed their pupils and others in making suitable garments for themselves, and have also cared for a good many sick of the village. Among the annuity goods last fall were a number of boys' suits, which immediately won such popular favor that more had to be made for those who did not receive from the distribution. It is hoped there will be enough to go all around this fall.

The Sabbath services by the missionary, Rev. C. L. Hall, were well attended during the winter—all meetings held in the school-house—but the coming of warm weather made a perceptible thinning both on the Sabbath attendance and the day-school.

The Indians have suffered during the past year from horse-thieves—at one time carrying away about 20 horses. Supposing they had been stolen by some of the Devil's Lake Indians, with whom our Indians had long been on terms of perfect amity, they retaliated; but when convinced of their mistake they restored more than they took. This was the occasion of a friendly visit of 200 Santees with their agent, and a renewal of the former treaty. Mutual pledges of friendship were exchanged and promises made that henceforth they would not take the law into their own hands, but seek restitution through the legal ways. Encouragement was given them that the government would make good their losses. I hope the department will act wisely in the premises.

Very little permanent good can be accomplished for these Indians, either physical or moral, as they now live in the village so closely together, in such unhealthy tepees, and with so many occupying the same one. This fact appeared plainly to me when I first came here; and my great hope was to see them living in comfortable houses on little farms of their own, according to plan sent the department, which failed of approval. There are probably a half dozen or more of the best working Indians who, with assistance and encouragement, would be willing to move out of the village, as they will need especial help on account of opposition from the tribes, &c. I would recommend that a special offer be made from the department to the first eight or ten who shall be willing to take this first step. If a few can be induced to "break the ice," others, seeing them comfortably situated, will be more willing to follow.

These Indians are peaceable and friendly. I must commend them for their patience in waiting the arrival of supplies when really suffering from hunger. I believe them more easily dealt with than as many whites would be under the same conditions. I see no reason why, with proper management and help, they may not in time become good and worthy citizens of the United States.

I have still to protest against the permission of whites to live with Indians. As a rule they are only the lowest men who would do so, and certainly their influence is very detrimental.

In consequence of the many difficulties and discouragements of this position, with which I felt unable to cope longer, and the apparent fact that I could not accomplish what I most desired, I resigned the position as agent last February. My resignation was accepted in March, and I have been looking for my successor every week since. The wages of my employés being reduced by the department, some of them could not be induced to remain, and their places have been partially filled by such help as could be obtained upon so much uncertainty and short notice. I have done the best I could under the circumstances, and am rather surprised that the work has moved along so smoothly and well as it has.

The oats are all harvested and threshed, and the Indians are bringing in hay at the rate of about twenty tons per day. It is nearly all in, that the department agreed to purchase—200 tons.

Finally, I would say I came to this agency with a strong desire to help this people, and their greatest good has been my motive during my stay. When I leave them it

will be with the consciousness that though my administration has not been free from mistakes, I have endeavored honestly and faithfully to do my duty. I have not been able to accomplish for these Indians the work I had hoped, but I leave it to my successor, who, I hope, may be sustained by the department and surrounded at the agency by such as shall aid him in this noble work of lifting the fallen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. ALDEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of the Indian service and the condition of the Indians at this agency, in accordance with circular-letter dated Indian office July 1, 1878.

I assumed control of the agency on the 21st of March last, in obedience to Special Order No. 30, headquarters Department of Dakota, series of 1878, and instructions from Inspector John H. Hammond, dated March 16.

The number of Indians at the agency on the 5th and 6th of July, by actual count, was as follows: Men, 287; women, 301; children, 494; total, 1,082. This census was corrected from the 10th to the 15th of August—date of writing—and now shows, men, 315; women, 399; children, 533; total, 1,247. Boys under 14 and girls under 12 years old are rated as children. Since this census was taken, in July, a large number of *Lower Brulés* from Spotted Tail's camp, where they have been living the last three or four years, have returned to the agency and declared that it is their wish to be reunited with their people and live at the river. I have not been able to count this acquisition yet, but estimate it to be 70 to 90 persons. I very much doubt, however, that they will all remain.

This tribe has heretofore been reported in the statistics of both War and Interior Departments as numbering 1,800. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, 1876, I took the census of this tribe and found but 897 souls. On the 5th of October of the same year this number had increased to 1,014 by the arrival of absentees from the north and from other agencies. On the 4th of April, 1877, Lieut. J. M. Lee, acting agent at Spotted Tail, reported that, having made a careful census of his Indians, he found 159 Lower Brulés among them. Lieutenant Lee having refused these supplies, a large number of them returned to the agency, which brought the number here up to something over 1,100. Many of these went back when Spotted Tail moved to the river, and now have again returned, bringing with them many of those who remained behind the first time. Accordingly, I doubt much that this tribe ever numbered many over 1,300 people.

The Upper and Lower Brulés being consanguineous people, communication and intercourse between the two are constant, and as long as the former people are unsettled or discontented their temper and disposition must unfavorably affect the work of civilization at this agency. During the past year the Lower Brulés have been remarkably peaceable and friendly, and I think at the present time are more so than at any time heretofore, the departure of the Poncas and the settlement of the Black Hills having put an end to their former occupation.

During the past summer a small number of the tribe applied themselves to agriculture, and with much success, the season being a very favorable one. These are very much encouraged, and appear to be determined to prosecute their work. Forty-five acres of new land were broken during the spring by the Indians themselves, assisted by an employé, and 93 acres have been cultivated and fenced. This is in 38 lots, and owned mostly by individuals. The disposition to abandon the old tribal method of planting and cultivating in common seems to prevail, and receives such practical encouragement as I can give.

I recommend that a bonus be granted from the annuities of this tribe to such Indians as have established a permanent abiding place and brought enough of the soil under cultivation to contribute visibly to their support. This bonus should be in breeding-cattle, wagons, harness, and agricultural implements, and when conferred upon the individual the tribal interest in the property should be extinguished. About 20 wagons, 20 sets of harness, and 40 cows could be disposed of in this way at the present time, as a deserved reward to the industrious individuals of the tribe. Wagons and harness are especially needed. Twenty-five houses have been erected during the season, and about as many more are in preparation, and will be put up before winter, if stoves and windows can be obtained to make them habitable. A saw mill would add materially to the prosperity of the tribe.

AGRICULTURE.

I find it to be impossible to ascertain the percentage the tribe has contributed to its own support by agriculture this year. It is, however, exceedingly small, though much

greater than any year heretofore. The principal crop is corn, which is supplied in abundance by the government. This is mostly gathered and dried while green, and kept for use during the winter. It is very palatable and nutritious, and much preferred to the yellow corn, composing part of the ration.

The most of the potatoes issued in the spring for seed were consumed as food, a small portion only having been planted. Except in few instances, the new potatoes have nearly all been taken from the ground, and by the end of the summer there will not be enough left to seed the same ground over. Nearly everything raised is consumed in this manner before it matures. It is difficult to make the Indian understand that this is improvident, for he never thinks of the future.

One of the greatest difficulties the Indian farmer has to contend with in this country is the scarcity of timber suitable for the purpose of fencing. The rail or the post and rail fence is impossible in Dakota. Accordingly the fences are made entirely of cottonwood poles, which involves the destruction of an enormous quantity of young timber annually. The Brulés cut, during the months of May and June, about 17,000 saplings, for fencing alone. These make inferior fences, and there is continually some trouble arising on account of trespass by cattle. With characteristic improvidence these fences are in great part consumed as fuel during the winter, and even if spared they rarely last more than two years, as when this wood dries it decays and becomes as brittle as a pipe-stem. I suggest that fencing-wire be supplied as an annuity. It is cheap and indestructible. The mutual jealousies of individuals and bands render it impossible to make any arrangement by which cattle and horses might be herded and kept away from the field.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools are not well attended, and are indifferently supported by the church. One of them has been closed since early last spring, there being no teacher for it. The children learn to read in their own language very readily, but as at present conducted it is not possible to teach English. Those of the people who do not oppose the education of the children are indifferent to it, and when the work is interrupted or abandoned for a time soon relapse to open opposition. In these intervals the windows, doors, &c., of the school-house are broken or destroyed, and the building usually turned into a place for dancing. There should be no cessation to the effort to educate the children, and attendance at school should be made compulsory in reality, a matter wholly within the power of the agent.

It is my opinion that the day-schools should be entirely under the supervision of the agent, and should have no connection whatever with any church. The Indians cannot discern any distinction between the efforts of the mission to educate and to proselyte, and therefore their heathen and superstitious prejudices are added to the natural feeling against education. This, of course, adds strength to the opposing arguments of the unfriendly chiefs and the medicine-men, and, I think, greatly retards secular education. As a natural consequence, the rites and doctrine of the church must to some degree supplant the heathen practices if the way can be prepared by a preliminary and purely secular education of the youth.

One of the greatest difficulties would be to obtain competent teachers who would consent to live in the camps. These should be educated Dakotas or intelligent persons of mixed blood. It is not possible to impart even the rudiments of English in the primary (camp) schools. To accomplish this the children must be separated from camp and parental association and placed at the boarding-school, which should be the "high school" of the tribe, and, unlike the camp-schools, should be completely under the control of the church.

CIVILIZATION.

Among the people of this tribe communal interest in property, polygamy, heathen worship, and other barbarous customs prevails almost as generally as when they lived on the buffalo and had no home. Unless these practices are suppressed, the youth must grow up like their fathers, a horde of painted savages, filled with the darkest superstition, and the tribal traditions recited at every dance and festival, recognizing prowess in war as the only superiority invincible to both civilization and Christianity, despising enlightenment and industry, and returning nothing for the bounty of the government, which they deem to be greatly indebted to them for consenting to remain at peace.*

The corollary of this argument is obvious. These Indians should be disarmed and dispossessed of the 2,000 horses that constitute their wealth and independence, and thus an end put to the only real impediment to be overcome in their conversion to civilization and productive industry, as well as to the standing menace of peace and the safety of life on and about the reservation.

During the year small parties of white marauders and horse-thieves, from the settlements in the Black Hills, have come upon the reservation and succeeded in running off each time a number of horses belonging to the tribe. Within a month 29 horses

*Speech of "Iron Nation," head chief, to Captain Johnson.

have been stolen by this class. The Indians are greatly and justly incensed, and have formed a party to take the field against these robbers should they appear again. Unless these outrages are stopped they will eventuate in serious trouble, in which innocent persons will be more likely to suffer in reprisal than the guilty ones.

The "Indian police" has been established in the tribe, and is accepted with satisfaction by the people. It has not been an experiment long enough to enable me to form an opinion as to its permanent usefulness, but I believe that the project will be successful.

I do not think that the time has yet arrived when it would be advisable to extend the laws of the United States over this tribe. If it is ever disarmed, however, it should be done as soon as possible afterward, for the Indian when deprived of weapons of offense is as amenable and submissive to law as the white man, and much more so than the class of white men found on the border. Perhaps the strongest and most cogent argument that the Indians advance for the retention of their arms is that the laws are weak and dilatory in execution, and would not afford them the protection and security afforded by fixed ammunition and rifles.

The health of the tribe during the year has been remarkably good, less than one-half of one per centum of the population having received medical treatment. The keeping of vital statistics is the most difficult and unsatisfactory part of an agent's duty. It is nearly impossible to keep this record correct, nearly every head of a family having two or more names, which are changed according to circumstances. Then, too, there is a strong superstitious dislike on the part of the people to impart such information.

THE AGENCY.

The only improvements made at the agency proper during the summer are the extension of the agency field, the erection of a picket-fence enclosing the employés' dwellings, and the planting of a few shade-trees. The employés have been constantly engaged in their various duties, and in assisting the Indians.

An additional store-house and another dwelling for employés are very much needed.

The Episcopal Church has maintained a boarding-school at the agency during the year, under the direction of Rev. H. Burt. The number of scholars, I believe, is three. Services have been regularly held in the agency chapel, in Dakota and English. In June, Mr. Burt was transferred to Spotted Tail's agency, and, I understand, will be replaced by an Indian clergyman.

It affords me great pleasure to incorporate in this report my acknowledgment of many official courtesies, emanating from the Indian Office, in connection with my communications and reports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DAUGHERTY,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 4, 1878.

SIR: In my last annual report, dated Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska, August 25, 1877 I took occasion to mention the disorderly conduct of the northern chief, "Crazy Horse." The disposing of this incorrigible wild man was the first stirring event thereafter, resulting in his death on the 5th of September, while resisting the officers who were endeavoring to confine him in the guard-house at Camp Robinson.

While this threw the *Minneconjoux* and other northern tribes then stopping at the agency into the wildest excitement, the *Ogallallas* and other agency tribes were brooding over the result of the Congressional act of August 15, 1876, requiring them to go to the Missouri River to receive their annuities and other supplies, and to take up their residence at an agency provided for them at the mouth of Yellow Medicine Creek, on said river. The supplies for the coming winter were already there, or in transit to that point. The whole measure was unsatisfactory to the Indians, and their refusal was so positive and determined as to indicate the necessity of a compromise; consequently, twenty-three of the chiefs and representative men of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies were invited to Washington in September to confer with the President on the subject. A council was held in the Executive Mansion, September 26, 1877, at which the Indians of Red Cloud Agency agreed to be transferred to a point near the Missouri River, and receive their supplies during the winter, with the understanding that they would be allowed to select a suitable place, with the assistance of their agent, within the limits of their reservation, for a permanent agency, and should move on to it sufficiently early in the spring to plant crops.

On the 27th of October, 1877, the caravan, consisting of about 4,600 Indians, two companies of cavalry, 120 transportation-wagons, 2,000 beef-cattle, and employés and

traders, took up the line of march, following the White Earth River 250 miles, then north 20 miles to Yellow Medicine, and down the latter stream 30 miles to the Missouri River, which place we reached on the 25th day of November. The weather proved mild for this season of the year, notwithstanding much suffering was experienced. The Indians were poorly clad, not having received their annuities, the river filled with quicksand, and running ice had to be forded three and four times a day. Many Indians, men, women, and children, were on foot, not having sufficient transportation for them.

When about 75 miles *en route*, over 2,000 northern Indians broke away from the Spotted Tail column, which was then moving about 40 miles south, to a point lower down on the Missouri, and made a descent upon us, and threatened to involve us in serious difficulty, not only by devouring our limited supplies, but by causing a general outbreak. They brought with them the remains of Crazy Horse in order to madden our Indians, but in this they failed, and the major portion finally struck off north.

The Red Cloud Indians went into camp about 60 miles southwest of the agency, the only available place for winter quarters, and have quietly and patiently fulfilled every obligation they entered into. As spring approached they began to prepare to move to White Clay Creek, a branch of White Earth River, this being the place selected by them for their permanent agency, 170 miles west of this agency. Owing to delay by Congress in passing the Indian appropriation bill, and the time required by a board of commissioners appointed by that body to reach here and make an exploration of the country and report, the Indians were kept waiting, and, filled as they were with apprehension that the government would not be true to its promises, required my constant efforts and assurances that the promises made them last fall by President Hayes and the honorable Secretary of the Interior would be fulfilled. I explained as well as I could the cause of delay.

I am less fortunate in explaining the present delay to their satisfaction, as they know that the board of commissioners approved their selection of land for their new agency and have so reported. It is not easy to convince them of the necessity for longer delay. It is a fact known to every intelligent man who has been with Indians on the frontier, that the most damaging effects have heretofore resulted from broken promises made by the government and its officials, causing the greater part of the troubles with the Sioux since the treaty of 1868. It is true the government has spent large sums in feeding them, but it has driven them, contrary to treaty promises, from place to place, each time taking more of their territory, until nothing is left them but the "bad lands." The military has taken an immense number of arms and horses from them, and promised to return their value in cows. It would be well to have this matter investigated.

It seems reasonable to me that to manage the Indians successfully would be to, first, deal with them justly and truthfully in all respects, and let the civil and military authorities be firm; second, dispense with tribal administration of justice, and cause every Indian under all conditions to be subject to such code of civil and criminal laws as may be best suited to the circumstances, administered by justices of the peace and higher courts held at alternate points, for the trial of all civil and criminal cases committed on Indian reservations by Indians or white men; third, when an Indian settles on a parcel of land on his reservation and fulfills certain requirements, he should have a genuine title in his land conferred upon him and his heirs, the same as in the homestead act; fourth, as fast as individuals manifest sufficient civilization, in the discretion of the aforesaid courts, citizenship should be conferred upon them, which would encourage them and inspire others as well as meet the ends of justice. Law is the safeguard and education the companion of civilization; both should be intelligently provided for in the management of Indian affairs. Many Indian crimes are perpetrated by individual desperadoes without the knowledge of their tribe, and may result in indiscriminate punishment. The guilty could be more readily sought out and punished under civil authority if properly organized. What are generally called Indian wars should be considered in the light of riots. They may require military force to suppress them, after which civil authority should inquire into the cause and punish the guilty on both sides, for there are always two sides.

It is true that certain laws have been enacted to govern the people on Indian reservations, but they are incomplete and often rendered void by force of circumstances. As an instance, an agent cannot be expected to capture a horse-thief and take him (as would be the case here) two hundred miles to trial, and take witnesses also, with an even chance that he would have all expenses to pay; for it is not at all certain the prisoner would be indicted, there generally being plenty of "pals" on hand to swear him through. I have made the above remarks more particularly in reference to the Sioux and neighboring tribes, and believe the subject deserves attention.

The Indians are undoubtedly anxious to secure peace and permanent homes. Provision has been made to furnish them with wagons, farming implements, and seed, with which to try the experiment of farming, and there is no doubt a large number will

make an honest effort. It is to be regretted, however, that the land selected for them, although the best on their reservation, is not over second rate.

Five hundred American cows are also promised them to commence raising stock, which will suit their genius better than farming, and will prove more remunerative.

They talk about education with increasing interest, and schools properly conducted will be successful. A house 18 x 24 was built late last fall, mostly by Indians, and school taught part of the winter by Rev. John Robinson under the auspices of Bishop Hare, with good results, a number having in that time learned to read and write.

The supplies furnished this agency during the last fiscal year, both annuities and rations, were varied, of good quality, and, with strict economy, sufficient. The purchases that have arrived for the present fiscal year are also of good quality.

This report, together with accompanying statistics, is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD (FORMERLY SPOTTED TAIL) AGENCY, DAKOTA,
October 1, 1878.

SIR: The annual report from this agency has been delayed and must necessarily be brief, for obvious reasons. Lieut. J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, who had been acting Indian agent for Spotted Tail, now Rosebud Agency, since March 3, 1877, was relieved of the onerous duty at his own request by the present acting agent, July 1, 1878. At that time nothing was being done, and but little said, except in relation to the promised "removal" of these Indians to the Rosebud country. In fact, this had virtually been the condition of affairs there ever since the arrival of the Indians from Camp Sheridan, in October, 1877. Little work had been done or improvement made in any direction, on account of the uncertainty by which everything was surrounded.

The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by the Sioux commission, consisting of General D. S. Stanley, Rev. A. L. Riggs, and J. M. Haworth, esq., arrived at Spotted Tail Agency July 5, 1878, being five days after the relief of Lieutenant Lee by the present agent, and on the following day held a council with the Indians relative to their removal. Neither the day upon which to start nor the exact locality to which they were to go, was agreed upon.

The Indians consented to remain ten days longer, but, through their chief, Spotted Tail, declared their determination not to remain twenty days. As a matter of policy, permission was given them to start July 25, though as a matter of fact many of them had already been moving by short marches for several days. Transportation had not yet been secured, nor had their destination been determined upon, except that it was to be in the Rosebud country. It had been estimated that forty wagons would be necessary to haul the destitute Indians alone; but enough only could be obtained, except at exorbitant rates, to haul scanty supplies from the old agency in time for each succeeding issue. Thus the tedious march went slowly yet peacefully and patiently on until September 1, when, footsore and weary (many had walked all the way), they reached the newly-selected sight for their agency, on the western bank of the Rosebud, about 2½ miles above its confluence with the South Fork of White River.

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The country here, though seemingly the unanimous choice of the Indians while they were yet on the Missouri River, does not prove to be satisfactory to all of them now that they are here; and, upon a hurried glance over the country, it is somewhat surprising that it should ever have been chosen by any of them, yet having been thus chosen, should be made their permanent home. Timber is not abundant, and what exists is often difficult of access. It is not a region specially adapted to agriculture by any means. It is, however, a good grazing country, suited to the raising of all kinds of stock common to this latitude.

REMOVAL OF SUPPLIES.

The Indians having been located according to their choice, attention was given to the removal of additional supplies necessary for their subsistence and of material for the erection of buildings absolutely needed for the protection of property belonging to and the transaction of business connected with the agency. As the season might soon become inclement, it was deemed best to push forward with the utmost activity the transportation of the subsistence stores at the old agency, and whatever material might be utilized in the way of permanent improvement at the new.

SAW-MILL.

The mill and equipments from Camp Sheridan were placed on the ground chosen for their location on the White River bottom, and a competent machinist, aided by a sufficient number of laborers, being now on the ground, the conversion of timber into lumber and the erection of buildings will be soon going on. Other mechanics are putting up new store and issue-houses.

PROGRESS OF BUILDING.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the completion of a convenient office, corrals for penning cattle, for weighing and slaughtering, placing cattle-scale, and the inclosure of a sufficient area with a substantial fence for the proposed agency buildings. At the landing on the Missouri, in addition to the large warehouse, 70 by 200 feet, built by contract, inclosures have been made for stock, a frame-barn substantially built, and a beginning made towards a dwelling for the resident receiving and shipping clerk stationed there.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

To further the views of the department favoring the employment of Indians as laborers, to break up their idle habits by inducements to labor, and to furnish them with additional means to increase their comforts, a vigorous effort is being made to throw the freighting business into their hands. They are already in possession of many horses of fair quality, and the plan proposed is to furnish them with wagons and harness, the department retaining, for the present, the ownership of the same, and to pay them a stipulated price per hundred pounds for hauling, the price being the same as that paid to white men for the same service. Many of the half-breeds, and some full-bloods, owning teams, have already done freighting for the Indian service, and for licensed traders, with results satisfactory to all concerned. There being at the present time a large amount of stores in the new warehouse at the landing, ready for transportation to the agency, distance of about 92 miles as the road now runs, it is intended, as soon as the promised wagons arrive, to start a train of one hundred four-horse teams owned by Indians, for the removal of these stores. An experienced white teamster will be assigned to each ten or twelve wagons driven by Indians. The general oversight of all this outfit, the care of the property confided to the teamsters, the opening of accounts with each for supplies furnished and labor performed, the reception of all articles transported, and the settlement of questions constantly arising, will involve an amount of labor, care, and responsibility hardly to be appreciated by those not cognizant with the details of such operations.

AGRICULTURE.

During the coming spring every inducement should be offered to the Indians to commence the cultivation of the ground, both for purposes of gardening and farming. An estimate of the seeds necessary will be forwarded in due season. In connection with this subject, it is suggested that a sufficient amount of wire for fencing be furnished to be issued to those Indians whose reputation will warrant the belief that the wire will be used by them for the purposes intended.

LAW AND ORDER.

There being no permanent and sufficient military force to compel submission on the part of the Indians to the rules of the agency, the method of treatment adopted has been to act with them as though complete acquiescence to such rules was a foregone conclusion; also, to scrupulously fulfill every promise made, to impress upon them the complete fairness of intention on the part of the Indian Department, and to cause them to understand the general benefits accruing to all parties by the fulfillment of the compact into which they have entered. The result has been gratifying in the extreme, and although outside of the jurisdiction of organized civil authority, law and order are maintained, and complete safety of person and property is assured to all. These results are no doubt due largely to the strict exclusion of all kinds of intoxicating drinks from the limits of the agency, except where allowed by military authority, and the prompt arrest of every white man not authorized to enter the Indian country.

CENSUS.

Owing to the impracticability of taking an accurate census during the removal, or at any time since taking charge of the agency, no very definite change can be made in the numbers of Indians, whites, or half-breeds in the agency, from those furnished by the previous agent. Constant applications are made by Indians from other agencies to be taken up here, but the instructions given by the department, in circular No. 10, have been sedulously adhered to as the best method of breaking up the migratory habits of these nomads.

INDIAN POLICE.

A limited number of Indians are now enlisted in the Indian police, and their employment in restraining unauthorized white men from encroaching upon the reservation-in escorting them on their way out of it, in guarding public property, and in prevent, ing depredations on private property running at large, has been attended with beneficial results.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

There is as yet no mission school-house or chapel at this agency. The educational and religious interests of the Indians here have been confided to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The excitement consequent on intended and actual removal has interfered very largely with all work connected with education or religious teaching. A small school, however, is kept up, and regular services held in the tent occupied by the male teacher.

CONCLUSION.

In the building up of a new agency, especially one so remote from the ordinary lines of travel by water or rail, and to be reached only by wagon-roads, a far greater amount of help is needed than would be necessary at an established agency. The expenses of living are also largely increased from the same causes, and it is thought great injustice would be done to competent and faithful employés by any reduction of salaries at the present time from those paid the preceding year. Married men of character, competent for the fulfillment of the duties imposed upon them, cannot be prevailed upon to leave the comforts and security of civilization and undergo the various hardships, deprivation, and labor consequent on a frontier life without adequate compensation.

In view of my limited experience in matters connected with the Indian service, I refrain from offering any recommendations to those who have made the subject a study and understand most fully, in all its bearings, the vexed question of the relation of the Indian tribes to the nation at large.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. POLLOCK,
Special United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, LAKE TRAVERSE RESERVATION, DAKOTA,
August 24, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in department circular under date of July 1, 1878, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge.

I arrived here September 1, 1877, and learned that J. G. Hamilton, my predecessor, was absent. I assumed charge of the agency on the 3d September, but Agent Hamilton did not return till the 9th September, and on the following day he turned over to me all of the public property in his posession, taking my receipts therefor.

Lake Traverse Reservation is located in the eastern part of Dakota (Lake Traverse forming a portion of its eastern boundary), embracing about 1,000,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is well adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes. The timber on the reservation is confined to the ravines, and consists mainly of oak, maple, ash, and cottonwood, and in sufficient quantities to supply framing-timber and fuel for use on the reserve for a long time.

The Indians under my charge are portions of the *Sisseton* and *Wahpeton* bands of *Sioux*, numbering about 700 males and 800 females, having 17 headmen and one head chief.

The agency is situated 25 miles southeast of Fort Sisseton, and 52 miles southwest from Herman, Minn., the latter being the nearest shipping for the agency supplies. The buildings occupied by the employés at the agency are, with two exceptions, old log houses, and are in a very dilapidated condition. The warehouse is built of brick, two stories high and nearly new, with a good basement of sufficient capacity for a large amount of storage; two rooms are occupied by the agent on the first floor for an office, and the agency physician has an office on the second floor. The old building formerly used for a warehouse has been made into a stable during the year, and has good accommodations for the agency horses, besides storage room for 12 tons of hay.

AGRICULTURAL.

For several years past, till last year, the crops on this reserve have been nearly all destroyed by grasshoppers, but this season promises an abundant harvest, and Indian farming has been attended with unusual success, and the Indians feel very much encouraged with the result of their farm labor. At present there are 2,191 acres of land broken on this reservation, 450 acres of which are new land, broken during this season;

1,700 acres are under cultivation by the Indians. There was a much larger acreage plowed last fall than ever before at the same season of the year, and under the supervision of our farmer was well prepared for seeding in the spring. Nearly all of our Indians who were without seed were provided from the warehouse, early in the season, and manifested a good degree of interest in planting and cultivating during the season. The estimated crops on the Indian farms the present season are as follows: Wheat 10,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; barley, 250 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,000 bushels; turnips, 1,500 bushels; onions, 150 bushels; beans, 100 bushels, besides cabbage, pumpkins, and squash in large numbers, and 2,500 tons of hay. In addition to this the farm at the manual-labor school has produced: Wheat, 395 bushels, and oats 65 bushels, machine measure. We estimate the other crops as follows: Potatoes, 350 bushels; onions, 15 bushels; turnips, 150 bushels; beans, 20 bushels, and a good variety of other garden vegetables. The grain of the reservation has all been harvested, 2,000 bushels of which has already been threshed.

Early in July many of the Indians, feeling confident of a large yield, of grain were very earnest in their appeals for grain-cradles and other appliances with which to secure their crops; and under authority from the department a lot of grain-cradles were bought and issued to them; but the number purchased was insufficient to supply the wants of all, and a considerable portion of the wheat in the smaller fields was cut with scythes. Several of our Indian farmers who have large wheat-fields have bought harvesters for themselves at a cost of from $165 to $200 each, and are to pay for them from the proceeds of their sales of wheat. This is a move in the right direction, and cannot be too highly commended. All of our Indians and half-breeds, with but few exceptions (and these generally confined to very old people), wear citizen's dress, and live in very comfortable houses, generally made of hewn logs and provided with stoves, tables, seats, and other housekeeping conveniences. There are, however, several frame houses occupied by the Indians, some of which are two stories high and well painted.

EMPLOYÉS.

The farmer has been constantly employed visiting and instructing the Indians in their farm work till the haying season; but since we have commenced thrashing it has been necessary for him to attend to one of our thrashing machines. Our teamster left in July, and since that time we have mainly relied on Indian help at the stable, which is far from satisfactory; Indian boys will not take proper care of our horses, and it may be necessary to procure a white man for this purpose.

The miller has during the year sawed all of the timber which has been hauled to the mill during the time, together with a lot of old logs which had been in the mill-yard two years or more, amounting altogether to 50,000 feet, and has ground during the season as much wheat for the Indians as the limited capacity of our grist-mill would allow. This season the Indians will be obliged to take a considerable portion of their wheat long distances off the reserve for milling purposes. The carpenter has built no new houses for the Indians during the season for lack of time and finishing lumber, but has prepared the frames for several Indian houses, and will put them up this fall, if lumber is provided in time. He has, however, been very busy on repairs, mainly of wagons and plows for the Indians, who this year have made a very diligent use of them, and consequently required more repairs than usual.

Our blacksmith has had all the work he could attend to in repairing the iron work on plows and wagons, shoeing horses, &c.

SCHOOLS.

During ten months of the year (the Manual Labor School eleven months) three schools have been in successful operation—the Manual Labor School, the Good Will Mission Boarding and Day School, and the Ascension School. The Manual Labor School building, situated 1½ miles from the agency, was originally provided with seats for 56 scholars, but the sleeping-accommodations for this number of children have never been sufficient, and during the past year our carpenter has made an addition of several new sleeping-rooms and improved the condition of the old ones, which has added very much to the comfort and convenience of the pupils.

There are only four or five boys of sufficient age to be serviceable about the farm or garden, and when out of school they are kept at work preparing the land for seeding and cultivation, besides attending to the stock and farm-work generally, all being done under the immediate supervision of the principal, who is fortunately a good farmer.

After the regular school hours the girls are taught sewing of all kinds, cutting, making, and trimming dresses, repairing garments, darning, knitting, and use of sewing-machine; also all kinds of house-work, cooking, and the work of the dairy. After services in the evening, instructions are given in music, both instrumental and vocal, in which both boys and girls take an unusual interest, and show a marked improvement during the year.

Mr. Tuckey, the present principal, assumed the duties of his office May 1, and has

been untiring in his exertions to advance the pupils in their studies, and for the short time he has been with them appears to have been very successful. The two female assistants, having had two years' experience here and being deeply interested in their pupils, have been considered very valuable and successful teachers, and have the confidence and respect of the parents. The time of the matron is fully occupied from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m. in looking after and providing for the numerous wants of the pupils, and in this difficult and laborious work she has proved to be very efficient. The children have made good progress during the year, both in and out of the school-room. The older girls, under the instruction of the matron, are easily taught to cut, make, and repair garments; and in other household duties, including the work of the dairy, will compare favorably with white children.

For several years past the crops at the Manual Labor School farm have been nearly a total failure, but the present season they will be very good. We have already harvested 395 bushels wheat and 65 bushels oats (machine measure), and have a fair prospect for a good crop of potatoes, beans, and other garden vegetables sufficient for use of the school during the coming year.

The Good Will Mission Boarding and Day School is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the Manual Labor Boarding School, and 1¾ miles from the agency. The scholars are rationed and supplied in part with clothing from the warehouse, but the other expenses, salaries, &c., are borne by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This school has accommodated as many as 32 scholars, part of them boarding at houses in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris are the teachers, and the Good Will Mission Church, near their house, is used for the school-house.

The day-school, situated at Ascension, about 6 miles from the agency (Mrs. Mary B. Renville, teacher), had, some months, 30 scholars. They live in the vicinity of the school-house, and are quite regular in their attendance.

In addition to these three regular schools, two others were opened and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, in Dakota, by Indian teachers, during two months in the spring, and had an average daily attendance of 18 scholars each. These schools were opened at the earnest request of some of the leading men in their vicinity, and was in the form of a petition to the agent. These parents seemed in earnest in their efforts to have these schools opened, and showed a continued interest in them by frequent visits during the time they were in operation.

The estimated number of children of school-going age on this reserve is 300, and we have two brick school-houses, which were built in 1873, at an estimated cost of $600 each. One of them is situated about 1¼ miles south of the agency, and the other is at Mayison, 20 miles distant. Both are thoroughly provided with improved seats, tables, &c., and will accommodate 40 scholars each, neither of which have been used for school purposes to any extent since they were built, but allowed to remain unoccupied.

What these Indians actually need is another manual-labor school building of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of 75 scholars, which should be for the exclusive use of the girls, leaving the present building with its appurtenances for the use of the other sex alone; and I think that with proper effort on the part of the agent both schools could be sustained; but if this cannot be done at present, it would be better to open the two vacant school-houses for a day school, so that these Indian children may be prepared to some extent to lead a civilized and useful life rather than to be left without any instructions and to grow up in idleness and vice. It will be impossible, however, to educate these Indian children unless larger appropriations are made by Congress for this purpose.

MISSIONS.

The status of the missionary work among these Indians is set forth in the following report from Rev. S. R. Riggs:

GOOD WILL MISSION, SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

SIR: The missionary work on this reservation is conducted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which expends here, in this year 1878, $2,510 from its treasury. We have six native churches ministered to by native pastors and preachers, with an aggregate membership of about 380. This includes the Brown Earth church in the homestead settlement, which is attached to this agency. For pastoral support these churches have contributed the past year about $500, and for church building and benevolence about $300.

The Brown Earth church of homesteaders have built, within a little more than a year past, a house of worship of hewed logs, 30 by 24 feet. They have done all the work themselves, receiving outside aid to the amount of about $250. Besides this, they have the promise of $200 from the Presbyterian board of church erection, which will enable them to complete the house. They have already six dozen chairs, which partly seat it. Too much praise cannot be given to these homesteaders for the determination and energy which they have manifested in the erection of this building, while they *themselves were living in shacks.*

In the benevolent work of the churches, the "Advance Society" of Dakota women, under the superintendence of Mrs. John B. Renville, wife of the pastor of Ascension church, has taken the lead. For the first half of this year the avails of their work have amounted to $50.

Owing to a variety of causes combined, the Christian work on this reserve has barely maintained its ground for some years past. Perhaps it was only natural, when this influence of the religious wave that swept over them after the outbreak—as a result in part of this tribulation—had spent its force, there should be a reaction. So it has been, at any rate; efforts have been made by a considerable number to revive some of their old heathenish customs. They have very recently danced the "sacred dance," so called; and the "grass dance" has been danced repeatedly on some parts of the reservation. Still, the tone of morality has been pretty well kept up. The desire for education has increased, and the material evidences of civilization have greatly advanced.

This people would not be benefited by a transfer to the War Department. With ten thousand bushels of wheat as the crop of this year, what they need is to be led rapidly up to self-support and citizenship. Any other attempted solution of the Indian question must prove a "delusion and a snare."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, truly,

STEPHEN R. RIGGS,
Missionary.

E. H. C. HOOPER,
United States Indian Agent.

The morals of the Indians are as good as could be expected. The Sabbath is generally regarded by them as a day of rest, and more strictly observed as such than by the white settlers in the frontier towns. No intoxicating liquors are used by the Indians on the reserve. Indian dances are not very common, and generally confined to distant portions of the reservation, and are mainly on the occasion of visiting parties of Indians from other agencies. Polygamy is not uncommon; the head chief and some of the head men practice it themselves and uphold and encourage it in others.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year is about the same as formerly, except that there has been an unusual degree of mortality among very old people and children under three years of age.

During all the time I have been with these Indians no case of turbulence or insubordination has ever appeared, but they have always been quiet, orderly, and obedient, and generally appeared satisfied and contented (so far as I could judge by my intercourse with them), manifesting much interest in their farm-work and evidently determined soon to become self-supporting, and with their present management and an average yield of farm-product for two or three successive years, they will doubtless be in a condition to provide for themselves and families independent of government support or aid in any form, and in my judgment no greater calamity could befall these Indians at the present time than a transfer to the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. C. HOOPER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Standing Rock, Dakota, August 26, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions in department circular dated the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to transmit this my second annual report of the general condition of the affairs of this agency.

CENSUS.

On the 5th of last month (July) I took the census of the Indians at this agency, which was as follows:

	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lower Yanktonnais	213	218	306	330	854
Upper Yanktonnais	108	104	168	196	468
Uncapapas	127	126	185	221	532
Blackfeet	131	147	214	229	590
Total	579	595	873	976	2,444

During a portion of the past year we had 2,650 Indians dependent on this agency for subsistence, about 100 of whom we have dropped from our rolls, as they were the women and children of squaw-men living near to but not on the reservation, and about 100 more left for other agencies without our knowledge or consent and have not yet returned. The number of Indians now at other agencies that properly belong here and who are related to our tribe, will aggregate at least 1,000 persons, and for the general good and welfare of the resident Indians, as well as the absentees, we would recommend that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs adopt some measures that will secure the return of such Indians to (this) their home at as early a date as practicable.

PASSES.

The order that was issued by the Indian Department prohibiting the issuing of passes to the Indians for the purpose of visiting other agencies, except in extreme cases, has been rigidly adhered to by us; but, from the number of Indians belonging to other agencies that have visited ours within the last six months, I regret to say that I think that some of the Indian agents have not paid much respect to the order. Quite a large number of Indians belonging to an agency north of this have made two visits here within six months for the purpose of receiving presents of blankets, trinkets, &c., from our people, promising them that if they would return the visit they would repay them liberally with ponies. These visits have had a bad effect on our Indians, as they became anxious to get possession of the promised ponies, and, to secure the prize, many of them have stolen away from the agency. The first stampede was made in January last, and notwithstanding I made a respectful request at that time of the commanding officer of the post attached to this agency to send a guard after said Indians, informing him that they had left without permission and in direct violation of my orders, yet the officer in command had not the civility to even recognize my request. The result of his course was that a recent visit was made by a large body of Indians from the same agency herein referred to, to our Indians, and notwithstanding we ordered the visitors off the reservation, under instructions from the Indian Bureau, quite a number of our Indians, encouraged by the action of the military in January last, got ready and left the agency with the visiting Indians; and the commanding officer now in charge of the post, Capt. H. S. Howe, Seventeenth United States Infantry, who is a very obliging and courteous gentleman, did, at my request, send a company of cavalry in pursuit of the runaways. If the regulations relating to Indians leaving their agencies without passes were enforced by the agents, and the latter were authorized to inflict some punishment, such as withholding rations for twenty or thirty days after the return to their home, of any Indians that had been absent without a pass, there is no doubt but that the disposition of these people to roam from one agency to another would weaken, and the discontented ones would soon become satisfied to remain at their agency and follow the instruction of their agent.

SCHOOLS.

We have two boarding-schools in successful operation, one for boys and another for girls; they are in charge of the Benedictine Fathers and Sisters. The daily attendance at these schools is 60 children, and if we had proper accommodations we could have at least 150 constantly in school. The progress made among the boys since the opening of their school, May 1, 1877, has been perfectly marvelous, many of them now being able to converse in English quite well, and can spell, read, write, and cipher with as much facility as the average of white children of corresponding ages that have been at school for two years. The girls are also doing remarkably well, and we expect to see them compare in their studies and advancement very favorably with the boys at the expiration of another year. Boarding-schools for Indian children at all of the agencies should be encouraged, and Congress ought to be liberal in making appropriations for their support.

AGRICULTURE.

Our Indians, with few exceptions, have worked their farms, comprising about 800 acres, splendidly this year. We estimate their crop at 12,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of miscellaneous vegetables, a large portion of which they have already consumed in consequence of the limited quantities of supplies that we have had to issue since the early part of July. The plowing of their land early last spring, and the erection of 1,600 rods of "barbed" wire fence before the crops got above the ground, encouraged the Indians very much, and they begin to feel that the government is in earnest about aiding them in their efforts to become self-sustaining. The Indians at this agency know but little yet about handling any kind of farming implements, therefore too much should not be expected of them for some time to come. A couple of years' experience will doubtless make them reasonably good farmers, as they seem very anxious to learn how to do everything that is necessary to secure them good crops. They have now about 800 acres of good land that is in splendid condition for planting; about one-half of the land mentioned is fenced, and the remainder

should be before another crop is put into the ground, otherwise a large per cent. will be destroyed by live stock.

Our Indians have now about 400 ponies, which is not one for each family; they have 250 splendid cows that were furnished by the Indian Department, and about 300 that the War Department gave them in lieu of some 2,000 ponies that were seized by the military in the fall of 1876. While the Indians are well pleased with the cows that were given them by the Indian Department, they are not satisfied either with the number or quality that has been furnished by the War Department. Our people have cut about 300 tons of hay to aid in subsisting their cows during the coming winter, which shows a good disposition on their part to do what they can to protect the property given them by the government; but unless the department provides a much larger supply before cold weather sets in than there now has been or will be secured by the Indians, a large number of their cows will die before next spring, as the winters in this latitude are usually very severe on all kinds of live stock, but especially upon young horned cattle.

BUILDINGS.

We erected during the past year 400 feet frontage of brick buildings for agency use besides a very comfortable residence for the agent. The bricks for these improvements were burnt at the agency, and the entire work was done under contract in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner. The buildings that have been erected here form but one-half of the contemplated plans for our agency buildings. Should the whole work be completed (and it certainly should be), this will be one of the most convenient and complete agencies in the country. We also constructed a building 25 by 52 feet of sawed logs, with a good shingle roof, pine floors, doors, &c., for our Indian boys' school, and fitted up another building of logs 22 by 48 feet for the Indian school girls' accommodation. We built a good barn and corral near the agency proper, and then other corrals for cattle within five miles of the agency. We erected, by authority from the Indian Department, fifty log houses, 16 by 28 feet, for the Indians, in each of which we put a good cook-stove, all of which pleases their possessors very much.

John Grass "Peji," the head chief of the Blackfeet Indians, resides with his people 15 miles south of the agency. He is a bright, smart, enterprising person, and deserves to be encouraged; he, with his people, with such assistance as we could occasionally give him, erected thirty-five log houses this summer, intending to occupy them as soon as the department furnishes cook-stoves to use in them.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians here is remarkably good; they are becoming conscious of the fact that in order to have good health they must not expose themselves unnecessarily in the winter season. They have also seen the advantage to be derived in applying to the agency physician as soon as they become sick. Some very remarkable cures have been performed by our agency physician (who is a very skillful young gentleman) during the past year. His success in treating the sick Indians has given them great confidence in him, and caused a large proportion of them to abandon the treatment of the medicine men. In order to enable the physician to do full justice to the Indians in treating unusual and malignant diseases, a well-ventilated and convenient hospital should be erected at as early a date as practicable.

MORALS.

The morals of the Indians here are no doubt quite as good as they are at the Indian agencies generally, but I have no hesitancy in saying that I think it would not injure the morals of the Indians, particularly the women, if the agency was a much greater distance than it now is from a garrison. We have been obliged to make complaints on several occasions to the Indian Bureau of the frequent visits of the soldiers to our Indian camp, as the late commanding officer of this post did not seem to feel inclined to remedy the evil, but left nothing undone to discredit any and all statements made by us or our employés on the subjct. We have the satisfaction to be able to state that it is now a rare thing to see a soldier in an Indian camp. The battle to accomplish this reform was a sharp and fierce one, and we are satisfied with the results.

SQUAW-MEN.

The number of these characters about this agency has not diminished, yet we do not think there has been any material increase in this class of citizens since we assumed charge here. What we have are a very great annoyance to us, and their presence has a very demoralizing effect upon the Indians. No white man, unless he is in the government service, or is employed by a government contractor, should be permitted to be on an Indian reservation, and in all cases where contractors have white men employed the agent should have a list of their names, and when such contractors get through with their work if they do not remove their employés from the reservation,

after receiving notice from the agent to do so, such agent should have the discretion to remove such persons, and, if necessary, use force to perform such duty. As it now is, a white man when he is discharged from work takes up with an Indian woman whom, for convenience, he calls his wife, and he can then defy an agent to put him off the reservation. * * * * * *

AGENCY STOCK.

The live stock in our charge, with the exception of one pair of horses and one pair of mules, are very poor. We have three pairs of mules that should be disposed of immediately, as they are not worth feeding, and supply their places with good, sound, young mules.

CONCLUSION.

The results of our labors since we assumed charge here will show to any unprejudiced and intelligent person whether or not we have performed our duty faithfully as an officer of the government. Our study has been to administer the affairs of our agency economically, protect the government property, and to promote the welfare of the Indians; and if we have not in every respect fully satisfied the Indian Department and the Indians, our failure should be attributed to a want of knowledge on our part and not to unworthy and base motives.

Referring you to the accompanying statistics, which have been prepared carefully, though hastily, in consequence of the pressure of business that is upon us at this season of the year, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HUGHES,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 26, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I relieved my predecessor, Rev. John G. Gasmann, and assumed charge of this agency on the 28th day of April last. I found things generally at a stand-still in anticipation of a change of agents, and the spring work somewhat delayed in consequence. On the 3d of May, by order of the Commissioner, I also became acting agent of the Santee Agency, and retained charge there until the last of June.

Owing to a multiplicity of cares since my arrival here, and the absence from this office of any records of the past years, the statistical information required for an annual report must necessarily be very meager.

The *Yankton* band of the *Sioux* number now on the reservation 2,112. They are peacefully inclined, and have been uniformly friendly to the government and its citizens, even to taking up arms in its defence against their own kindred, while the other bands have often been distinguished for their hostility to the whites and frequent border wars.

By treaty of 1858 the Yanktons, then laying claim to some millions of acres in Dakota, ceded all to the government, except some 430,000 acres comprised in their present reservation lying 30 miles along the Missouri River and over 20 miles back. Its eastern boundary is Choteau Creek, some 45 miles from Yankton. The tract contains some 15,000 acres of river-bottom, timbered occasionally with cottonwood and varying from one quarter of a mile to 2 miles in width. The remainder consists of high, rolling prairies, covered at this season with a luxuriant growth of grass, and not excelled in fertility and productiveness of soil and salubrity of climate by any land in Dakota or Western Iowa. A few years ago, owing to the extreme dryness of the seasons, the prairie lands were considered unproductive and worthless, and the bottom-lands only available for agricultural purposes; now the reverse seems to be true. The bottom-lands are too wet for tillage, and the uplands are regarded as far superior for wheat as well as corn. Formerly the Indian population was confined exclusively to the bottoms; this year they have been moving up in large numbers into the prairies, securing sites for their houses and breaking lands for next year's crops. A new impulse has seized them to take up quarter sections of land and secure for themselves permanent homesteads.

The agency farm is an inclosed field of 260 acres, lying back on the prairie 2 miles from the agency buildings, fenced with posts and boards, plowed and cultivated entirely by Indians under the direction of the farmer, who has trained them in every department of agriculture. Only one other white man, and he for a short time, has had anything to do with work in that field. One hundred and eighty acres were put in wheat, 40 in barley, and 40 in corn. The wheat crop promised 25 bushels to the acre

until the July rains with intense heat set in just before harvest time, injuring and diminishing the crop materially. The yield, however, will be over 3,000 bushels. The barley crop is fair; also the white-dent corn, considering it was so late planted. It is now demonstrated that with propitious seasons the prairie lands here will yield abundant crops, and of wheat an article equal to the best Minnesota.

Indian farming, each man for himself and on his own plot of ground, is increasing every year. Their wheat-fields will average from 5 to 15 acres each. A good breadth of corn was planted, and looks unusually promising, and they will have more than their usual supply of vegetables, including potatoes, onions, turnips, pumpkins, &c. Those with wheat-fields have shown a good deal of pluck in harvesting their crop endangered by the excessive rain-fall, cutting it with mowers and scythes and stacking it without any help from the farmers. The Yanktons are very ambitious now to raise wheat, and have been breaking much land this summer for next year's crop. Besides, they are cutting a very large amount of grass to supply their stock with hay the coming winter, exhibiting in this way more than ever providence and thrift.

Under my predecessor, Agent Gasmann, sheep husbandry was commenced with a view of weaving the wool by the hands of Indian women into a material suitable for their garments. Several of them were trained to use the hand-loom, and a flannel was manufactured of excellent quality. The Department, however, didn't seem to favor the enterprise, and it came to an end. In the mean time the sheep have increased to 1,000 in number, with some 400 lambs. These are cared for by a white shepherd and an Indian assistant. They require good housing in winter, and some 200 tons of hay. Inasmuch as it is deemed inexpedient to convert the wool into cloth by Indian labor, I doubt the policy of keeping these sheep any longer. The Indians do not take to them, and between the defencelessness of the animal and the number of Indian dogs the flock could not be taken up and divided among the Indian families without soon becoming extinct. I advise, therefore, that they be sold and the proceeds be invested in cows and oxen for general distribution.

There are on the agency a flour-mill, saw-mill, tin-shop, carpenter's shop, and blacksmith-shop, and all in successful operation under Superintendent Gordon and Mr. Daly, the blacksmith. The other workmen are all Indians, two journeymen and three apprentices. Here are manufactured flour, tin and sheet-iron ware, doors, tables, cupboards, bedsteads, &c., for the Indians, and are repaired their wagons, plows, reapers, and mowers, and other instruments of wood and iron. No shops in the white settlements are kept more busy than these, and from them are turned out from time to time some excellent workmen.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

There are two missions at this agency, Presbyterian and Episcopal. The former was commenced by Rev. John P. Williamson, under the auspices of the American Board, in the spring of 1869; the latter by Rev. Joseph W. Cook, under the Episcopal Board of Missions, in the spring of 1870. These two missions have worked amicably together side by side in establishing churches and schools, and their good results have long been seen in the advancing civilization of this tribe. Mr. Williamson's mission has built and sustains two churches and three day-schools; the latter at an annual expense of $1,100. It receives no support from government. The Episcopal mission, under Bishop Hare, missionary bishop of Niobrara, who commenced his labors among the Indians along the Missouri in the spring of 1873, and has prosecuted them with so much zeal and success, has built four church edifices; a large imposing stone structure for a boys' boarding-school, as well as one of wood for the girls. It has sustained five day-schools in addition to the boarding-schools and at an expense the last year of $7,990, the government contributing to this sum $2,600, and building two of its school-houses.

In the Indian schools on this and other agencies along the river it is earnestly maintained that the Indian mind cannot be properly developed or knowledge imparted to it except through the medium of the Indian tongue. I fear as a consequence that the study of English is too much neglected, and it is very rarely spoken by the children. Scarcely a child or youth on this reservation, unless reared partly in the white settlements, can speak our language. This I regard as a serious evil, and I would recommend that in all schools supported in whole or part by government, English be more thoroughly taught and exclusively spoken.

SANITARY.

There has been no physician resident on this agency for some years until the arrival here, July 13, of Dr. Z. T. Daniel. He reports the sanitary condition of the Indians, all things considered, as fair. Owing to the excessive rains and intense heat here this summer, producing everywhere a rank growth of vegetation, there have been some fevers of a malarial type and some cases of diarrhea and kindred diseases. These have in most cases yielded to medication and diet, a few cases only proving fatal. The Indians when sick are very anxious to consult the physician, and the sway of the

"medicine man" with his charms and incantations is forsaken, he himself coming up with others to be treated. When the Indians build for themselves better cabins, as they are now striving to do, and exchange their earth floors and roofs for those covered with boards and shingles, a long step will have been taken toward arresting disease and improving their physical condition.

The influence of the Spotted Tail Indians on their reservation over the river from here has been a serious evil to the Yanktons for the last six months. Government, in accordance with stipulations and to keep them quiet, fed those wild Indians to surfeit and required no labor in return, while the half-civilized and well disposed, like the Yanktons, are fed on half rations and expected to labor for the rest of their food. The argument is thus drawn in the Indian mind that the savage bands are better treated than their quiet and peaceful brothers. The recent removal of Spotted Tail and his turbulent crowd from this vicinity will work a great benefit to the Indians here.

The Yanktons have been some ten years under religious and industrial training. If their progress has not been all that could be desired in the way of civilization and self-support, yet a marked and substantial gain has been made in this direction; and it may be assumed that their improvement hereafter will be more rapid than before. The elevation of any race is of gradual progress. The Indian mind is slow to move and suspicious of any change. Between the tyranny of the sentiment of the tribe over its individual members and the want of confidence in the promises and plans of the government for their welfare, it is extremely difficult to push them beyond a certain gait, or introduce any reforms that are in conflict with their ideas and habits of life. Only by kind treatment and faithfully keeping every promise ever made them can any permanent influence be secured or retained over them.

Contrary to the popular impression, I believe that the Indian will work patiently and continuously if the fruits of his labor are secured to him: first, against the encroachments of his own tribe, who prey upon the frugal and industrious ones and eat up their substance, and secondly against the encroachments of the white man, who begins to trespass upon the Indian lands and clamor for their sale the moment they become valuable or available. The latter evil the good faith and strong hand of the government can correct; the former, a very serious one and operating more powerfully now than any other cause to discourage Indian labor, must be met by the enactment and rigid administration of a code of laws prepared by Congress for the protection of the rights of property and person among Indians against the oppression and robbery of the tribe. Wherever public sentiment demands and enforces the distribution of the property of the frugal and industrious among the idle, and practical communism prevails, there can be but very little disposition to labor and accumulate property. Let the Indian be assured that he can have a homestead of his own, and thus enjoy for himself and his children the fruits of his labor undisturbed, and he will soon demonstrate how long and well he can labor for himself, and how soon become self-supporting.

I earnestly recommend that land be allotted to these Indians in severalty, patents being issued by the government and possession made inalienable for twenty or twenty-five years. This is what they now desire. Individual possession of land and means will cultivate a feeling of pride and self-respect, will powerfully stimulate all to work, and help break up that tribal bondage which now tends to destroy all individuality of character. The church and school-house should follow them on to the prairie, around which, as a center of influence, they could gather. Better houses and fields and gardens would be the result—better homes and health and morals. Government cannot be too earnest in favoring such a policy, or too liberal in contributing toward its successful result. I am decidedly of opinion that less time and labor should be spent on an agency farm and more on the individual farms of the Indians. It were far better to teach and help them on their own farms how to plow and plant than to exhaust the available means of the agency on one large farm, however showy or successful.

SULLY'S SCOUTS.

In 1864, when the Santee Sioux were raiding and massacring the settlers of Minnesota, General Sully, at Fort Randall, enlisted in the United States service as scouts fifty-one Yankton Indians. They took the field at once against their own kindred in defense of the white inhabitants of Dakota and Nebraska, and drove back the hostile Santees. At the close of the war they were regularly and honorably discharged, but without any pay. For this they have patiently waited fourteen years. Inasmuch as their claims have been allowed by the government, and money for the same is in the possession of the Indian Bureau, I would respectfully solicit, in behalf of these deserving soldiers, that the payment of their claims be made at once and a sore grievance in their minds against the good faith of the government be forever removed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOUGLAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

***Since the above report was written funds have been remitted Agent Douglas for the payment of the claims of Indian scouts at Yankton agency.—COMMISSIONER.**

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Idaho, August 28, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency:

RESERVATION.

This reservation was established during the summer of 1869, under the provision of a treaty made at Fort Bridger July 3, 1868, which stipulated that whenever the Bannocks desired it, a reservation would be set apart for their use, and that the United States would secure to them the same rights and privileges, and make the same like expenditures as were provided for the Shoshones in Wyoming. At the very outset the government, to a certain extent, broke the treaty it had made with the *Bannocks*, by directing that all the roaming Indians in Southeastern Idaho should be allowed to come upon and make the reservation their home. For a time the Bannocks made no objections to this arrangement; they outnumbered the others, and as they were a race of buffalo-hunters, spending most of their time in the Yellowstone country, there were enough annuity goods and other supplies for all. Meanwhile the *Shoshones* kept coming; each year found them more numerous than the previous one. Scarcely any provision was made for their clothing and subsistence, and the Bannocks justly complained that the supplies furnished for them under the Bridger treaty were given to the Shoshones.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

According to the several counts that have been made during the past year, there are 672 Bannocks and 1,033 Shoshones, making a total of 1,705 Indians belonging to this agency. These Indians were not all upon the reservation at any one time, 1,540 being the largest number to whom weekly rations were issued.

BANNOCK TROUBLES.

As previously stated the Bannocks complained about the Shoshones having their supplies, and looked upon them as intruders upon their lands. There was a bad feeling existing between the two tribes; the Bannocks were restless, were inclined to be quarrelsome, and were constantly committing petty thefts against the Shoshones.

After shooting the two teamsters, in August, 1877, of which mention was made in last report, no disturbance occurred until the 23d November last. On that day I sent the interpreter to the chief men of the Bannocks, with instructions to have them come to the office, and bring Pe-tope, the Indian who had shot the two teamsters. They all came as directed. I then informed them it was necessary that Pe-tope should be turned over to the proper authorities, for trial, giving good reasons why it should be done, to all of which they assented. The prisoner was delivered to the deputy marshal, at the trading-post, at about 3 o'clock p. m., who took him to Malad City. Quite a number of Indians had gathered around the store, but no resistance or opposition was made by any of them. The thing had been done so quietly that I anticipated no further trouble. About an hour after the marshal had left, I received a note from the trader stating that a Bannock Indian, friend of the prisoner, had just shot dead Alex. Rhodan, a young man engaged in delivering beef-cattle, and that the Indians were acting very badly. I immediately went to the store, but, upon arriving there, found the Indians had all left. There was considerable excitement in their camps, and, thinking they intended further mischief, I telegraphed the commanding officer at Fort Hall for assistance.

Early the following morning Captain Bainbridge came over with fifteen men. A large number of Indians of both tribes were at the office. We told them they must arrest Nampe-yo-go, the murderer. The Shoshones replied that if he had been one of their tribe they would have arrested him at once, but as he was a Bannock he should be arrested by his own people. The Bannocks present said they would make the arrest, and started out to do so. They returned at night, reporting that Nampe-yo-go had been joined by his father and two brothers, and that they had escaped to the west side of Snake River. They made several other attempts, but always returned without their man. I became convinced that they either did not want to or else were afraid to make the arrest. There was no doubt in my mind that the majority of the Bannocks were hostile. They were well mounted and armed, and unless held in check by a military force, would be very troublesome during the winter, and surely go on the war-path in the spring. There were more Bannocks here than there had ever been at any one time, and they were as wild and untamable as could be; therefore, on the 26th November, I telegraphed you asking for one hundred soldiers to be sent to this agency. Three companies Fourteenth Infantry arrived here on the 5th December. Major Bryant, the commanding officer, immediately held a council with the Indians, and told the Bannocks he wanted Nampe-yo-go in ten days. At the end of the ten days they reported that he could not be found.

General John E. Smith arrived here on the 26th December, and held a council with the Bannocks. He urged upon them the importance of their bringing in the murderer at once, stating that unless they did so they would be looked upon as having broken

their treaty, and would be considered hostile Indians. He was untiring in his effort to have them bring in the culprit, but they would not.

Captain Bainbridge having received information about the 9th of January that a suspicious looking Indian had been seen at Taylor's Bridge, proceeded to that point and arrested him. Upon arriving at the post the Indian was identified as the murderer of Rhodan, and held for trial. Since that date he has been tried, found guilty, and hung.

On the 15th January, Major Heart arrived here with three companies of cavalry. General Smith immediately organized his troops in two columns, and at day-light on the morning of the 16th surrounded two of the Bannock villages, numbering 32 lodges, capturing 53 warriors, 32 guns, and about 300 ponies. Their best guns, pistols, and ponies could not be found. The prisoners were marched to the agency, the rather and two brothers of the murderer sent to Fort Hall, and the balance of them, after being addressed by General Smith, were allowed to return to their camp. If all the Bannocks had been gathered in at this time, and sent out of the country as recommended, there would have been no Bannock war. As it turned out, they were only exasperated and patiently waited their time to seek revenge upon the whites.

Early last spring the majority of them left the reservation, there being insufficient food to keep them upon it, and in the latter part of June commenced killing people on Camas Prarie, which was the commencement of the present war.

SHOSHONES.

The Shoshones are a peaceful, well-disposed tribe. They are willing to work, and with proper encouragement can soon be made self-supporting.

INDIAN FARMS.

The amount allowed last year for agricultural implements enabled me to purchase a very good supply of these articles for farming operations for this season. One hundred and twenty-five families have put in crops for themselves, an increase of fifty-five families over those thus engaged last year. They have cultivated 400 acres of land, 350 of which were seeded with grain, the balance with potatoes and other vegetables. Eight families located near Emigrant Rock have broken up, cultivated, and fenced 35 acres of land. Eight families located on the Port Neuf have broken up 16 acres. Those who located on Bannock Creek last season have made large additions to their farms, fences, and ditches. Several Bannocks after putting in their crops deserted them and left the reservation, but their crops were taken possession of and cultivated by others, who are now reaping the harvest. The total of their crops is estimated as follows: wheat, 6,000 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; potatoes 5,000 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; onions, 10 bushels; hay, 20 tons.

AGENCY FARM.

Seventeen acres have been cultivated by the government, as follows: 12 acres in grain, 5 acres in potatoes and other vegetables. The crops are estimated as follows: 160 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels oats, 500 bushels potatoes, 100 tons hay.

STOCK-CATTLE.

The agency has a small herd of about 350 head of stock-cattle, which is maintained at an expense of only $240 per annum for herding. During the last fiscal year this herd furnished the agency with 121,448 pounds beef, gross, worth $2,428.96. This year's increase will replace the cattle that were killed last year.

It would be economy if the government would purchase, say, 500 head of good stock-cows; with that number added to the present herd, in three years' time it would furnish all the beef required for agency use, and another object would be attained toward a self-sustaining reservation.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, &C.

Plan and specifications for a boarding-school building were submittted last year, but owing to the insufficiency of subsistence the funds intended to be used for the erection of this building, except a small amount for delivery of saw-logs, had to be used for purchasing additional food.

The water saw-mill mentioned in last report has been put in order. The turbine wheel was purchased from funds received for pasturing cattle, and the mill put up without any additional expense to the government. Eighty thousand feet of lumber has been sawed at this mill, and the lumber is now being hauled to the agency. The grist-mill, planing and shingle mills are in good repair, and all of the frame buildings. The two log buildings, one occupied as warehouse and one as farmer's residence, are miserable structures, and should be replaced by good sustantial frame houses.

BOUNDARY LINES.

According to the metes and bounds specified in Executive orders dated respectively *June 14, 1867, and July 30,* 1869, the Malad range of mountains is the southern bound-

ary line, but according to the treaty made with the Indians by the special commissioners November 7, 1873, the line was fixed at a point about 25 miles north of the previous one, cutting off the whole of Marsh Valley. This latter treaty, however, was not ratified by Congress, consequently it failed to become a law; and, according to my understanding of it, the original lines have not been changed.

The Utah Northern Railroad has placed its terminus in Marsh Valley. A town has been built, where whisky is sold by the wholesale. On the 26th June last this matter was represented to the department, but no action has yet been taken. In addition to this, the railroad is now being constructed upon that portion of the reservation where there can be no dispute as to boundary lines, and the officials claim they have the right of way by act of Congress approved June 20 last. How this right of way can be given without a direct violation of the Fort Bridger treaty I fail to see. This boundary-lines and this right-of-way business should be settled at once.

For sanitary condition of agency I respectfully refer you to report of physician, inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 1, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency, having under its charge those Indians known as *Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks,* and *Sheepeaters.* As but three weeks have expired since I took charge, I trust any deficiency in details will be overlooked, though I have endeavored to secure sufficient reliable data to afford a comprehensive view.

The year has been one of turbulence and fear both to the settlers near and the Indians on the reservation, owing principally to the hostilities in progress in Western Idaho and Eastern Oregon. There are doubtless some of the Indians belonging to this reservation who would join the hostiles had they the means and the facilities for doing so, but, I am gratified to learn, their number is comparatively small, and these are securely held in check through the persistent efforts and widely-spreading influence of Ten-Doy, their chief, who, under the counsel of the whites, appears to have proven himself master of the situation. So great had become the trepidation among the settlers in this immediate vicinity that they abandoned their homes and built stockades at either end of the valley for security. The danger from this source, at least, appears, however, to have passed, and the settlers have nearly all returned to their usual vocations.

I have been unable to obtain the definite number of each class of Indians who have been assigned to this agency, and am therefore obliged to estimate, but believe the figures are very near the exact number. They are as follows, viz: Mixed bloods, including half-breeds, 385; Shoshones or Snakes, 252; Bannacks, 129; Sheepeaters, 184; total, 950. In consequence of the frequent influx and efflux they are never all here at one time.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested in regard to the quantity of supplies. These Indians are in the habit of intermingling with those of other tribes, especially while on their annual excursion to the Yellowstone, and learn from them of the more liberal supplies dealt out at other agencies. Taking our supply-reports as a basis there has been an average attendance of 442 Indians here during the past year, and the annual appropriation of $20,000 for such goods, provisions, and other articles as may be required in instructing the Indians in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine, and medical attendance, care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, is an allowance of $45.25 per annum, or 87 cents per week for each Indian for all the expenditures above mentioned. It is obvious that this amount can never satisfy them or meet the objects in view while so many have claims upon this agency.

The reservation is said to contain 100 square miles of land, yet a comparatively small portion of it is available for farming or grazing purposes, the remainder being covered with mountains or high tablelands upon which no water can be had. All kinds of crops are dependent on irrigation. It is situated about the middle of the Lemhi Valley or Cañon, 12 miles in extent, with settlers at either end. The Indians are dissatisfied with it and have earnestly requested that the reservation be extended or they be removed to the Madison in Montana. The agency buildings are located at the extreme southern end of the reserve.

The first farm, one mile from this office, contains about 100 acres, 40 of which are now

under cultivation, and I am informed will probably yield 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes. If this estimate is verified it will surpass the expectations of the neighboring settlers, whose crops have been almost destroyed by grasshoppers.

The second farm, eight miles from the office, also contains about 100 acres; the ground is under fence, broken, and ready for use, and perhaps 6 acres in potatoes, belonging to Ten-Doy, chief, and Teatoba, subchief, with but little prospect of success. There is much more land here that could be utilized for farming purposes, and I will endeavor to do all the farming during the present fiscal year that the limited resources at command will permit, as there appears to be a desire on the part of a number of Indians to engage in farming and other useful pursuits.

Several of them have expressed a desire to abandon their lodges if houses could be provided for their accommodation, and as this is an important step in the way of civilization, they should be encouraged and their wishes gratified. They would thereby become more strongly attached to their homes and have less facilities for roaming than at present. There is an admirable site for a water-power saw-mill near the agency, and abundance of timber in the mountains near by, so that an unlimited quantity of lumber could be had for the erection of such houses as they may need at a small expense. Nearly all the manual labor required to cut and haul the saw-logs and handle the lumber after being sawed could be done by the Indians themselves, and I have no doubt they would soon learn to handle the machinery and the saw.

I exceedingly regret the fact that no school has been organized at this agency, and I fear none can be at present, on account of the limited appropriation, as appears from the tenor of your letter dated February 5, 1878. If colored children can make such rapid progress as is now acquired in the public schools of the different States, certainly the mental faculties of Indian children are susceptible of like culture, as has been plainly indicated by the schools at other agencies; and it is a burning shame that they are permitted to grow up in ignorance when the ability to read and write, if nothing more, could be procured at a nominal expense. I am informed that *not one* Indian assigned to this reservation can either read or write in his own or the English language. There is now a suitable building here which could readily be put in order and used for this purpose.

The general health of the Indians during the year has been good; no epidemic has prevailed, and the only difficulty of a serious nature has arisen as the result of their own personal vices. There have been treated for all physical ailments during the year, 337 cases, 8 of whom have died and 141 have recovered. Many others have left in a convalescent state. The "medicine man" has lost some of his once-cared-for proclivities, and they now clamor after the white man's medicine and his physician.

The Indian police have just been organized, and will prove of value after they fully comprehend the object of their employment.

Upon visiting the different lodges, a few days after my arrival, for the purpose of taking the census, I discovered gambling going on in several of them, the stakes being rather formidable-looking metallic cartridges; and an earnestness was exhibited worthy of a better cause.

I am loath to inform you that no missionary effort has been made during the past year, and yet I do not know of a better field of labor than this agency. Certainly American people should prefer to put forth efforts for the salvation of heathen and wicked men on our own soil rather than expend so much in Africa, India, and other remote parts of the earth, while these people are so utterly neglected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, Idaho, August 12, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my eighth annual report of affairs at this agency:

During the past year the reservation Indians have been unusually quiet, as also industrious. The departure of the non-treaty element from this section of the country resulted in good to the treaty portion of the tribe, who are endeavoring to live a civilized life, and their attempt so to do is no failure. A few restless Indians still remain, but seldom come on the reserve to create trouble.

AGRICULTURE.

A number of Indians at Kamiah lost their crops, fences, and some of their farming implements and harness last year by fires started by hostile Indians. To such I furnished a new supply of such things as they actually needed.

In my "statistical report" it will be seen that, under the head of agricultural products, my figures as to amount of wheat raised is less than that of last year. Also the amount of cultivated acreage, which is explained as follows: Last year, in making my annual reports, I embraced all *Nez Percé* Indians, those living outside the reserve as well as those living on the reserve, in said reports, and the result of their labors formed a part of said reports, while this year I confine myself to reservation Indians and the reserve. I estimate the number of Nez Percés—men, women, and children—living outside the reserve at 500. This does not include any of Joseph's or White Bird's bands. According to the census of this tribe, there are living on the reserve, viz: men, 348; women, 427; boys, 188; girls, 193; total, 1,156. The amount of cultivated acreage is estimated at 3,022 acres, same cultivated by Indians. For the products of the same, see statistical report.

The crops this year are not as heavy as was expected, on account of dry weather; still we can not complain. The Indians will have enough for themselves, and a handsome surplus to dispose of. The funds received from sales of their surplus is generally judiciously expended, many purchasing their winter's supply of groceries, clothing, &c. There are many who think these Indians are in a measure subsisted by the government. On the contrary, since I have been here they have never received any rations from the government, but have always subsisted themselves; and in comparing my eighth "statistical report" herewith with my first one, I have cause to feel encouraged, so far as pertains to my efforts to elevate and advance this people in civilized pursuits. For the benefit of those who would like to see the result of such comparison, I copy, viz:

From my first report, 1871:

	Acres.
Cultivated acreage	1,055
Bushels wheat raised	7,500
Bushels corn raised	1,500
Bushels oats raised	3,400

From my eighth report, 1878:

	Acres.
Cultivated acreage	3,022
Bushels wheat raised	20,000
Bushels corn raised	3,500
Bushels oats raised	6,500

There are about 3,000 fruit trees now growing, that were set out by the Indians on their respective farms, and in the course of two or three years they will have an abundance of apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. In addition to the above number of fruit-trees, many Indians have quite a number of young trees. One Indian tells me he has a young nursery of about 2,000 trees.

EDUCATION.

During the year there has been an average attendance at the boarding and lodging schools of 48; the largest attendance during any one month being 52. We have endeavored to give the scholars a practical education, as well as that in books. The progress has been slow. The boys have been instructed in agricultural pursuits in addition to the instruction received in the school-room. Their teachers are practical farmers, and in the proper seasons have had the boys planting and taking care of the agency farms and school-gardens, and when the time comes to gather in the vegetables, &c., they will be engaged in such work. The matrons direct the girls in general housework, making and repairing their own, also boys' clothing, and cooking. There is not the interest manifested, generally, that I would like to see. The progress made in book-learning, outside of reading and writing, is slow. Some of the larger boys have learned to make shingles and milk cows.

A day-school, under the direction of Miss S. L. McBeth, was opened last October. She has had in attendance from 4 to 12 young men, who are preparing to be teachers and ministers. She is doing a good work. She is an appointee of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and by said board maintained.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I am sorry to say that the missionary work on this reserve has been very limited There has been no minister located here as missionary for over two years, but we have received frequent visits from ministers, who have, from time to time, received into the church such as desired to join. In giving the number of members of the church in my statistical report, I take the same from figures published by the board of missions in its report. The usual interest in religious matters is manifested.

INDUSTRY, CIVILIZATION, &C.

The disposition on the part of these Indians to increase their cultivated acreage, and show more industry, is quite marked. They have cut nearly 400 saw-logs, which

will be sawed into lumber for houses, fences, &c., as soon as I can obtain a suitable man to run the mill. I am cramped somewhat in the way of funds, and the figures at which mechanics in this section of the country hold their services is greatly underrated by the Interior Department.

Indians can command higher wages by from 100 to 200 per cent. more than the department is willing to allow them as day-laborers in this section. The department is willing to pay only 50 cents per day for Indian labor, and the Indian must board himself. Such as are capable of performing work in the harvest-field, assist in logging or cutting wood, can command from $1 to $2 per day. Yet the department expects me to encourage the Indians in industry by offering them 50 cents per day, and board themselves, whenever Indian labor can be made a substitute for white labor in the force of employés. Such encouragement only gives the Indian an opportunity to ridicule the government.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

During last May these Indians received from the War Department something over $5,000 in payment for horses and supplies furnished General Howard's command during last year's hostilities. They have also received from wood sold (individually) about $1,500, nearly all of which was received by the better class of Indians, who made good use of it.

There is little or no gambling done on the reserve, at least none coming under my observation. Very little drunkenness reported compared with former years. Such cases as have come to my notice have been summarily dealt with. My mode of punishment has been to confine the guilty party in the guard-house at Fort Lapwai for thirty days, with a request that he be kept at hard labor during that time, and take one horse to pay for his board. The horse is sold and proceeds paid into the hands of the commanding officer of the company which furnishes the rations. This mode has proven to be a success. The loss of the horse is the heaviest part of the punishment.

The general health of the tribe is good.

In conclusion, I would say I have no reason to feel ashamed of the present condition of the Indians under my charge. The advancement made in civilized pursuits is certainly encouraging.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. B. MONTIETH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. Ter., August 31, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my seventh annual report of the condition of the service at this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1878.

STATISTICS.

The following table will show the number of Indians attached to this agency:

Name of tribe.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.
Cheyennes	820	1,050	687	741	3,298
Arapahoes	507	466	364	419	1,756
Total at agency	1,327	1,516	1,051	1,160	5,054
Cheyennes at school, Hampton, Va					8
Arapahoes at school, Hampton, Va					1
Cheyennes at school, Syracuse, N. Y					2
Arapaho prisoner, Moundsville, W. Va					1
Total belonging to agency					5,066

About the 15th of November the majority of the Indians left the agency on the usual annual buffalo-hunt. At the date of leaving the prospect for a successful hunt was reported to be good by parties who had just arrived from the buffalo country, but on arrival at the ground it was found that Indians from reservations east and south of this agency had already been at work, and the buffalo but few in numbers; and having waited

in vain for the buffaloes to return to the range, much suffering ensued in consequence, and with much trouble and expense the Indians were brought back to the agency. But few robes were obtained, and those only by parties who, having plenty of stock, could leave the main body and travel quickly, picking up one here and there. The conclusion reached as the result of this hunt is, the conviction that in the future the Indian must rely upon tilling the ground as the principal means of support, and if this conviction can be firmly established the greatest obstacle to advancement in agriculture will be overcome. With the buffalo gone and their pony herds being constantly decimated by the inroads of horse-thieves, they must soon adopt in all its varieties the way of the white man, by exchanging small ponies, worthless except for riding, for a smaller number of large animals, horses or mules, suitable for work. These they will learn to stable, and thus guard them against theft. The usual amount of horse-stealing has prevailed and the few cases of successful pursuit have only increased the boldness of the thieves and the number of the thefts. Until some other system of law is introduced we cannot hope for a cessation of this grievance.

On January 1, 1878, in accordance with the orders of the department, a cash system of trade was inaugurated and has worked well, since its merits have become understood by the Indians. The average price of robes under this system is about $3. As a consequence of the unsuccessful hunt, only 219 robes were sold to the traders. They have brought to the agency, however, 640 buffalo-hides to be tanned by the Indians, for which they have paid in cash $1.50 each. This help has been of material assistance to the Indians in supplementing a reduced and insufficient ration, and the Indians have appreciated the opportunity the trader has afforded them to earn this money.

INDIAN FARMING.

Under the management of head farmer, J. A. Covington, the Indians have this year cultivated 600 acres of land, and there has been added to this amount of broken land the following:

	Acres.
Broken present year by government	314
Broken present year by Indians	150
Total new land broken	464
Total of acres now broken, old and new land	1,064

Agricultural implements were purchased in April last under contract, but did not reach the agency until the end of May and first of June. Had they been received in time a larger amount of land could have been reported; as it is, there can be no excuse why as much more land cannot be broken the coming spring. The present season has been a very propitious one in all respects, frequent showers in proper season insuring a fair crop to all who worked.

On the 27th of April, 1878, all but eleven of the Cheyenne and Arapaho prisoners for the past three years held as prisoners of war at Saint Augustine, Fla., were returned to the agency, the excepted eleven being sent to school at their own desire; two at Syracuse, N. Y., and nine at Hampton, Va. The return of these people has had a good effect and has stimulated afresh the desire these Indians have manifested to engage in the pursuits of civilized life. The exertions of one of these returned prisoners (Howling Wolf) have resulted in more than twenty of his friends and relations adopting the dress, habits, and ways of whites. These people are doing good work, and the policy of restoring them to their tribes has proved a success.

INDIAN POLICE.

Under instructions from the department, the majority of the returned Florida prisoners have been organized into a police force and they have shown an entire willingness to carry into effect all orders given to them. This force has obviated the necessity of calling upon the military in many instances. To give each tribe a proper representation in this force, five Arapahoes were added in addition to the prisoners from Florida. The force now numbers seventeen, as follows: One captain, one lieutenant, three sergeants, and twelve privates.

MANUAL LABOR BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school has been during the past year under the management of Jno. H. Seger, whose ability for the position has been signally shown in previous years, and the progress made has been gratifying and fully commensurate with previous terms. The education given has been practical and with a view not so much to cram the children with statistical knowledge as to fit them for the duties of life which will devolve upon them as men and women, whose state will be far in advance of what their fathers' was.

The herd of cattle belonging to the school is constantly increasing in numbers and value, and is now as follows:

		Value.
Per last report, 211 head of all kinds		$1,882 00
On hand at present report, 359 head		3,332 00
Which shows an increase of 148 head		1,450 00
Derived as follows—		
By increase in value by growth	$500 00	
By increase in stock, 100 calves	500 00	
By donations	142 00	
By earnings of school and sales of pork	442 00	
By value of ponies bought	110 00	
Total	1,674 00	
Less 6 head died and 10 head turned over to boys leaving school.	224 00	
		1,450 00

Two bulls of good blood have been donated during the past year by Mr. A. E. Reynolds, of Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and one by Robert Bent of this agency. The school is also indebted to Mr. A. L. Earle, of New York, for a donation of $17, which, with the funds derived from other sources above specified, has been expended in the purchase of 58 yearlings. Of the 359 head of stock of all kinds, 53 head belong to individual school children, the balance being common property and a nucleus from which it is hoped to make this school self-supporting in a very few years. For this all our efforts have been made, and should no unforeseen accidents arise, the end we aim at will be surely attained in a very short time. The herd is now getting to be of that size when the yearly increase will rapidly multiply its value and the ratio of profit in the future will be ten times that of the past.

SUPPLIES.

As a general rule, the supplies furnished the past year have been of a better quality than was the practice of furnishing the Indian Department a few years ago, and the transportation service has increased in vigor, so that but little fault can be found in either the quality of the supplies or the transportation, although the quantities have been very limited; as yearly the crops increase, the reduction of rations can be better borne than just at present, when tilling the soil is in its infancy and buffalo-hunting meets with no success, the ration issued being about the sole dependence for existence.

EMPLOYÉS.

While I appreciate the force of the policy of the department to obtain the labor required at the different agencies at a minimum cost, I yet cannot believe a sound policy will dictate the necessity of reducing wages so low that competent employés cannot be secured for the pay allowed. Whatever may be the case at other agencies, it is certainly a fact at this, that only the experienced employé is able to effect any results with these Indians. They must first learn to trust the man before they will accept the teacher.

With the present fiscal year, a reduction of salaries of some of our most competent employés occurred, and it was a difficult matter to reconcile them to work at the reduced wages. With this exception, our employé force is now in a very efficient condition, and I am indebted to them in no small degree for the very marked advancement visible among the Indians.

SANITARY.

The intense heat of the present summer has had the effect to increase the mortality, and it is no exaggerated estimate when the number of sick people on the reservation is placed at 2,000. Many deaths have occurred which might have been obviated had there been a proper supply of anti-malarial remedies at hand. Ninety-five ounces of quinine were received in advance of the annual supply and was consumed in less than ten days. The success of the agency physician has been gratifying, and the only cause of ill-success has been due to the lack of medicines. Hundreds applying for treatment have been refused medicine, and the result has been a resort to their native medicine and the perpetuation of their superstitious rites.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES

This portion of the Cheyenne tribe numbers 970 people, for whom but few words of commendation can be said. About one-half refuse to affiliate with the Southern Cheyennes, invariably camp by themselves, and away from the others, and act in all respects as if a different tribe. They have shown no desire to engage in farming, and in council and elsewhere profess an intense desire to be sent north, where they say they will settle

down, as the others have already done. No difference in the treatment of Indians has been made; all are required to do certain things, but the spirit of compliance on the part of these Indians has been of an entirely different nature from that of the other Indians. It may become necessary in the future to compel what, so far, we have been unable to effect by kindness and appeal to their better natures.

TRANSPORTATION.

For the first time since my connection with this agency, now nearly seven years, I can report the receipt of annuities before the departure of the Indians on the winter hunt. This was due to the organization of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Transportation Company, which made four trips to Wichita, Kans., before January 1, 1878, and one since, bringing to the agency the annuity goods in time to issue before the hunt.

The total cost of the train and expenses of the five trips made, was $6,150.20. The amount of freight hauled was 318,433 pounds, besides which a portion of the train brought the Florida prisoners from Skeleton Creek to the agency, saving to the government about $100. The value of the freighting done at last year's contract rates is $6,687.09; to which add Florida prisoners hauled, $94.50, and we have a total earned of $6,781.59, being an excess over cost of $631.39. While the feasibility of Indians hauling their own supplies has been fully demonstrated, I am not prepared to recommend a continuance of it, until other agencies in the vicinity also adopt the system, as these Indians are led to believe that the wagons they now own would have been supplied, or at least a portion of them, in any event, since issues of wagons have been made where supplies have been hauled by contract. They will, however, engage in freighting the present year, where they can be paid for it at the same rates that white freighters receive, and since last year's work has given them the means to do so, the appreciation of their labor then will follow with the money they are now able to earn.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

Religious meetings have been held regularly, twice each Sabbath during the past year, attended in the morning by quite a number of camp Indians. These have been faithfully taught the cardinal principles of Christianity by the agency employés, and at different times by regularly ordained ministers, and we believe the seed thus sown has not been cast on stony ground, but planted firmly in good soil, whereof the future will bear the harvest. To our friend Elkanah Beard we are indebted for much comfort, and strengthened by his presence and labors, as well as to Lawrie Tatum, for his work of love among us.

CONCLUSION.

Reiterating previous statements that my desire is to promote the welfare of these people by using every faculty given me to promote their civilization and self-support, and gratefully acknowledging the support and interest of the department, and above all the support of Him without whose approval all our efforts must have been unavailing, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of farmer at Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 25, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with your request I submit the following statistical report of farming among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for the past year:

Number of acres cultivated during the year:	
Arapahoes	480
Cheyennes	120
	600
Number of acres broken during the year:	
By government	314
By Arapahoes	108
By Cheyennes	42
	464
Number of acres under fence	520
Rods of fence made during the year	51,200

Produce raised—growing crops estimated:

Arapahoes:		
Corn	bushels..	9,600
Potatoes	bushels..	360
Melons	number..	3,000
Pumpkins	number..	1,750
Cheyennes:		
Corn	bushels..	2,400
Potatoes	bushels..	120
Melons	number..	1,800

A considerable quantity of garden produce was raised, such as radishes, turnips, tomatoes, pease, cucumbers, squashes, and cabbages, but was consumed before maturity, so that I find myself unable to estimate, as to quantity, with any degree of fairness or certainty. The arrival of garden seeds at the agency was so late as to seriously retard this branch of home industry.

Five trips to Wichita, Kans., were made with the Cheyenne and Arapaho wagon-trains, and although failing in two of the trips to secure full loading, the following amount of freight was successfully transported to the agency, 165 miles:

	Pounds.
Arapahoes, five trips	176,133
Cheyennes, five trips	142,300
Total	318,433

Owing to the scarcity of seeds, facilities for breaking prairie, and farming implements generally, we have been able to assist only about one-half of the aspiring young farmers of these two tribes, who are rapidly realizing the benefits to be derived from agricultural pursuits.

Very respectfully,

J. A. COVINGTON,
Head Farmer.

JOHN D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 15, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 1, 1878, the following is respectfully submitted as my first annual report of the condition and affairs of the agency under my charge for the year just past.

Having relieved my predecessor, Mr. J. M. Haworth, so late as the 1st day of April last, I will not be able to present to you a statement that may prove to be as full and as accurate as is desirable. But I shall endeavor to detail all the more important events of the year; and while imparting information as to the character and extent of progress made, I will present as clear a view as I can of the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians over whom I have been placed.

It is shown by the census recently taken that the Indians of this reservation number: *Comanches*, 1,475; *Kiowas*, 1,120; *Apaches*, 344; in all 2,939, of which 802 are men, 1,166 women, and 971 children, divided into 345 families.

Since the trouble of 1874 these Indians have been at peace with the whites, and have shown no disposition to move from their reservation. While many of them complain that the western boundary-line of the reservation has been drawn in too close, contending that it should be even far beyond the 100th meridian of west longitude, and that the settlers upon the Pan Handle of Texas are encroaching upon this territory, they manifest no disposition to violate orders by crossing the line.

It having been ascertained that the monuments that mark this line, the boundary between the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle of Texas, and which lies on the 100th meridian of west longitude, had disappeared, General Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, during the month of April last ordered Maj. A. W. Allyn, of the Sixteenth Infantry, to run over the line and replace the monuments. It was thought advisable that some prominent chiefs of the different tribes of this reservation should accompany the expedition, that through them the exact location of the line marking the western limit of this Territory might be made known to their people, and then possibly in the future a collision between settlers and Indians might be avoided. After some trouble in securing the number, in consequence of a fear or suspicion in the minds of the Indians that it was a plan laid by the whites still further to contract their territory, four were prevailed upon to go, viz, Chevers and White Wolf, both Comanche chiefs, and Running Bear and Am-o-tah, both Kiowas; the former a chief,

and the latter son of Frizzle Head, a chief. They witnessed the erection of the monuments, and through the interpreter, while on the line, they were told that west of the line the land belonged to the State of Texas, and that to the east to the United States, and that no Indian would be permitted to cross the line into Texas.

With the exception of Satanta and Little Bull, both prisoners in Texas, and Esa-to-it at Fort Smith, all the Indians of the reservation who were being held as prisoners, as punishment for their various offenses, have recently been released; and all these except one Comanche and eight Kiowas, who are at school at Hampton, Va., and Syracuse, N. Y., are living again with their people.

On the 1st day of May seven Comanches and thirteen Kiowas were returned to me from a three years' cofinement at Fort Marion, Fla., having been incarcerated there for participating in the outbreak of 1874. There has been a very great change in these people, not only in their appearance, but a complete and thorough reformation in every particular. Their profession of a thorough reform I believe to be sincere, and I have the highest hopes of their future good conduct, and of good results to follow their example and teaching.

On the 1st day of August, the military turned over to my charge 48 Qua-had-a Comanche Indians, who had been held as prisoners during the past year. They had broken away from the reservation, and refusing to return, were captured and brought back by the troops. The military have opened for them a farm about four miles from the post, upon which there is a well-fenced field of 80 acres, now in corn, and have erected two good and comfortable dwelling-houses. Only eighteen of these people are willing to remain on this farm, in consequence of the unfortunate occurrence of last month, which resulted in the killing upon the premises of two of their number, their custom being to desert or to move from any place at which one of their friends or family has been killed or died.

Some time during the past winter one of the prisoners entered the tent of the guard at night, and attempted to assassinate one of the soldiers. On the 26th of July, a deputy United States marshal came from Fort Smith with a *capias* for the arrest of this man and two other Indians charged as being accessories. The principal, who escaped at the time of the assault, had been arrested and brought in by Quanah, a young Comanche chief, and was in the post guard-house, but the other two Indians were at large in the camp at the farm. The post-adjutant, the interpreter, and marshal proceeded to the farm to make the arrest of these two. The small guard placed at the farm having been ordered out under arms, the Indians were told by the interpreter the object of their visit. At first it seemed as if they would quietly submit, but after reaching the lodge of the medicine-man, and listening a few moments to him, they declared they would not go. This determination they persisted in, being urged to it by the medicine-man. In obedience to orders from the officer commanding, a large negro teamster who was present attempted to seize and hold the medicine-man, while others were to club and secure the other two Indians. This failed, and the three Indians immediately attacked the party with knives, which it is believed had been concealed about the person of the medicine-man, as he was seen to pass a knife to each of the others. The adjutant, interpreter, marshal, and soldiers commenced firing, and soon the three Indians fell, the medicine-man wounded, and the other two killed. For a while after the killing it was believed that serious trouble would grow out of this, but, to the surprise of most persons, the Indians have not been much excited, a fact which, I think, indicates that they do, to a certain extent, recognize the supremacy of the law.

AGRICULTURE.

When I reached the agency in April, the Indians were actively engaged in breaking and preparing the ground for planting. This I found quite an undertaking, as their ponies, besides being small, were very poor, and the ground very hard from want of rain and from being trodden during the winter by their stock; the fodder stalks having been left standing, and the fencing down, they were permitted to feed upon their fields. This I shall endeavor to prevent next winter, and have them plow their fields late in the fall or early in the winter, before their ponies lose their flesh.

Heretofore corn has been planted for the most of them, with the planter, and I found it was expected this year. They protested strenuously against undertaking it themselves, pleading their inability to accomplish it, and the fact that they had been promised it should be planted for them, and for a while it seemed as if they would hold out in their refusal. A few, however, attempted it, and others seeing how well they did, all were soon planting, being instructed by two farmers and two irregular employés engaged for the purpose. Many of them were entirely ignorant of the process, and the most difficult part was in running a straight furrow, as both themselves and ponies were very awkward. Sometimes would be seen three Indians with one team, one at the head of each pony and another hold of the plow. Various improvements upon the white man's plan were suggested. One fellow, having

made several ineffectual efforts at a straight furrow across his field, stopped at th end of a row and casting his eyes back at his work exclaimed "no good," and unhitching hurriedly one of his team and mounting he galloped off, apparently in disgust at his efforts at following the white man's way. He appeared, however, before a great while with a coil of rope, which he had purchased at the store, and this he soon had stretched across his field as a guide to his plow in marking the ground. Considering the fact that the ground was exceedingly cloddy, with all other circumstances, they succeeded, I think, remarkably well, the majority of the rows being so they could be cultivated with the plow.

The prospect the first of the season was very bad, as no rain fell on most of the fields until the 23d of May, and a large portion of the seed failed to sprout. Later rains brought up all the replant, and now I am pleased at being able to state that they are promised an excellent crop. The yield would have been better could they have been prevailed upon to thin the corn; but they cannot be made to see the wisdom of this, and were indignant when advised to do it.

Very few have before used the plow in the cultivation, while this season all we had have been constantly in use, and all the time there was a demand for more. The Indians are much encouraged at the prospect, and pleased at what they themselves have accomplished in the planting and the cultivation, and allude to their work seemingly with much pride. It is certainly gratifying to me to know that, besides harvesting a good crop, they will have learned sufficiently to make them in a measure independent of any instructions from the farmers in another year.

The supply of garden seeds I found at the agency was the donation of Mr. Benjamin Coates, a benevolent gentleman of Philadelphia. These were carefully distributed, and at the time seemed to be appreciated, but the dry weather the first of the season caused a failure with most of their gardens; some, however, who had seed to replant with, have good gardens.

I had placed in bed several bushels of sweet potatoes, intending to introduce among the Indians the cultivation and use of this potato, but unfortunately some stray hogs destroyed the bed. I am satisfied this crop might be made to go far toward subsisting these Indians, as in this country they yield abundently, will keep well, and are easily cultivated. I shall endeavor to grow next season an abundance of these and other plants.

The patches cultivated by the Kiowas have been all in one inclosure, and this situated about 14 miles from their camp, which is a favorite one with them. This is a source of inconvenience to them as well as trouble to the agent, and I hope soon to have it remedied by assisting them in opening farms elsewhere. While doing this, I shall hope to remedy another evil. I take it that no very great improvement can be looked for among any Indians until their custom as to bands is broken up, and certainly not so long as large bodies of them are in one camp. The different bands of Comanches and Apaches have their camps and fields, in most cases, located at suitable distances apart, but the Kiowas are encamped together, and its bad effect is to be seen nearly every day. Less inroads can be made upon their savage rites and customs while so living; they are often in a state of excitement for days at a time by the circulation of some idle story, or maybe they all appear at the agency requesting a council upon a trivial matter, the result of a "talk" at their dance the night before. I was enabled to locate some under the contract for breaking 250 acres of sod this spring, but I regret it did not allow me to settle more of them, or all who wish to be. I annex herewith the report of the farmer.

Having previously received authority from you, I gave, during the month of June, permission to a portion of the Comanche and Apache Indians, a few from each band, to go out to the western part of their reservation to hunt buffalo. The Kiowas desiring while out to engage in their annual medicine dance waited until the close of the school, the last Thursday in June, when they moved out to a point they had selected for the erection of their medicine lodge. General Davidson sent out with them one company of cavalry, under the command of Captain Nolan. The buffalo, after being hunted awhile, moved off beyond their reach, but yet they succeeded in obtaining a very good supply of meat and robes. The robes at this season can only be used for covering their tepees. The Comanches and Apaches returned several weeks since, remaining out but a short while, and the Kiowas are now on their way in.

PROGRESS.

While I am not able to report any very great advancement toward civilization by the Indians during the few months they have been in my charge, I believe I am justified in hoping that another year will show a marked improvement. The desire to enter upon the cultivation of the soil is very general, and many more are inclined to settle off to themselves, and away from the main camps, than was the case several months back. Some of the chiefs have expressed a willingness to give up their chieftainship and settle down with their families on their farms. Moh-a-way, for a long time a prominent Comanche chief, has recently formally abdicated, saying he desires to live

the rest of his life with his family on his farm. I hope and believe that many others will soon follow his example. Another favorable indication is that they show a more correct appreciation of the rights of individual property and a desire to accumulate. They seem lately to be impressed more with the fact that their subsistence must depend upon their own labor, and that the government will not always supply them. I am satisfied that until recently many of them believed they were always to be fed, and with such rations as they could consume, and have not understood that there was any ration prescribed by the authorities at Washington. The disappearance of buffalo has doubtless had its effect in directing their attention to agriculture and the preservation and increase of their herds of cattle.

Those who have houses and lands to cultivate are taking considerable interest in the improvement of their places. Until recently, few have lived in their houses, preferring their tepees, but now, since they have received some beds, chairs, &c., they have moved into them, and seem desirous of adding to their comforts.

They are very anxious to increase their herd of cattle, and some have sold some of their ponies and brought the money to me to be invested in cattle for them. They have many more ponies than they need, and I shall endeavor to have them exchange their surplus for cattle. As the crops in the country are very uncertain on account of the drought and therefore not always to be depended upon as a means of subsistence, it becomes the more important that care should be taken with their cattle. The country is well adapted to raising stock, and could their herds be added to in some way, for instance by devoting a portion of their annuity to the purchase of cattle for two or three years, this, with the natural increase, would in a comparatively short while make them independent of any support of the government.

Many of the Indians seem anxious to have houses to live in, but all are not willing to do what is expected of them toward assisting in building them. All their houses have been constructed entirely by the government, no Indian labor having been required. Now, it seems, they expect the same done, and protest when told that the agent will only furnish a man to instruct and assist, and that they themselves must get out and haul the timber and do the greater part of the work. It will require another outlay of money to make the ten houses built last year habitable for the Indians this winter. The chimney of each of them smokes very much, and as this cannot be otherwise remedied, they must be taken entirely down and built up anew.

I think much good will result from circular order No. 10, in reference to the withholding of sugar, coffee, and tobacco from such Indians as do not work. It will certainly, while teaching them to labor, bring them to a full realization of the fact that the government will no longer help those who are not disposed to help themselves. I have distributed a number of scythes among them and have two mowers cutting hay, which the Indians are gathering and stacking for their own use. During last winter, rails were split to fence the fields plowed this spring, but I find they fall far short of the requisite number, so that the Indians who own these fields and also those who will want plowing next season will be engaged the coming fall and winter splitting rails.

HORSE-THIEVES.

The horse-thieves in this country have been quite active during the past month. Thirty-seven were stolen one night, and five a few weeks before. The thefts were reported to me as soon as discovered, and a detail of soldiers, furnished by General Davidson, was sent in pursuit, but in each case returned without the thief or horses. Many thieves are enabled to get into the reservation at this time every year, as they come ostensibly to work on the contracts to furnish wood and hay at the military post at Fort Sill. They work awhile and get off some night with a lot of ponies. Could I be authorized to hire a man, who knows well the country and understands the business, to lead the detail furnished by the military, something might be done toward stopping this. The Indians are much discouraged by these raids and seem to think too little effort has been made to recover their property.

SCHOOL.

The boarding-school has been under the management of Ezekiel S. Cox the past year, and with good results, as will appear from the annexed report of Mr. Cox. The number of children enrolled, seventy-five, is as many as can be accommodated in the school-building. It is much to be regretted that we cannot offer facilities to all who desire their children taught. I am satisfied there are many more who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to enter their children into the school. Certainly it cannot be expected that the present generation can be brought to any very advanced state of civilization, but it is equally certain that, by proper and judicious treatment and education, the next generation can be made whatever we desire to make them. Mr. Cox seems to have been impressed with somewhat the same idea, when, in his report, he expresses the belief that "only young chilredn should be taken into the school, and that, excepting an occasional short visit to their homes, they should remain perm: ne.itly in he institution.' My observation has also led me to believe that "very

young pupils acquire and adopt much more readily all the necessary reforms, especially that of speaking English, in which regard the difference in favor of young pupils is very striking; that they are not so susceptible to the ridicule and intimidation put upon the older scholars by their associates in the camp, and that you cannot take a boy from the camp seventeen or eighteen years of age, who has never experienced any feelings of restraint and discipline, and by a few terms in school have him voluntarily embrace all the habits and language of civilized people." Believing this, I have therefore thought it proper that I should, while the room in the school-building is so limited, receive only the small children into the school the next season. Of course, I would permit any who have been connected with the school to return, should they wish to.

There has been, during the year, a Sabbath school held each Sunday morning, when lessons were taught the children in the catechism, and other appropriate instructions given them. Twice during each Sabbath the employés of the agency have held meetings in the school-room in the forenoon, and again in the evening, one of the employés leading in the exercises. The children were always in attendance upon these meetings, and seemed to take interest in the exercises.

SANITARY.

By the accompanying report of Dr. J. W. Smith, the agency physician, it will be seen that malarial fevers have been prevalent among the Indians of the reservation. At the present time very many are affected in this way, and the reports from some camps show a large proportion of the bands to have been suffering with it. In the selection of camps very little regard has been had to the healthiness of the location, and in the future I shall have better selections made. The terrible effect of syphilis is to be seen very often, and its very general prevalence is certainly a matter of serious concern with those who study the future welfare of these people.

While I do not recommend the building of a house for the purpose, I am satisfied good results would follow if the agency physician had the use of some building suitable for hospital purposes. It occurs to me that much may be effected, through the physician, toward bringing these people to a state of civilization. The breaking up of any one of their savage customs is so much done in that way. I believe their ideas and customs in reference to their medicine-men may be verv greatly changed. I have been pleased to see that lately the Indians more frequently call on the agency physician for treatment; yet, it cannot be expected that he will be applied to very generally, unless he should be quite successful in the treatment of the cases that come into his hands. I do not see how this can be looked for while the patient is not only exposed to all the discomforts of the camp, but is without any nursing, except such as he may get from his Indian friends and relations. In many cases, too, the patient may be subjected to annoyance and exposure by the jugglery and manipulations of the medicine-man, which cannot but be injurious.

EMPLOYÉS.

I cannot close without a word in reference to those who have aided me in my efforts to improve the condition of the people who have been placed in my charge. When I entered upon my new duties in April last, I was fortunate in securing the services of some who had been in the employ of my predecessor, and these being conversant with the work of the agency, and besides being faithful and industrious, have greatly assisted me in my new undertaking. Those of my force who entered with me upon the new duties, having become familiar with the work, are doing good service. I feel in the future I will be well supported in my efforts.

This report, with the accompanying statistics, though I am sorry to say do not show the progress that would be desirable, are as close an approximation and as near the truth as I am able to make them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. HUNT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAWNEE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 12, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of circular-letter of July 1, 1878, I respectfully submit the following report of the condition of this agency, and the Indians under my charge. Within the limited time that I have had charge, since June 13 of this year, it will be impossible for me to render a complete statement of the affairs of the Pawnees.

Since the last annual report was written there has been a decided improvement in *the condition of the tribe.* All of the bands have removed from the near vicinity of

the agency to their respective breakings, which were cross-plowed for them early in the spring, and were harrowed and put in condition for planting by different members of bands under the supervision of the agency farmer. About 600 acres were planted in this way, which, with the fields already under cultivation, amounts to about 1,000 acres. The greater part of this area was planted with corn that has generally yielded well, though the heavy rain-fall during the growing season destroyed some of the plantings entirely, and dwarfed some others. A number of Indians gave some attention to the cultivation of garden-crops, and the beds of onions, beets, to matoes, and cabbage, testify that their efforts in this direction have been quite encouraging.

The *Pawnees* appear to understand the necessity of engaging in civilized pursuits, and their industry in planting and cultivating the crops, building fences, and cutting and hauling logs for the erection of better dwellings, is very praiseworthy. About 700 or 800 rods of fence have been built, which of itself requires no small amount of labor. The Indians went into the woods, cut the trees, split the rails, and afterwards hauled and built them into the fence.

Twelve log and two frame houses have been completed by the agency carpenter, with the aid of the apprentices, engineer, and the Indians, and there are twice as many more partly constructed. The houses would have been put up more rapidly, but only one carpenter being employed, and the Indians busy a greater part of the time with other work, progress has necessarily been slow. After the grist-mill has been completed, there will be more time to devote to house-building and agency improvements and repairs, of which there is great need. Two of the bands live in compact villages, one of earth, and the other of cloth lodges. The other two bands are either living in their new houses, built on the allotments they have selected, or in earth or cloth lodges, near where they expect to open farms and build houses.

The manual-labor school building, which was erected under contract, and completed early in May, is a very complete, substantial, and well arranged structure, capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The Pawnees are much interested in having their children attend school, and although many of the children live several miles distant from the building occupied by the two day-schools, the attendance during the year reaches a very fair average. A request has been made by the chiefs and headmen for another day-school, and that the manual-labor school be opened as soon as possible.

Six Indians are employed as apprentices and teamsters, and render efficient aid to the carpenter, blacksmith, and farmer; in fact there are many more applicants for these positions, and for general work, than can be accommodated. We hope by another year, however, to make arrangements by which every one who is desirous of opening a farm can have the means of so doing in his possession.

The wagons and implements issued this year have been of great service to them, but many who wished to do more have felt the need of a more complete outfit. The Indians have broken 75 acres for themselves, mostly in 5 and 10 acre pieces. The work-cattle, which were purchased for them in April, have enabled them to do this, with some instruction from the agency farmer; and when our hay is gathered and the corn crop secured, they will be able to accomplish much more in this line, and will plant a much wider acreage next year than this, if properly encouraged. The Pawnees gave up the buffalo hunt this summer without much trouble, and though they occasionally refer to the hunt the coming winter, I believe that by firm but gentle means they can be prevailed upon to abandon it and fence their fields instead, thus preparing for better and larger crops another year. The cows and calves which were issued to them in the spring have received good care, and the Indians fully appreciate them, and nearly all express a desire to have cattle and hogs of their own.

It is hoped nothing will occur to unsettle the present good feeling which pervades the tribe, and the general desire to live in a self-supporting and civilized manner. Discouragements of course we meet on every hand, but if those who are sent to labor among these people are of the right kind, and who can, in their work, forget self in a measure, and urge them on to a higher plane, these discouragements sink into insignificance. We undoubtedly have the encouragement of knowing that the Indians are awakening to the importance of becoming self-supporting, and are desirous of attaining that basis while they have the aid of the government. Any change of policy or management which will retard the movement, just as its force is being felt, will be most prejudicial to the service, for these people, who are wedded to their traditions, naturally find it very difficult to ingraft new ideas and accept new laws and regulations. The Pawnees are a quiet, tractable people, who can be governed by peaceable means. All they desire is that whatever concerns them should be fairly presented for their consideration, which is undoubtedly their right as managers of their own affairs.

Indian customs prevail to a greater or less extent, as they see the necessity of abandoning them; but I have observed that, as soon as the house is finished, a request for table, chairs, and bedstead follows. If the owner of the house has several ponies, he invariably wishes to exchange one for a cooking-stove and other culinary implements. A number of those who occupy the houses near the agency, not needed for employés, have exchanged ponies for hogs, and others throughout the tribe are only awaiting an opportunity to do so.

In conclusion, I would state that for the adult members of the tribe encouragement to labor in agricultural pursuits, care of stock, and a better and more healthful mode of living for the children, the establishment of schools, both manual-labor and day, so that all those of school age can attend; then this question of civilization, which is the work of an age, can approach solution in a generation.

Very respectfully,

SAML. S. ELY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA INDIAN AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 31, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of matters at this agency, and of the progress made toward the settlement of the Ponca Indians on their new reservation in the Indian Territory. As I have been but two months in charge of the agency, and as during the most of that time, as for a year previous, the Indians have been in transit (having been but temporarily located on the Quapaw Reservation), my report will necessarily be brief.

I took charge of the Ponca Agency on the 3d day of July, A.D. 1878, relieving A. G. Boone. It was with much diffidence and some reluctance that I entered upon the discharge of my duties as agent for the Poncas. As my predecessor was a gentleman of long experience in the Indian service, and as many men of experience had preceded him—none remaining with the tribe but a short time—the Poncas had come to be regarded as a tribe difficult to govern. Therefore it was with but little confidence in my own ability to succeed that I commenced my duties.

The order to me from the department to take charge of the agency also directed me to immediately move the agency and the Indians to the new location selected for them, west of the Arkansas River. I immediately commenced active preparations for the removal. I had a large amount of freight, consisting of supplies, agricultural implements, camp equipage, &c., to transport, and was also encumbered with a number of sick Indians and many that were old and decrepit. I left the old location south of Baxter Springs, Kansas, with the freight, agency employés, and Indians on the 21st day of July, 1878, and arrived at this, the new Ponca Reservation, on the 28th day of July, 1878, having been eight days on the road. The distance traveled was, as the roads run, about 185 miles. The heat during all the time we were en route was intense, the thermometer ranging from 95° to 100° every day. The removal was accomplished with no loss of government property but one horse, which died within a short distance from Arkansas City from the effects of fatigue and heat, though all the stock, as well as every person who made the trip, was very much jaded and exhausted when we arrived here. I think, considering the severity of the weather, we were very fortunate in not suffering greater loss.

The agency is located on the Salt Fork River, in the large bend formed by that river, and about two miles west of its confluence with the Arkansas River. The agency was located by Indian Inspector General John McNeil, and so well located in point of health, beauty, and convenience to wood and water as to reflect great credit on that distinguished officer's good taste and judgment. The soil is of a sandy nature, but its appearance and the heavy growth of grass upon it indicates that when cultivated it will be very productive. The grass is mostly sage, interspersed with buffalo-grass, and cattle herded up on it are said to do well all winter without being fed any other food. We have a bountiful supply of water, cool and sweet, furnished by the many springs which run out along the river bluffs. The timber on the reservation is chiefly cottonwood, oak, walnut, and pecan. There is an abundance of it for fuel, but trees suitable for lumber or rail timber are not so plentiful, though there is sufficient for all practical purposes for many years to come, if too lavish a use is not made of it.

There is but one building on the reservation—a commissary building, 24 by 70 feet, containing two small office rooms, which was built by the government during the past summer. We are sadly in need of residences for the agent and agency employés. I sincerely hope they will soon be provided for us, as cold weather is rapidly approaching, and the idea of having to winter in tents is not a very pleasant one to contemplate.

The Indians are all living in tents, congregated in one large village. This I am endeavoring to change. I have been urging them to break up into bands at least, if not in families, and select the land they wish to make their homes upon and move out upon it, away from the village. My efforts in this direction have met with some success. The half-breed band have promised me to move very soon to the mouth of the Chikaskie, about 8 miles from the agency, and others, I think, are considering the matter very favorably. In my opinion the tribal village is one great source of trouble

at an agency. It is there that the mischief-makers sow the seeds of discontent, which cause an agent much trouble to eradicate.

No attempt has been made at raising a crop of any kind this year, because of the fact that we did not arrive here until it was too late in the season to do so. Therefore the Indians will have to depend entirely upon the government for subsistence; but they express a desire to work and help support themselves, and I expect at the end of another year to be able to make a favorable report of their ability and inclination to do so.

The season thus far since our arrival here has been a very sickly one. The Poncas have suffered severely from chills and fevers and intermittent fevers. Coming from a northern latitude, where such diseases were unknown, with their systems unacclimated, the malaria has been peculiarly fatal to them, and many deaths have resulted. The Poncas now number 639 people, which by comparison with the annual report of 1877 from this agency shows a decrease of 45.

Their sufferings have greatly discouraged and made them dissatisfied with this location, and they express a strong desire to go back to their old reservation in Dakota. However, I am of the opinion that if the government will fully and promptly fulfill all the promises made to them to induce them to leave Dakota and take up their home on this reservation they will cheerfully accept the situation and settle down with a determination to labor and better their condition. At present there is a restless, discontented feeling pervading the whole tribe. They seem to have lost faith in the promises of the government, and often say the "Great Father" has forgotten them; by the time he again remembers them none will be left to receive what he has promised them. The chiefs are very anxious to visit Washington and have a talk with the President for the purpose of having the size and boundaries of their reservation determined and definitely settled by treaty stipulations. I would earnestly recommend that they be allowed to do so some time during the coming winter. I think it would contribute greatly toward a restoration of good feeling, and to remove the spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction which now pervades their minds.

The Poncas are good Indians. In mental endowment, moral character, physical strength, and cleanliness of person they are superior to any tribe I have ever met. I beg for them the prompt and generous consideration of the government, whose fast and warm friends they have ever been.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WHITEMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, August 30, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of July 1, I submit herewith my seventh annual report of the condition of this agency.

This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and contains 202,298 acres, one-half of which is rich, arable land, and the remainder is unsurpassed for grazing purposes. Probably one-third is timbered land, covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious native grasses. The timber, as a rule, is not valuable, except for rails and house-logs, very little of it being suitable for working into lumber. The agency is well watered by the Neosho and Grand Rivers on the western boundary, Spring River through the center of the northern part, and Cowskin through the southern portion, as well as by numerous creeks and branches supplied by living springs of clear, cold water, which flow through almost every section. The tillable land, except the alluvial soils along the margins of the streams, is generally high, rolling prairie, with a rich, black, loamy soil. The timbered land, except on creek and river bottoms, is high, broken, and rocky, and is supposed to contain minerals, as the formation is volcanic, and is identical with the mineral-bearing lands of Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas.

The tribes constituting the agency are the Quapaws, Confederated Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Wyandotts, Senecas, Modocs, and, since the 21st of July last, Joseph's band of Nez Percés. In addition to these there are a number of Black Bob Shawnees and citizen Pottawatomies who properly belong elsewhere, but are temporarily residing here.

The *Quapaws* number about 235, and hold a tract of 56,685 acres in the northeast corner of the agency. A large majority of the tribe have long desired to remove to the Osage country and become incorporated with that tribe. This desire, together with the demoralization incident to their proximity to the vicious, intermeddling whites usually found on our border, has materially retarded their progress. The principal chief and nearly two-thirds of his people are with the Osages. Those remaining

on their reservation have not sufficient energy to make very much improvement in agricultural pursuits, though they are all cultivating more or less land. All of their children of suitable age, 26 in number, have been in school during the year, nearly all regularly. Properly educated and cared for a few years longer, these children will make intelligent and respectable citizens.

The *Confederated Peorias and Miamis* number 197 and occupy a fertile tract containing 50,301 acres. These people are more than ordinarily energetic and enterprising. They have good houses and barns and quite a number of large farms well stocked with horses, cattle, and hogs. Their children have generally attended school with regularity. The enrollment at the Peoria school was 51 and at the Miami 31.

The *Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf* number about 135, and have a reservation of 14,860 acres of very fine land. They are farmers, and nearly every head of a family has an improvement of his own, varying in size from a few acres to 160. There has been an aggregate attendance of 48 scholars at their school during the year. This school, under the supervision of Frank King, a native worker, a member of the tribe, has been a marked success.

The *Eastern Shawnees*, numbering 86, have 13,088 acres of land. They have some very fine improvements, which they enlarge and extend each year. The progress made by some of their leading men is very commendable. Twenty-four children belonging to this tribe and the Black Bobs among them, have attended school this year.

The *Wyandotts* number 260, and have a reservation of 21,706 acres. As a rule, they are energetic and enterprising. All are engaged in agricultural pursuits, some having fine large farms with most of the conveniences of civilized life surrounding them. They have a considerable amount of stock, some of good blood, and many of them are interested in improving its quality. They have had 50 of their children in school during the year.

The *Senecas*, numbering 242, occupy a reservation of 51,958 acres. They are rapidly acquiring habits of industry and economy, and they will soon compare favorably with the surrounding whites. They have good improvements, which they enlarge from year to year. Their hostility to education and civilization has almost ceased, as is shown by the unusual number who have attended school—44 children, all except one who were of suitable age—as well as by their slowly, but surely, adopting the ways of civilization and giving up their old Indian customs. A bright future is certainly in store for them.

The *Modocs* occupy 4,000 acres of farming and grazing lands. They number 103, are actively energetic in farming, and are quiet and easily managed. All their children of school age, 27 in number, have been in school during the year. They are temperate and industrious; have fine crops, and are progressing rapidly in civilized pursuits.

The stray *Black Bobs, Pottawatomies*, &c., who are living here, number about 100. They are not, as a rule, progressive people. A number of them are lazy, thriftless, and intemperate. A majority of the cases of drunkenness that have occurred within the limits of this agency during the past year have been among this class or through their influence. There are, however, some honorable exceptions, a few being industrious and well behaved.

Taking all the tribes together, their condition is very encouraging. They have worked well during the year, and have made fair additions to their improvements. The yield of wheat was unusually light on account of the excessive rains during the time it was filling and maturing. The quality is very good, however. Exclusive of the government farm on the Quapaw Reservation, there are 7,127 acres in cultivation, and 9,541 acres under fence. The Indians have broken 1,276 acres of new land, have made rails and put up 7,196 rods of new fence, and have built 41 new houses during the year. They have 450 log, 71 frame, and one brick house. They own 709 horses and mules, 1,697 head of cattle, 5,297 hogs, and have 9,036 fruit-trees.

The educational interests have been in a prosperous condition during the year; the boarding-schools and the Confederated Peoria day-school have been in operation twelve months each. The Miami school was in operation nine months only, on account of sickness among the children. The total enrollment at the schools is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott boarding-school	59	61
Quapaw and Modoc boarding-school	34	28
Ottawa board ng-school	26	22
Peoria day-school	26	25
Miami day-school	16	15
Total	161	151

The attendance has been unusually regular and the progress correspondingly good. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic written and mental, algebra, English grammar, physiology, and history, have been taught, and the children have daily Scripture

lessons. In addition to this, the industrial arts are taught in all the boarding-schools. The boys out of school-hours are employed in caring for stock, milking, and ordinary farm and garden work, and the girls in attending to household duties, kitchen-work, cooking, sewing, cutting garments, &c. All take kindly to such work, and their parents, with scarcely an exception, are pleased with their employment and instruction. The Indians generally have been well pleased with the manner in which the schools have been conducted, and have encouraged the teachers and care-takers to the extent of their ability. About the only exception to this commendable course of conduct has been among the Ottawas; a few of the men of this tribe became offended at the superintendent at their school (a member of the tribe) during the winter, and showed a very bad spirit, and made considerable trouble in the school, though, I am happy to say, they had not sufficient influence with the tribe to decrease the attendance or retard the proggress of the pupils.

The prospects for schools were never better than they are for the ensuing year. The children are having a vacation of two months, and look forward to the reopening of school with bright anticipations. It is the expectation to have the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott, and Quapaw and Modoc, boarding-schools, and the Peoria and Miami day-schools reopened on the first proximo. The Quapaw and Modoc school will be under charge of A. C. and E. H. Tuttle; the Seneca, &c., school under the care of C. W. Kirk and wife; the Peoria school under charge of G. M. Lindley, and the Miami school under charge of M. H. Stoner, for the ensuing year. With this able corps of teachers and superintendents I hope for great success.

On the 14th of July I was instructed to go to Fort Leavenworth and receive the *Nez Percé* prisoners there. On the 15th, in company with Inspector McNeil, I proceeded to that post and made arrangements for the transfer of the Indians, and their transportation to this place. On the 21st we placed them on the cars and brought them to Baxter Springs, Kansas, reaching that point late in the evening. On the morning of the 22d we moved them by wagon to this point and encamped them on the Modoc Reservation. On the 14th of August, in company with General Clinton B. Fisk, and Hon. William Stickney, I met the chiefs and headmen of the Confederated Peoria and Miami Indians in council, and purchased of them about 7,000 acres of their reserve for a future home for Joseph and his band. The tract thus secured is admirably adapted for the purpose, being a combination of good farming and grazing land, embracing both timber and prairie, and supplied with good water in abundance.

Joseph expresses himself as very much opposed to making this country his future home, dwelling particularly on what he claims were the terms of surrender agreed upon between himself and General Miles at Bear Paw Mountain, according to which he argues he was to be returned to his old home. With this object in view he has persistently refused to commit himself to the acceptance of the purchase above referred to. I believe, however, that with patience and care I shall succeed in getting him and his band moved on to the land and permanently located within a short time. I have engaged the services of a competent carpenter, an Indian, and with his assistance I shall endeavor to get them to work at building houses as soon as the weather and their health will admit of it. I also wish to have a day-school opened on their reservation as soon as possible, and to get their children into school as fast as it can be done.

Owing to the location of their camp immediately on the bank of the Missouri River, at Fort Leavenworth, and the excessively hot summer, they were filled with malarial poison, and, as a consequence, nearly every one in the camp has been sick since their arrival here, and several deaths have occurred. This has had a very discouraging effect on the Indians, as they cannot see that their impaired health is not attributable to this country, but that they brought their diseases with them.

Our supply of medicines for this year has not yet been received, and we have found it very difficult to procure suitable remedies, and when we add to this the reluctance with which many of them take the "white man's medicine," some idea of the difficulties attending the checking of their diseases may be formed; but I am now glad to be able to say that their sickness is abating, and I believe the worst is over. They now number 86 men, 168 women, and 137 children.

The religious interest among the Indians of this agency is an encouraging feature of the work. While no efforts have been made to make proselytes to any particular sect or denomination, it has been the constant effort and aim to build up and establish them in the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to make them a moral, Christian people. The success which has attended this method convinces me that it is the true one. When an Indian acquires and becomes established in Christian principles, then he becomes competent to choose the particular denomination best suited to his wants and nature. Sabbath schools have been kept up regularly at each of the schools and have been well attended, not only by the children, but by the adults, some of whom have taken an active part in the exercises and acted as teachers. These schools do much to inculcate correct religious principles among the people, and are doing a great deal of good.

The temperance cause is steadily gaining ground in this agency. During the winter a great deal of work was done in this field of labor and large numbers signed the pledge, the greater portion of whom have held firmly to it.

In conclusion, I would respectfully submit the following recommendations, all of which are especially applicable to the Indians of this agency:

1. That the lands should be allotted to the Indians in severalty, and certificates issued to the heads of families. This will promote a better and more permanent class of improvements, by giving the people a feeling of security in the ownership of their homes. Land should remain, as now, inalienable.

2. Tribal relations should be done away with as far as practicable and the individuals constituting the tribe thrown upon their own responsibility, and thus taught to depend upon themselves and not to look to chiefs and headmen to care for them.

3. United States laws should be made applicable to crimes committed by Indians against the persons or property of other Indians; and Indian agents should be *ex officio* United States commissioners, and in addition should have jurisdiction over and authority to punish minor offenses.

Very respectfully,

H. W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, August 24, 1878.

In compliance with instructions of circular-letter dated July 1, 1878, I have the honor of submitting my third annual report of the affairs pertaining to this agency, which embraces the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, the Absentee Shawnees, Mexican Kickapoos, and citizen Pottawatomies, aggregating 1,619 Indians, not including those of the Sac and Fox in Kansas, numbering about 75.

THE SAC AND FOX

who permanently reside on the reservation now number 433, all of whom, with a few exceptions, are engaged more or less in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, corn being the principal cereal product, of which many will have a surplus the present season. The steady advance of these Indians in civilization is indicated by their increased demand for houses and agricultural implements, and the additional area of cultivated land brought into use. Many of them are putting up hay for feeding to their stock during the winter, and they are beginning to realize the necessity as well as the advantage of a change in their mode of living; and since my acquaintance with them they have evinced a generous desire to comply with instructions from the Indian Department. If the facilities and encouragment were extended of supplying them with proper agricultural tools and implements that their ample annuity affords, their advancement would be perceptibly accelerated and their means for support largely increased.

There still remains a portion of this tribe in Iowa, who have been so far recognized as a separate tribe by Congress and the Indian Bureau as to provide them with an agent and divide the Sac and Fox funds with them, which I believe to be of doubtful propriety, as they have been encouraged in the act of refusing to comply with treaty stipulations by not uniting with the tribe to occupy lands set apart for them; and also detracting from their advancement in civilization by fostering their unsettled, nomadic disposition; and as they are blood relatives of many of the tribe, they necessarily keep up their social relationship by protracted visits from year to year. The small tract of land occupied by them not being sufficient to afford them subsistence, they resort to a system of begging through the country, annoying the citizens, and affording only temporary relief to themselves.

The remnant of this tribe still in Kansas, known as the Mo-ko-ho-ko band, have, by the favor shown those in Iowa, been induced to believe that if they would persist in their refusal to unite with the tribe, they would eventually be recognized as being entitled to a portion of the Sac and Fox annuity fund, and get it set apart for them, as those in Iowa had done before. And while the tribe desired a liberal policy extended to all the absentees, to induce them to return and unite with their people, they provided by treaty that no part of their funds, due or to become due, should be paid to any bands or parts of bands who did not permanently reside on the reservation, except those in Iowa, at the time of making said treaty, who were not required to permanently reside with the tribe in the Indian Territory, but are required to go there and receive their money, as all the money was to be paid to them at the agency on the *reservation (October 21,* treaty of 1868). And by thus being required to come to the

agency from time to time, to receive their annuity, these roving bands would eventually be induced to remain and unite with the tribe.

The Sac and Fox Indians have done much better than last year in keeping their children in school, and many of the pupils that have never attended school before have made commendable progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language and letters. All the pupils that are large enough are instructed in and required to participate in all the domestic industries pertaining to the institution.

There have been three good log houses built, and about 800 rods of good fence made during the year by these Indians.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES,

now numbering 661, separated about thirty-five years ago from the main tribe, then located in Kansas, and settled in the Indian Territory, principally within the limits of what is now the 30-mile-square tract of land set apart for the Pottawatomies, by treaty of 1867, where they have been engaged in farming and stock-raising since.

They are self-supporting, receiving no government aid except for the support of one boarding-school, which has been filled to its utmost capacity during the past year, and the accommodations are not near adequate to the demand, as the Shawnee Indians have about 120 children of suitable school age, and they are anxious to have their children educated. Many of them are still in very limited pecuniary circumstances, having lost all their property during the war, and for which they have never received any remuneration. They have built 25 log houses and made 1,500 rods of fence, splitting the rails for the same. They have grown good crops the present season of all the kinds they usually plant.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

numbering 375, have been making commendable progress. During the past year they have cultivated 440 acres of land, being an increase in area of 117 acres over last year; this has produced about 9,000 bushels of corn, besides their vegetables, which, with the small amount of rations issued and a limited supply of wild game, has enabled them to live very comfortably. They have made rails for and have put up about 1,200 rods of fencing. The farmer has cut about 50 tons of hay, which they have raked, hauled, and stacked for themselves. Five log houses have been built, the Indians doing the entire work. No supplies have been issued to them since June 30, as the supplies for the present fiscal year have not up to this time been received.

Early in the spring, about 40 of the Kansas Kickapoos joined them here. They came with the express purpose of making this their home, and were enrolled. Ke-wah-quark, one of the Kansas Kickapoos, a man of advanced and practical ideas, is now their recognized chief, vice Thah-pe-que, who died in October, 1877.

Under the circumstances their advancement in civilization is necessarily slow, but I have every reason to believe that their prejudice to education is giving way to a desire for schools, and that had they the opportunity many of their children would be placed in school, as the property they are accumulating, and farms and homes they are making, will have a tendency to settle them, so that the efforts for civilization will operate more potently than heretofore. It would be an advantage to these Indians if the funds now used in the purchase of provisions to feed them were expended in purchasing agricultural implements and stock for their use.

THE CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES,

numbering about 250 persons, have grown good crops the past season, and, although they are in limited circumstances, will have an ample supply of the necessary articles of food for their subsistence the present year, which has not been the case altogether heretofore. They have had two day-schools taught during the past year; one, a small school under the Catholic auspices, during a greater portion of the year; another, a neighborhood school for four months, during the winter and spring, with an attendance of about 20 children. These privileges have been fully appreciated by these people, who are sufficiently intelligent and capable of realizing the advantage of an English education.

Owing to the isolated situation of the citizen Pottawatomies from the agency, white intruders and outlaws feel more security and take more liberty than if they were in close proximity with authority, where cognizance would be taken without delay of crimes and depredations committed. And probably from this reason mainly, three murders have been committed among these people during the past year; two Indians killed by white men in December last, and one killed by an Indian about the first of the present month, the perpetrators of the crimes fleeing the country immediately, thereby precluding any possibility of apprehension at present. Such facts as these are cogent arguments in favor of establishing United States courts in the Territory for the more efficient promotion of peace and safety to the people who reside here.

In viewing this field of the Indian work, in which each generation of mankind can see but a few links of this revolving chain of civilization pass before them, the progress naturally seems slow; but contrasting the present condition and circumstances of the

Indians with what they were when I took charge of the agency, there are many things to encourage and stimulate those who have had the cause of the civilization of the Indian at heart; and as they are slow to take hold of any new proposition or change suggested to them, we find them slow to adopt any new measures presented by the Indian Department; hence many of them are just now beginning to appreciate the good resulting to them by the increased efforts of the Indian Bureau for the past few years to induce them to become civilized and self-supporting, as the comforts and convenience of houses, the profits from their stock, and the ample supply of the various products from their increased efforts at farming are just now developing into something tangible to them.

The general health of the tribes throughout this agency has been good during the past year; but it is a source of regret that at the approach of the sickly season our supply of necessary and important medicines is exhausted before those for the present fiscal year have arrived.

As suggested in my last annual report, the necessity of a more secure place for storing supplies is almost absolute, as also extensive repairs to the mill.

The statistical reports of this agency are herewith inclosed.

LEVI WOODARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WICHITA AGENCY, IND. TER.,
August 31, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of July 1, 1878, I submit this my third annual report.

In order to give you a clear view of the advancement made under the present policy, I will state that at its commencement, nine years ago, the Indians of this agency were all living in villages in their primitive style. Over three-fourths of them are now living in comfortable log cabins, making farms, cultivating the land, raising cattle and hogs, and have raised during the past year over 50,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels oats, and 400 bushels wheat. They have also over 3,000 head of cattle among them, and nearly that number of hogs.

There were 117 children in attendance at school, average daily attendance 88, until the school-house was burned. After the fire a school was organized in the agent's house, with an average attendance of 44. The progress of the children was satisfactory, and their parents take as much pride and satisfaction in their advancement as whites do in the mental development of their children. The school is the most potent lever for controlling the Indians known. They will not make war on the whites after having once placed their children under their care; it also advances their parents in their manner of living, begets in them a desire to live more like white people.

The Baptists have had a missionary here during the past year, assisted part of the time by a Seminole Indian, and have organized a church of over 30 Indian members, a majority of them being Wichitas, who were among the wildest of their tribe a few years ago. There are many others who take a deep interest in religious matters, and their services are attended on the Sabbath by from one to three hundred persons. There is a great interest taken among these same Indians in regard to cleanliness, industry, &c., which improves them very much, and tends to advance them in civilization rapidly, and develops the fact that one energetic missionary is of more value to the people than a regiment of soldiers.

These people should be furnished with the implements to work with, and instruction to use them, and in a short time they will be able to take care of themselves.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

A. C. WILLIAMS,
United States Agent for Wichitas.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, August 17, 1878.

SIR: In pursuance to instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the *Sac and Fox* Indians in Iowa.

The reservation belonging to this tribe is located in Tama County, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and intersected by the Iowa River. They have *692 acres of land, which* they have purchased with their annuity, and is held in trust

for their use and benefit, and upon which they pay taxes. They have, by estimate, about 150 acres of land under plow, and 60 acres in tame grass, the balance wild and wood land. The whole tract is under fence, most of the fencing being of good and substantial make. The reservation is in close proximity to several towns, and approachable by established highways from all directions. Their chief crop is corn, while they raise potatoes, beans, onions, tobacco, squashes, and other vegetables in quantities to meet their wants. Their crop is hardly an average crop this year, owing to overflow and the wet season.

The tribe numbers 345, there being 164 males and 181 females. There have been 7 births and 3 deaths during the year. They are in a healthy condition, and a majority of the deaths have been among the old people. Their personal property is estimated at $15,000, consisting chiefly of ponies, which is their idea of wealth. They have carefully pastured them this year, and have done all they could to prevent trespass upon the land adjoining them. Situated as they are, in a flourishing farming community, they have become well informed regarding their relations to the whites, and have been very peaceable and quiet. No crimes have been committed, while they have advanced in the knowledge and disposition to labor, and have made many friends. Nearly all of the able-bodied men have been employed during harvest, receiving good wages, and make good laborers. Their lands being held in common, they cannot farm on a very large scale. In addition to what they raise on the reservation, they hunt and trap, and depend upon their annuity and sale of stock to complete a full support. Quite a number have adopted civilized dress, and several have purchased land outside of the reservation and are conforming to the habits of the whites.

They have made no regular attendance at school, but the school-house is kept open and every opportunity improved to teach them and remove the prejudice existing by reason of their religious belief against education. Books have been distributed among them, and in this irregular manner some of them have learned to read and write.* The farmer resides in the second story of the school-building, and, besides attending to his duties as farmer, does all he can to get them interested in education, carefully attending to the sick and infirm, and has been kind and attentive to them. The prejudice against the school is caused by the chief and head men, who are opposed to it, and the young men are governed by their disapproval under their tribal relations. The chief exerts a wonderful influence over the tribe by appealing to their superstitions and religious belief, and is very jealous of his power, and desires that his tribe be kept together under tribal relations, which prevents the desired progress toward civilization. Yet, notwithstanding this, by their daily intercourse with the whites all around them they have learned a great many ideas and truths of material advantage to them. They have advanced in learning the English language, the requirements of the law regarding payment of debts, crimes, trespass, and petty misdemeanors, and accept as true the manner in which the law in these cases is applied to the whites. As a tribe, they are honest and law-abiding, and merit considerable praise. Considering their location, it has been a subject of remark that no crimes have been committed by them against the whites or among themselves for the last three years.

They possess a strong desire to acquire more land and will purchase more if not removed, as it renders them more permanent and independent in providing for their wants, and serves to keep them together. They have strong local attachments for their present home and desire to remain, as many associations are connected with their residence here. The question of their removal has been presented to them and they firmly refuse to consider it, and say that they will not be removed except by force.

The agitation of this question has had its bearings upon their conduct regarding their enrollment and acceptance of their annuity. While they disclaim any desire to be stubborn or to show disrespect to the government by their recent refusal to sign the new rolls adopted by the bureau, yet they are suspicious that something is back which they cannot see and which they may not approve, and they entertain the idea that the question of their removal is one of these things connected with the new rolls. The moment they are convinced that the requirements of the bureau is for their good they will enroll, and now are willing to accept their pay under the old form of rolls. Again, their suspicions have been strengthened by the report that their lands would be divided if they signed the new rolls. This has been done by mercenary individuals, who care nothing for their interests. The non-acceptance of their annuity has been the cause of their performing more labor this year than any previous year, and has been of no detriment to them except the dissatisfaction among the whites occasioned by not paying their debts, as they owe largely for the necessaries of life, and those trusting them desire their pay. They still have the matter under consideration, and I have from time to time called to my assistance a number of prominent citizens who are friendly to them to explain the policy of the bureau, and to try, if possible, to disarm their suspicions; and they may yet comply.

The leading men of this tribe are full Indians in the true sense of the word, and hold to their traditions, customs, and beliefs with wonderful tenacity. They meet any

change attempted in the administration of their affairs with suspicion, especially where they think it interferes with their religion. The younger members of the tribe are more susceptible of improvement, and are only held by the power of their tribal relations through their chief and headmen. Having no appropriations at my command, and the Indians having set apart nothing for the current year, what has been done has come from their own efforts in the way of improvements and industry, through earnest persuasion and the assistance of the farmer, who has been diligent and faithful to his trust.

Correspondence has been held, and the attention of churches and missionaries has been called to the fact that there is a wide field for labor among these Indians, and that all possible support and protection will be given to any representative who may come among them and work. But as yet none have accepted the trust, it always ending in refusal when it is ascertained that no appropriation is made for the labor performed. Considering that no compulsory means can be used to enforce any regulation intended for their government, but that the power of persuasion only can be used, with a careful study of their disposition and beliefs, the circumstances surrounding them, combined with their former relations to the government, it is hardly a question of any doubt but that they have progressed as favorably as could be expected.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. FREE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF AGENCY INDIANS IN KANSAS,
September 1, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, under date of July 1, 1878, I herewith submit my sixth annual report of the condition of the Indian tribes in this agency.

The *Prairie Band of Pottawatomies* number 427 persons present on their reserve, 280 in Wisconsin, and 17 in the Indian Territory. The *Kickapoo* Indians number 228 persons present on their reserve and 22 in the Indian Territory. The *Chippewa and Christian* Indians number 59 souls, all residing on their reserve, making 714 persons present in the agency and 319 absent, aggregating 1,033 persons.

The Pottawatomie reserve, located in Jackson County, Kansas, contains 77,357 acres of land; the Kickapoo reserve, lying in Brown County, Kansas, embraces 20,273 acres, and the reserve of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, located near Ottawa, in Franklin County, Kansas, contains 4,395 acres, making a total of 102,025 acres. These tribes have about $875,000 placed to their credit on the books of the Interior Department, the interest of which is paid as annuity, for support of schools, maintenance of shops, purchase of agricultural implements, lumber, &c.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians, without exception, live in comfortable dwelling-houses, and have good outbuildings, farms, and orchards. They all speak the English language, and I think might safely be made citizens of the United States, provided their land should remain inalienable for a period of years.

The Kickapoo Indians have made much more progress during the past than in preceding years, owing in part to the abatement of contentions among them, and to the fact that they have become fully impressed with the necessity of greater energy in prosecuting their agricultural pursuits, that they may be supplied with the necessaries of life; their annuity, about $26 per annum *per capita*, furnishing but a small proportion of necessary subsistence. With few exceptions they have erected and live in comfortable log-dwellings; many of them are really prosperous farmers, and their example is of great benefit to those who, from a lack of industry and knowledge or from a dislike of civilization, are indisposed to personal exertion in legitimate pursuits.

There is a strong religious sentiment existing in this tribe that gains force each year; though this sentiment does not partake entirely of consistent religious ideas, yet it is gradually guiding them to a knowledge of revealed religion, and will eventually lead to the extinguishment of superstitious ideas and dangerous traditions.

The industrial boarding-school for these Indians has been moderately well attended during the year; the buildings are supplied with the necessary furniture, bed-clothing, cooking utensils, &c., for boarding and lodging about 35 pupils. A farm of 35 acres in area is attached to the school, stocked with cattle, mules, hogs, and poultry.

The wagon and blacksmith shop erected for these Indians a year since has been of great benefit in keeping them away from the evil associations of Hetawaka, where their work was formerly done, and also in preventing loss of time through traveling from their homes to that place.

I have recommended the appointment of a trader for them, whose place of business *should be located on the* reserve, and believe if the appointment was made that many

of the difficulties an agent now has to contend with in doing business for them would be avoided. At present they purchase supplies from several different merchants, and, as a consequence, much confusion ensues.

There are several small tracts of land now held by these Indians that should be sold, and the proceeds applied for the promotion of their agricultural interests. There are also matters pending between the citizen class of Kickapoos and those who hold in common that require adjustment, and as they have no means applicable for the payment of their expenses to Washington, even if the necessary authority for them to visit that city could be obtained from the Indian Office, I would suggest that a commissioner be sent to them to investigate the matters to which I have referred.

One of the leading chiefs of the tribe, with 27 members thereof, are now visiting the Mexican Kickapoos, in the Indian Territory, without my authority; while representing but a small minority, this faction is very determined, and has retarded the progress of the entire tribe.

The Pottawatomie Indians are advancing in education, morality, Christianity, and self-support. In a period of five years, they have progressed from a discouraged and seemingly helpless community, living generally in wigwams and cultivating but small patches of ground, to a community of prosperous farmers, raising cattle, hogs, horses, and ponies. Their fields are now located on the open prairie; a majority of them have erected substantial houses, inclosed them with fences, planted fruit-trees, and otherwise beautified their surroundings to quite as great an extent as the time and their facilities would permit. During the summer, they have broken 300 acres of prairie, and laid off other tracts, which they purpose inclosing next spring and breaking at their leisure.

Until April, 1873, not a scholar could be obtained from the Prairie Band to attend school. The average attendance during the last fiscal year was 29 pupils, with an enrollment of 44. The school buildings are well supplied with facilities for boarding and lodging the pupils, and also for teaching the females, in addition to their studies, all kinds of household duties. Attached to the school is a farm of 63 acres, well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry; the male pupils are taught to participate in all the labor necessary in conducting this farm and in caring for stock. After carefully noting the effect of this course upon the boys, I am convinced that they are quite as industrious and useful as white boys, and that the great difference between the usual adult Indian and white men is, that the latter in youth were taught to labor and the former was not. I think the industrial boarding-school system, if persevered in, will result in the complete civilization of the Indian youth in this agency, and will greatly assist the adult Indians in forming a correct estimate of the value of education, and of learning the absolute necessity of labor as a means of realizing personal independence.

Since a boarding-school was established for the Pottawatomie Indians a number of them who, before their children learned to read and write, perhaps never examined a letter in the alphabet, have learned to correspond in their language with Indians residing at a distance. I have seen letters containing considerable information written in the Indian language with sixteen English letters understandingly read by Indians who had not the slightest knowledge of the use or sound of letters until a very recent period, and have not now, except as applied to such letters; yet I think this will show that adult Indians who may even be prejudiced against education are susceptible to its influences, and may be made aware of some of its uses at least.

The season has been very favorable for farming throughout the reserves embraced in the agency, and a much larger yield of all seeds planted will be realized by the Indians than perhaps in any year they have farmed.

I have found no difficulty in protecting timber growing on the reserves and the personal property of the Indians.

Several persons have been arrested for selling whisky to Indians, under the enactment of February, 1877, in reference to this subject. One has been held in bonds for appearance at the next term of the United States district court for this district. As the law now stands, the traffic in whisky can be greatly reduced, if not entirely stopped.

I consider that all obstacles to the education of Indians in the agency have been overcome. I know that the most reflective men among them are accepting the principles of revealed religion. I am not aware of any reasons, except of trifling nature, that time will remove, that can prevent them from becoming, in a reasonable time, self-supporting communities of civilized and religious persons.

Very respectfully,

M. H. NEWLIN,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, MACKINAW AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., September 1, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the department, I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs of the Indians under my charge. While I can announce nothing of startling interest as having occurred during the year, I am very positive there has been steady and substantial progress in the line of civilization among the Indians of the agency. Since all have cast away the manners, customs, anddress of savage life and adopted those of their white neighbors, they are from year to year adapting themselves to the new condition of things.

This year a much larger amount of crops has been produced than in any former year, although, having no one living among them to direct their labor, their farming, as a general thing, is of a very crude and primitive style, which is also largely owing to the fact that although many teams have been furnished them in former years, no control has thereafter been exercised over them, and generally the man who received them assumed ownership and used them as occasion required for himself, or hired them out for his own benefit, and not infrequently slaughtered them for food. Thus they are almost destitute of teams to-day, as several yoke of oxen have been sold by Indians to whom they were intrusted. The question of the prevention of this abuse is a very difficult one to deal with, as these Indians have, under the last treaties, assumed the rights and duties of citizens. These cattle have been purchased with moneys provided for by treaty stipulations; therefore the question arises, how far the government can interfere in their affairs beyond this compliance with the terms of the treaties under which the tribal relations were laid aside.

Since my last report a much better condition of affairs has prevailed among those Indians who had been so much annoyed by persons seeking to deprive them of their homes and improvements; and my interference in behalf of the Indians has called down upon my head the most vindictive assaults from these individuals, as they seem to think the Indians and their property their lawful prey, and any interference in their efforts to appropriate it to their own benefit is an innovation of their time-honored occupation they cannot tamely submit to. Hence the most persistent efforts to procure my removal have been made by this *clique*, aided by men who occupy positions which give character to their statements. With only a partial knowledge of facts, these have been led to certify statements which have no foundation in fact. But when the light of investigation has been let in upon their vile charges they have vanished like morning vapor before the summer sun.

The accompanying papers show the condition and number, so far as has been ascertained, of buildings belonging to the government, which have been constructed in previous years for various purposes of the agency. Many have been lost or the title transferred by the sale to other parties, in previous years, of the land on which they stood, having been given to Indians as allotments under the treaty, and no reserve having been made of the buildings. This has been done in respect to school-houses in many instances, undoubtedly through carelessness or ignorance of the situation of the buildings on the part of the agent.

The crops this year have been better than usual, and I think an increase over that of any previous year. Yet owing to the fact that a very large proportion of the able-bodied younger men are largely employed by others in various occupations, as fishermen, farmers, wood-choppers, lumbermen, and other pursuits, the amount reported as their productions does not exhibit any fair proportion of the product of their labor. Their poverty and daily necessities require payment for their labor as fast as performed, therefore they cannot wait the clearing of land and the growth of crops for their pay and subsistence. Hence few of them, who have kept their lands, have more than five or ten acres under cultivation, which is often performed without a team, the crop being put in with a hoe.

The statistics accompanying this report will give you some idea of the amount of the various articles from which they derive their support. Of course some of these are matters of estimate, as it is nearly impossible to arrive at great accuracy in regard to their affairs even by the most diligent inquiry.

The *Chippewas of Lake Superior* seem to keep on in the most even-paced course, only cultivating land enough to supply them with vegetables in summer and generally potatoes for winter, depending mostly upon fishing and work for lumbermen, or wood-chopping, for support. Those who come within this agency are mostly living at L'Anse and Baraga, although considerable numbers reside on Grand Island, at Cedar River, and other points, where inducements for fishing, hunting, or trapping are most attractive. During the berry season the women and children make considerable additions to their income by picking berries for the market. I think their progress in a religious and educational point of view is encouraging, but in an industrial aspect I can only say, they manage to support themselves. Some additional lands have been allotted them this year, for the use of those who have become of age since the last allotment.

They are very importunate in the matter of the investment and payment of interest

upon the $20,000 balance due them on account of sale of a township belonging to them in 1873. I would suggest that it be made a matter of attention at the meeting of the next session of the present Congress, that the bill now pending upon this subject be considered and passed, as there is no good reason why they should not have the income from the money due them.

The *Pottawatomies of Huron* live in the southern part of the State, in the county of Calhoun, near its southern boundary, on their favorite river, the "Nottawasipe," where they are gathered on a piece of land from which they derive very little support, subsisting principally by labor for the neighboring farmers. Their number seems to remain nearly stationary, the births about equaling the deaths. They are anxiously awaiting the action of Congress to order the payment of the balance for moneys long since due, which if paid and properly invested would place them in comfortable circumstances.

The *Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River* were in 1855 granted by treaty made at that time certain unsold lands in six townships selected in Isabella County, upon which the most part of the tribe located. All who were of the age of 21 years or over received lands in severalty, but through the shameful neglect of the agents then and since in charge, they have frittered a large proportion of them away, and to-day, I am of the opinion, not one in ten who have had these lands owns an acre, and they are as poor as if they had never owned them. More than two-thirds of the tribe are now living in scattered groups along the Saginaw River or Bay, near the homes of their childhood, living as best they can; those who remain on the reservation are in far the most favorable circumstances.

There are many of the younger people who are coming of age who are now receiving allotments of land, upon which I most earnestly recommend in all cases that an inalienable clause be inserted, which, if insisted upon and adhered to, would have added more than a million of dollars to the wealth of former allottees of these lands. This squandering of their patrimony in the past cannot now be remedied, but enough remains for the future to help very materially the generation now coming into possession of their heritage.

Large trespasses have been committed from year to year upon these lands, to which the attention of the proper officers has been called, but still the work of robbery and destruction goes on unchecked. I can only suggest that an attorney should be employed to prosecute these trespassers and assist in defending these poor people, in cases where they have been the victims of fraudulent transactions in obtaining titles to their lands by means which should consign the men who have perpetrated them to the penitentiary without benefit of pardon or clergy.

The *Ottawas and Chippewas* who occupy the western portion of the State, or rather who are scattered along the western shore of the State which borders on Lake Michigan, north of the Grand River to and including Mackinaw, are supposed to number near 6,000. I think, on the whole, they are more enterprising and industrious than either of the tribes named, producing more *per capita* in the way of moneyed or marketable commodities than any other. In many respects, however, they are more favorably situated than many of the other tribes, in mildness of climate, market for the products of the forest, particularly cord-wood and hemlock-bark. The land also is well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, while no finer potatoes can be grown in any country than on their reservations; which reservations, by the way, are fast passing from their possession, by the negligent policy named when speaking of the lands of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, and the mistake of opening their reservations to homestead settlement by white settlers. It does seem that humanity and a due regard for the nation's plighted faith should have allowed a half-dozen townships to have been kept sacred to the occupancy of these poor people, instead of opening their lands to the occupancy of men who not infrequently take special delight (or seem to) in annoying them, and making their lives unhappy and miserable. They become disheartened and discouraged, dispose of their lands, and seek a new and what they hope may be a more peaceful abode. Their horses and cattle have been shot, and their crops are often destroyed by the white men's cattle and hogs, with other annoyances; all of which demonstrates it is not well for them to live among the white people.

I do not propose to prolong this report, as many of the subjects to which I might refer either have been or will be made the subject of special reports, thereby avoiding the necessity of printing matter which may be deemed irrelevant to the design of an annual report. Yet I cannot forbear repeating my unshaken confidence, which has strengthened by experience and observation, that the present policy of the Indian Department is the only true one, and to which the country may confidently look for the solution of this much-discussed question of the Indian management; education of the young, manual-labor schools, where both boys and girls shall be trained in the duties and responsibilities of life, the boys in ordinary farm-work and simpler mechanical trades; the girls in sewing and ordinary housework, and thus making them, with only the help of a very few persons to direct and control them after they are once started,

self-supporting. These are the vocations of peace and not of war. The Indian who will not work should not be fed; I am speaking of the Indians of the West who are pensioners upon the Indian commissariat.

Although I would suggest manual-labor schools for this agency, and boarding to the extent of a dinner for even the smaller scholars, the farm, when once in cultivation, should furnish the materials required for the board, while the older boys and girls should perform the labor needed to furnish and cook.

The interest manifested in the schools since I first came into charge of the agency has very materially increased. The parents have shown much more interest in the education of their children than formerly, and as by their intercourse with the whites they see and appreciate the advantages education gives the latter, in a business point of view, they become anxious that this benefit shall be conferred upon their children. The suggestion of a dinner to the children at school is to induce regularity of attendance, which a dinner would insure to a child that, as a rule, is but scantily fed. The attendance at school becomes to an Indian child often irksome, as it does to most children, but particularly so to the former, as they are not used to confinement, and Indian parents seldom, if ever, compel their children to go, nor will they submit to their punishment by a teacher.

While the schools are prospering, the Protestant churches are doing a good work, adding many to their membership, especially among the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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The health of the people has been generally good, although the small-pox and scarletina made their appearance in some localities last winter, but were soon checked by prompt treatment and attention.

I think there is a material decrease in the amount of drunkenness among the Indians as they become educated and christianized. I think the past year has been one of more material advancement in all respects than any previous one. Finally, I regard the progress of these Indians in the path of a higher and better civilization as assured and steadily onward and forward. A judicious use of their own funds, the holding of all the lands heretofore set apart for them, sacredly to their own use and theirs only, by properly guarded title-deeds, will at no distant day place them upon the plane of social and pecuniary respectability and independence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
Leech Lake, Minn., August 27, 1878.

SIR: My third annual report is herewith submitted. The past year has been a very busy one with us all. To go over all the ground would be tedious and make quite too long a story.

As a part of our winter's work we planned to cut and haul 100,000 feet of pine logs. The lack of snow cut us short; only 80,000 feet were secured. To transport supplies by wagon in the winter is a new experience in this country, and added to our work and expense. The spring season was as unusual as the winter. Heretofore it has been practicable to start out our teams on the ice to reach and plow the patches of land scattered around the shores and islands of the lake where the Indians do their farming. This year not a movement on the ice could be made. But as from the agency we can only get access to the Indians by the lake, our first work was to build a barge to transport teams, agricultural implements, and supplies. The barge was built and ready for service April 16, and is item number one under the head of

IMPROVEMENTS.

Again and again the barge was wind-bound so that men and teams had to be put on short rations. Of course we could but remember how soon relief from the detention, discomfort, and expense would come if the steamboat were only available.

In view of the spring's experience and the accumulated arguments in favor of the work, authority was finally secured for rebuilding the steamboat before the engine and machinery should, like the old hulk, become utterly worthless. Such an undertaking with the only help and means available was not a small one. To claim that the outcome of our summer's work gives us a model steamboat would be very foolish. But that we have a boat adequate for all agency use is a demonstrated fact, since, as I write these words, the new Chippewa is successfully in service, boating the hay for the agency. The steamboat is item number two under this head.

I have also to notice the addition made to the boarding-school dwelling of a one-story frame building 18 by 28 feet. By means of it the school accommodations will be

so increased that from 20 to 24 boarding scholars can soon be received. What is now used for the school was designed for the agent's house, and never afforded the requisite rooms for a boys' and girls' school with entirely separate apartments.

The only further thing under this head to which allusion need be made is the working over and making available, for grinding, of a pair of French burr mill-stones, to take the place of the portable grist-mill heretofore in use. We have now a corn-mill of double the capacity of the portable, and expect it will be a valuable incentive to Indian labor and civilization.

In the way of

PROGRESS AMONG THE INDIANS,

I think it may be claimed for them that more honest labor has been performed *by them* in preparing new land and raising crops than during any one year since their location here. I am aware that, compared with more favorably located agencies or more enterprising Indians, our best is not very pretentious. Still, I can safely say that at least two families have raised one hundred bushels of corn each, and that well on to 400 families have done very commendably in helping themselves to the best crops of corn and potatoes they have ever raised. Besides these staples they have a bountiful supply of turnips, squashes, and pumpkins. They were stimulated to this work by a generous issue of hoes and mattocks and the promise that faithful workers should receive such extra assistance in rations as the funds would allow.

The statistics accompanying this report were made up so early that the growing crops had to be estimated. From them I will only quote here the following: Estimate of corn raised by the Indians is 3,000 bushels. Estimate of potatoes raised by the Indians is 2,000 bushels. It is my best judgment that this is an underestimate. The quantity of both would have been decidedly larger had rains been timely and abundant.

EDUCATION.

The boarding and day school has been well maintained during 8 months, with an increase of one-third in the average attendance of the boarding scholars—the largest attendance during any one month being 37, and the largest average attendance during any one month was 35. Let those who may think this a discouraging exhibit bear in mind that it is not the fault of the faithful employés in this department of agency work, but the direct result of the unfortunate location of the agency so far one side from the main settlements of the people, and, worst of all, quite one side from the productive lands where either the agency or the Indians can hope for good crops. Figure over this question never so much, these unwelcome facts still remain.

We have done something, however, the present season toward bettering our condition. Across the bay, some two miles from school and agency buildings, is a point of very fertile land. There we have the promise of a fine crop of potatoes this year, and hope to make it still more serviceable hereafter by bringing more of it under cultivation.

THE MISSIONARY WORK,

which still has the faithful care of Rev. S. G. Wright, is prosperous. The contributions in this direction, though not large, have been generous and doubly helpful; giving us substantial aid in money, and clothing and bedding for the school, and the grateful cheer which comes with the consciousness of being remembered by christian friends in the land of pleasant homes we have left behind us. The little church organization, which last year reported 18 Indian members, now has 30, and 8 whites. Of these the most are members of the school, but several heads of families are worthy and active members. The testimony of their heathen relatives is that these members give evidence of such a change as the heathen cannnot account for.

For future

AGGRESSIVE WORK,

the means to establish two more schools should be furnished. One at Lake Winnebagoshish, and another at Ottertail Point, and in conjunction therewith a practical farmer with teams and all implements for Indian farming. At both these points the soil is really good, and if the government is in earnest to do its part toward a satisfactory solution of the future of these Indians this request should not be disregarded. Correspondence has been had with christian bodies, who have hitherto taken no part in the work among the Indians, with special reference to starting and manning one of these points. With proper government aid I am well satisfied that good results may be secured.

I am constrained again to call attention to the White Oak Point Mississippis. They number almost 800. So remote from the agency and so scattered, an agent cannot feel satisfied to do nothing more than take their diminished annuities to them; and yet, situated as they are, I see nothing so sensible to recommend for them as that they be incorporated with other Mississippis, not of this agency, but who, like them, are scattered and neglected, and all be taken to White Earth Reservation, where they belong,

and required to remain there. Becoming settled and self-supporting they would furnish the only effective argument for the further tran sfer of others, until the ideal of the founders of that agency should be fairly realized.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. KING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED LAKE AGENCY, MINN.,
August 20, 1878.

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency. I arrived here so recently, July 22, that I shall be unable to furnish a report as elaborate as the case merits.

LOCATION AND POPULATION.

This agency is about 100 miles nearly north of our only shipping point, Detroit, on the North Pacific Railroad.

The number of Indians and mixed bloods at the last enrollment was 1,163, besides employés and others belonging to their families, about 20.

AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that this reservation contains upward of 3,000,000 acres, of which one-third is tillable; the remaining portion is suitable for grazing, wooded, or worthless; probably fully one-half of it is very nearly worthless, being made up of swamp in all or nearly all the northern portion. There are valuable bodies of white, red, or Norway, and jack pine, much of which is quite near streams on which the logs might readily be driven to market. In addition to the pine there are thousands of acres of hard wood, such as the sugar-maple, elm, oak, birch, basswood, and others. The pine-land soil is uniformly a light, sandy one, nearly worthless, while the hard-wood soil is always a rich black, vegetable mold, capable of producing fine crops.

The land now in cultivation, some of it, I am assured, has been cultivated each year for the past thirty or forty years, and a failure of crop is unknown. Their crops this year will yield the following, in bushels: wheat, 860; corn, 9,500; potatoes, 3,000; turnips, onions, beans, &c., 250. The crop of wheat and corn is very much larger than was ever raised here. They have cut about 250 tons of hay, made 50,000 pounds of sugar, picked 50 bushels of berries (owing to the late frosts the berries were a failure); caught 600 barrels of fish, $3,500 worth of furs, and dug Seneca-root to the amount of 14,000 pounds, worth $3,500.

EDUCATION.

It is exceedingly gratifying to be able to report such progress in this, the most important part of the work. A large and commodious boarding-house was completed last year, and a fully-equipped boarding-school was opened last November, under the management of Miss Mary C. Warren as teacher, whose extensive experience and famiarity with both languages render her a valuable acquisition. Ten boys, and as many girls, were taken into the boarding-school, clothed, fed, taught; the girls, household work in the various branches, under Miss S. F. Campbell, as matron; the boys, farming and gardening, under the superintendence of E. L. Warren. The boys, with some assistance in plowing and harvesting, have secured about 40 bushels of wheat, 10 of corn, 125 of potatoes, 45 of other vegetables, besides much other garden-stuff for use in the boarding-house. In addition to the regular boarding scholars there have been in attendance about 20 day pupils, filling up the school to its entire present capacity. It is my design to open, as soon as may be, a shop, supplied with suitable tools, in which the boys can learn how to do mechanical work. I anticipate good results from the boarding-school so auspiciously opened.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This has been under the care of the Protestant Episcopal mission, who sent to this field Revs. Samuel Madison and Fred. Smith last year; but, owing to the death of the former, the labor has fallen upon the latter, until recently Rev. Mark Hart arrived here to assist him; both of these clergymen are natives. Some $400 have been expended for missionary purposes in the year, beside various presents of cows to the chiefs and those who will properly care for them, garden seeds, tools, &c. A church edifice is in process of erection, to be completed December 1.

Two other native clergymen from White Earth, under the tutelage of Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, are preparing to commence a mission on the north side of the lake, where little, *if any, missionary* work has been done. They will commence there in a few weeks.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

This is seen in the increase of land in cultivation, increased crops, fencing made, improved dwellings, more stoves, tables, chairs, crockery, better clothing, greater cleanliness, more washtubs in use, more comfortable homes, growing desire for civilized ways, anxiety to have their children educated, more knitting and sewing done than formerly, more stock each year.

Quite a quantity of logs were cut, but owing to a lack of water they have not been driven to the mill. This is a serious obstacle to progress, as some seven or eight hundred dollars are tied up in the logs in Mud Creek, which are greatly needed. Since my arrival some 32,000 feet of lumber have been cut, hauled, and much of it sawed. It is my purpose to secure enough this fall to meet the most pressing demands now, and next winter a good supply for next year's use.

I now expect to put in a good flouring-mill this fall, in time to convert their wheat into nice flour. This will prove a great incentive to labor, on the part of the Indians, in clearing up more land and raising larger crops, especially of wheat, as they can soon see flour, of which they are extravagantly fond, from their own little fields.

A new source of profit has been developed in the last year—Seneca root, of which they have dug $3,500 worth.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

I report the following good, comfortable frame buildings: Five dwelling-houses; two schools, one being a boarding-house, the other a school-house; one water-power sawmill, with corn-mill attached; the saw-mill is supplied with a planer, matcher, edger, shingle and cut-off saws; one double office for the agent and physician; one warehouse; one blacksmith-shop; one carpenter-shop, not so good as the other buildings; one horse-barn, with basement; one common barn; one wagon-shed, and one granary.

SANITARY.

This agency is fortunate in retaining the services of so competent, faithful, and popular a physician as Dr. C. P. Allen, who has been here since July, 1873, and who has, by his skill in treating their sick, coupled with his willingness to render them all the assistance in his power, won their confidence generally. This is, doubtless, an important element in the work of reclaiming these superstitious Indians from their incantations and medicine-dances. Dr. Allen has treated in the past year 1,399 cases, with but two deaths among his patients. He visits the sick at their homes whenever needed. Medicine-dances are not done away, however; the aged cling to their time-honored customs with great tenacity. The younger portion pay little attention to them.

The diseases are such as would be expected in a people living as they do, some of the time on a very meager diet, with great exposure, much filth and vermin. Scrofula and kindred diseases carry them off rapidly, although the births fully keep pace with the deaths. Dr. Allen is of the opinion that as their manner of living improves, with a richer diet of wheat flour intermixed, their health will improve, especially as they are anxious to use soap on their persons. He regards *soap* as a great civilizer.

SUGGESTIONS.

Owing to the withholding of their cash annuities for this year by Congress, and their disturbed state of mind arising therefrom, I would respectfully suggest that the amount which they have received for the past fourteen years and which was withheld this, be appropriated early in the next session of Congress, thus fulfilling what was generally understood, at the time the treaty was made, to be what was promised by the government and accepted by this people. Let the great and prosperous American Government act generously toward a weak people who are anxious to adopt the ways of civilized life, and who have always been friendly to the whites; who are reasonably quiet and orderly; who look to the government for assistance in their struggle to rise from paganism to civilized life and citizenship.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASA D. BAKER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
White Earth, Minn., August 30, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report.

This reservation, 36 miles square, is located in Becker County of this State, well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, and a better region of country of the same extent cannot be found in the Northwest.

In March, on succeeding my predecessor as agent for the Indians located here, I found

the condition of affairs much disturbed by discussion and ill-feeling, but am able to say that all disturbances have subsided and harmony and good-will have succeeded turmoils and troubles.

CONDITION.

The Indians residing permanently on the reservation are of the *Mississippi, Ottertail Pillager*, and *Pembina bands of Chippewas*, and number 2872. The larger proportion of the Mississippi bands still remaining on the White Oak Point Reservation and at Mille Lac are in a deplorable condition, and subjects of annoyance to the white people surrounding them. The majority of the "removal" Pembinas, partly through mismanagement, are absent from the reservation, many having returned two or three years ago to the country they ceded to the government, and others seeking subsistence wherever it can be found. Not having sufficient means to adequately assist them, and thereby encourage them to follow the example of the Mississippi Indians, I would suggest that ample assistance be afforded them, and all absent ones be compelled to remain on their allotted lands, which are so well adapted for the support of those who will work and are encouraged to do so.

The Ottertail Pillagers are quite industrious, and would make as good an exhibit in the appearance of their farms if they had received the same assistance as the other and more fortunate bands of the tribe.

The efforts made by the Mississippis this year are praiseworthy; the spring work they commenced with good will; all land that was in condition or could be placed in shape was seeded, and the results are not only gratifying to the Indians themselves, but to myself also. Well and truly has Providence rewarded them for their patience and perseverance, and for disappointments in the crops of former years. The grasshoppers have for several seasons infested this section of the country, and have brought many to the verge of destitution. However, with some further assistance the government may be pleased to afford those who were the most afflicted by the scourge, I can safely predict that with a few such seasons as the one we are being blessed with, and the absence of grasshoppers, these Indians will soon be on the way to prosperity, happiness, and consequently contentment.

MILLS.

I await only the authority from the Indian Bureau to commence operations in erecting the grist-mill for which a reappropriation was made at the last session of Congress. As the season advances, the necessity for commencing the work is commensurate with the importance of the benefit to the Indians such mill will be when completed.

The Rice River mill will soon be placed in running order. The dam, which was in constant danger of washing out, has been repaired, and the indications are that it will cease to be a matter of annoyance and trouble. I am informed that quite a large amount of pine timber on the Wild Rice River has been partially destroyed or killed by fires. I deem it good policy to allow of its immediate cutting and manufacturing into lumber before it becomes too much damaged and unfit for use.

SCHOOLS.

The school closed about the middle of June for a vacation during the summer months' and for repairs on school buildings. As the weather remains very warm, and the gathering of wild rice is at hand, when the parents take their children with them, the fall session will not commence as soon as I had hoped. There is an increased desire on the part of Indian parents to send their children to school, and I fear that my means will be inadequate to accommodate the number who wish to enter the boarding-school and whose parents reside at a distant part of the reservation. During the five months of my administration the school has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The average attendance during the months of April, May, and June was as follows:

Boarding scholars	72
Day and boarding scholars	99

It is to be hoped that the increasing desire evinced by the Indians for the education of their children may be encouraged and help increased by liberal appropriations.

The free school at Rice River is maintained by and under the control of the Episcopal Church; it has an attendance of 22 scholars, and is conducted by Rev. Charles Wright, deacon of Saint Stephen's Church at that place.

SANITARY.

Under the efficient care of the physician, Dr. Rosser, the health of the reservation people may be said to have been good, and better than the less fortunate white people outside of the reservation. Owing to the extreme heat this season, summer complaints have prevailed to some extent, but not in anywise out of the control of the physician. An epidemic whooping cough existed, but has disappeared. The Indians feel thankful to the government for the appropriation which affords them such valuable medical

services as are rendered by Dr. Rosser, and such as are needed in a large community as this one.

I would respectfully suggest that hereafter persons employed as physicians on any Indian reservation shall be graduates of some medical college, and have the necessary diplomas. Heretofore persons have been employed who have assumed the responsibilities of physicians, and the consequences were that they met with poor success in keeping down sickness, as well as to cause the Indians to lose faith in the superiority of the white man's medicines and to return to their former methods of curing their sick.

RELIGIOUS.

The Episcopal mission is under the charge of Rev. J. A. Gilfillan. His work calls him to different parts of the reservation, and his services are of incalculable value both in a spiritual way as well as in the enlightenment of the young mind. He reports the number of Indians and mixed-bloods connected with his church and baptized therein at 450. Number of communicants, 200. Aid donated through the Episcopal Church for the year ending September 1, $5,632.24; donations from Indians for missions at home and abroad, $60.

Here I quote a portion of his report in reference to the success of his church in missionary work:

"The Bishop Whipple Hospital is free to all sick having any Indian blood, no full white person having anything to do with it. This is stated to their praise, they having shown themselves fully capable of carrying it on. There is one feature of the mission here that is unique; there is nothing in any Indian agency now existing to match it, nor has there occurred such a thing in the history of the Indian race, namely, that within a little more than two years there have been ordained here to the ministry of the church eight full-blood Indian young men who were trained here, and who since their ordination have done good work christianizing and civilizing their countrymen here and in other places."

Rev. Emmegahbow, the native pastor, is rector of the Saint Columba Church, and for a great number of years has followed his calling, has a large congregation, and is much beloved by his people. Rev. Charles Wright (son of the head chief), of the same faith, is in charge of the church (Saint Stephen's) at Rice River, is meeting with success in missionary work, and is in charge of the free school at that place, before mentioned.

Rev. I. Tomazin, of the Roman Catholic Church, being absent from the reservation, I am unable to obtain any information respecting the progress he is making. I regret Mr. Tomazin's absence, and can say only, judging from his zeal in christianizing and civilizing the Indians, and the numbers attending services on Sundays, that he is meeting with success and that his church is largely represented on this reservation.

POLICE.

Since the organization of the police force I observe a change in the conduct of the few mischievously inclined young men. Better order is observable, and some stolen property recovered. I predict success in the employment of the police, especially as the young men in the force show a determination to perform faithfully all duties required of them. I sincerely believe that the employment of police will be of great benefit to the Indians.

AGRICULTURE.

The disposition to work to increase the size of their farms is stimulated by the good yield of this year's crops. More new land has been broken this year than in any one of the former years since they have been here. (See annual reports.) All the hay has been made, and wheat, oats, and other grains cut and stacked. Land under cultivation this year, 1,664 acres; land broken this year, 465 acres.

There has been raised on the reservation, according to my estimates—

Wheat	bushels	18,000
Oats	do	4,860
Barley	do	770
Corn	do	3,281
Potatoes	do	22,000
Beets	do	500
Onions	do	550
Carrots	do	140
Turnips	do	12,000
Beans	do	700
Pease	do	400
Cabbages	heads	6,000
Pumpkins		2,000
Melons		450
Tons of hay made		2,423

On the reservation there are—

Working-oxen	head..	213
Cows	do...	237
Small cattle	do...	363
Horses	do...	244
Swine	do...	475

As the Indians are turning their attention to agricultural and other pursuits, and owing to the low price and scarcity, a very few furs were caught during the past year.

There was made last spring, according to the best information I am able to obtain, 25,000 pounds of maple sugar, and the yield in wild rice, which is now in a state for gathering, will reach 150 bushels.

The Seneca snake-root has been a source of profit, and the means of great help to the destitute who raised no crops last year. The fortunate discovery and abundance of the root on the reservation seems an act of Providence. The extraordinary amount dug and forwarded to the market has occasioned a great reduction in the price it brought a few months ago, but as the crops are more matured I fear nothing in the way of hunger in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion permit me to recommend the consolidation of at least all the Chippewas in Minnesota upon this productive reservation, where, with proper management, in a short time (in my opinion), and with the example set before them already by the Indians now here, they would soon be made self-supporting. I consider that it would be economy on the part of the government to do so, and to make them become producers instead of consumers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. RUFFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.,
July 25, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to forward this, my second annual report of the agency under my charge.

The tribes under my supervision, *Blackfeet*, *Bloods*, and *Piegans*, are really one people, having the same origin, language, and habits, and every year showing less of what may have been their former distinctions, and now calling themselves by the general name Piegan. Their particular organization has been in bands, or large families, under chiefs; the bands vary in size from ten up to one hundred lodges, and in the aggregate, as near as can be ascertained, number over 7,500 souls. They are governed by the rules or laws laid down by the band chiefs in council, by whom also one or more head chiefs are elected. The laws are fairly enforced and obeyed, and the agent is recognized as authority above their chiefs, and his consent is necessary to all trials and punishment.

It must be remembered that only eight years since these tribes were guilty of such crimes and outrages on the whites as to call for the severe punishment inflicted upon them by Colonel Baker, and which at the time many thought so severe as to be called *barbarous*—whether or not the result has been beneficial. Immediately after the terrible lesson of the destruction of the band of "Double Runner," with all their effects of lodges, meat, and ponies, a council of the band chiefs was held, and while some were for the old system of having blood for blood, the larger number prevailed, with the judicious advice "that the power of the white man to wipe them out had been shown, and that he pursued a war policy hitherto unknown to them—that of taking neither prisoners nor spoils—and that to attempt or provoke further war would only result in their total extermination; therefore to make peace and become friends with the white man, accept their rule and obey their instructions" was the wise and only proper course. That advice was accepted and acted on, and now, for more than eight years, has been consistently followed. Its fruits of order, peace, the fearful results of the whisky traffic and drinking banished, the lessened deaths by violence, are now acknowledged as the following of that recommended action, and make certain the continued good feeling and friendship of these tribes for the future. There is now a *value* in this altered condition and relation to the white men not foreseen when the change was going on. Since the warlike Sioux, under Sitting Bull, have taken shelter across the line in Canada, these Piegans, who have always been the implacable foes of the Sioux, and who are fully their equal in courage and intelligence, now become a sort of *guard against* any sudden irruption of the Sioux. Their reservation runs along the *Canada line for five* degrees of longitude, and if unable to make stand at any one point

against a suddenly-concentrated force, yet they could and would by scouts make widely known the movement, so that the military and settlers outside the reservation could be prepared.

There have been very few instances of crime during the year. Only one homicide, and that decided to be justifiable, and no charge has been made of any theft or outrage on white men.

The distribution of annuity goods, the first week in October last, was of more than ordinary interest. Owing to the purchase of the goods in 1876 being too late in the season they failed to reach the agency that year, and only came along with those for 1877. Thus there was a two-years' supply for one issue. Care was taken by the issue of due notice to those at a distance to have the largest possible attendance. Twelve bands, with nearly a thousand lodges, encamped around the agency. On the day of distribution the bands sat in long lines on the grass, and the chiefs made distribution under the supervision of the agent and Captain Sanno, Seventh United States Infantry. Each Indian received his or her portion, and the whole arrangement was satisfactorily carried out. In no previous distribution had the old, infirm, and children been so comfortably clothed and provided for against winter.

AGRICULTURE

The crops of last year were successfully gathered; the yield was beyond what could have been expected, being the first taken from newly-broken, rough soil. The distribution of potatoes, turnips, &c., to the Indians during the winter and spring were highly valued. It was no uncommon thing to see an Indian child with a raw potato in hand eating with as much relish as a white boy would an apple. This year the crops were put in early and with great care. The Indian men held back last year and let the squaws work, but this year there was more male help offered than could be immediately employed, yet the number was considerable as those that continued to labor were not very many, constant changes being the rule among those employed. Quite a number of Indians—about twelve—have this year broken ground in various suitable spots and put in crops, and the growth and prospects of all give promise of a full harvest.

PROGRESS.

Ten Indians have built substantial houses, and some of them have fenced in ground for breaking up next season, and the example thus set is sure to be followed by others. As an evidence of their altered practice, I would mention that in addition to their submission to their own rules and laws, they have during the year brought to this agency thirty-seven horses and mules, the property of white men (and found straying on the prairie), and which were restored to their owners.

MISSIONARY.

These tribes present a favorable field for the missionary; their superstitious beliefs and practices have but slight hold on them and would soon vanish before better light. My duties are such that beyond Sabbath service, my opportunities are few. The want of a Christian minister has been urged on the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which this agency has a right to look, and it is to be hoped that if the condition of their funds permits, the want may be supplied.

EDUCATION.

The day school has presented many encouraging features during the year. While the large camp was near, the attendance was greatly increased and the progress made satisfactory. The teachers have labored faithfully to make the pupils understand what was taught, to speak English, and to comprehend the rules of arithmetic, not to merely repeat them. The girls have had their regular day sewing each week. One feature of the management was especially apparent: the children liked it, were glad to come, and were fond of the exercises and of their teachers. In some cases when the children were taken away by their parents when moving off, it had almost to be done by violence, and when a legal holiday would be announced, it was evident that a continued session would have been preferred. In several instances the children showed their attachment to the school by breaking away from camp and returning.

HEALTH.

The general health has been remarkably good; few complaints, excepting the slight diseases of children, which yield readily to the usual simple treatment. When the exposure endured by these Indians and their contempt of cleanliness are considered, either the climate or robust constitutions, or perhaps a union of both, must be credited.

CHANGES.

In addition to the changes going on indicated by the erection of houses and the cultivating of patches of ground, the increasing number of those who now wear the co-

tume of civilization should be mentioned. The desire to have such dress is increasing among them. To extend these improved matters and make them permanent will require time, patience, and discretion. Many difficulties lie in the way. The Indians have no correct notion of continuous labor, nor of providing beyond the wants of the day. It is rare for the same Indian to work for more than a few days at a time, and he is apt to stop as the whim or notion moves him. Delayed pay is also a difficulty to him even for a week. Many who wanted in pay some article too valuable to be given for less than from four to six days' work had not the perseverance to work the time out, but took the pay in such less valuable articles as they had not so long to wait for. And there is still a large number who will only pursue the chase for a living, and until the game becomes too scarce to afford it, are not likely to give up their roving mode of life.

CONCLUSION.

Looking back on the year's events, there is much of encouragement for the next. The improved willingness to work, the prompt following, although on a small scale, of the farming example, the obedience to their laws and the remarkable decrease of crime, their general docility and universal friendliness to the whites, all point to the better condition of these Indians, which it is to be hoped nothing will occur to frustrate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONT.,
August 20, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my second annual report of affairs at the Crow Agency.

The Indians at this agency consist of the *Mountain* and *River Crows*, two tribes who speak the same language and who for many years have had peaceful relations. They still keep up separate organizations, but have intermarried until they have become in many respects one people. The Mountain Crows have been more tractable generally and more willing to come to the reservation than the River Crows. The latter have complained a good deal of bad treatment, and it was very difficult to persuade them to come in to the agency. Besides their complaints the influence of bad white men and whisky-traders kept them from the agency to secure their trade. I sent out six runners at different times before I could bring them in. But since they have found that no week passes without their receiving their rations and that their annuity goods are given them, they are prompt to come at the call of the agent, and both tribes now profess to be attached to their agency and call it their home.

ENCROACHMENTS UPON THE RESERVATION.

The chief complaint of these Indians is of the encroachments on their reservation by miners, prospectors, and drovers, who drive large numbers of horned cattle across it to reach the Union Pacific Railroad for shipment east. The law gives a penalty of one dollar per head for all stock driven on to the reservation, and the treaty provides that "no one shall pass over it" without the consent of these tribes, but the press and public opinion demand that there shall be a road through the reservation for public use. The Indians do not object to the mail, nor the military, nor any others who have a right there, but they strongly object to those who have no legal right passing over their reservation. Their principal objections are that it frightens away their game, and that if they allow any encroachments they are in danger of losing all their land. Some action should be taken at once to make a new treaty or else to live up to the treaty already made. In the mean time the law should be rigidly enforced and the treaty fully observed. If the law is a bad one, its enforcement will cause its repeal; and if the treaty cannot be kept, let a new one be made that will be respected. If these Indians ever go on the war path, it will be from encroachment on their reservation.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

The tribes at this agency are perhaps the best fed, clothed, and cared for of any Indians in the mountains. The past year has been a very favorable one in this respect, as the annuities, with few exceptions, for two years have been issued during the past year.

The near proximity of the military posts have kept their natural enemies, the Sioux, from their hunting grounds, and they have had, besides the generous supplies of the government, the most successful hunt for years. They have thousands of horses more than they can possibly use; but these are their currency, their bank, their stocks, as

all their wealth consists in their horses and mules. They are as greedy for another horse as the miser for another dollar; and they never part with a good one except as a present, when they usually expect two in return, or when driven to it by hunger.

LOYALTY.

The Crows are loyal to the last degree; they fight all the enemies of the whites whether they are friends or foes. This is the only question that they ask when requested to go to war, and no matter how close and friendly have been their relations, they at once sever them, and go out as scouts or as soldiers, and they are very efficient in their work.

THE RESERVATION

extends some 300 miles, commencing west of the National Park and extending east to a point a few miles from the right bank of Tongue River, bounded by the line between Wyoming and Montana on the south, and the Yellowstone on the north. No finer grazing or agricultural country can be found. The mountain streams bring down the purest water for stock and domestic purposes, and the fall is so great that hundreds of thousands of acres can be irrigated with comparatively little trouble and expense. The whole reservation is said to contain 10,500,000 acres. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, melons, and most vegetables grow in perfection, and corn of an early kind ripens sometimes without irrigation. Stock requires no shelter in winter and keeps fat on the millions of acres of bunch-grass that covers the prairies, the foot-hills, and sides of the mountains. Timber is plenty, and good mines are found in some parts of the reservation, and coal is found in unlimited quantities.

THEIR HABITS—WILD, UNTAMED.

The Crows in all their habits are perhaps the wildest Indians on the plains and the farthest from civilization. They have been in contact with the whites for many years, but game has been plenty and they remain usually on their reservation, or near their agency, but a few months in the year, and many of them but a few weeks. They love the excitement of the chase and would live exclusively on buffalo meat if it could be obtained. The first request of the young is "to go to buffalo," and so it is the last request of the aged. Beef is never used when buffalo can be procured.

MANUAL LABOR.

These Indians have never performed any manual labor, with a few exceptions, and these are confined to herding and butchering, except some boys that have been educated at the home. All this has yet to be learned. The squaws have worked in the field planting, thrashing, gathering corn, and policing the grounds. They require constant care and watching, but are willing to work and are faithful in their way. They cut wood and may be employed in various ways. They are the pioneers in work on the reservation, and little except herding, and perhaps work when a team is used, can be expected of the males at present.

Some of the males are tired of the chase, and with a good deal of effort and considerable help from the farmer, they, with their squaws, might be induced to cultivate the soil. At least fifty of the squaws have been induced by presents to work during the past year, at times when the camp is in, but they will, with few exceptions, work but one or two days at a time. Some of them have purchased cattle on their own account this year, and seem anxious to have herds of their own.

SELF-SUPPORT.

Too quick returns must not be expected from a tribe that is constantly at war and that has plenty of game on widely extended hunting-grounds. It will take time, long years, before any considerable portion of them will be at work, but by judicious management, and keeping a portion of the tribe on the reservation, enough can very soon be raised to support the tribe, except, perhaps, clothing and groceries. This should be accomplished in five years with the present appropriations and the present amount of white labor with an increase of assistant farmers; and when once the Indian is convinced that labor is not degrading, that it is the surest and easiest way to live, he will slowly come to the work of self-support.

* * * * * * *

But little of civilizing work has been done with the Crows, but all that could be expected from eight different agents in ten years and with some totally unfitted for their position by instinct, education, and by social surroundings.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR

has been carried forward under difficulties that have been almost insuperable. The need of a superintendent is severely felt. Important matters must all be referred to the Commissioner. Answers by telegraph have been seventeen days on the way, and by mail forty days have elapsed before answers have been received when letters have

been promptly answered. There have been no agricultural implements here in season for use, except two old plows, nor could they be purchased in the Territory; no wagons for heavy work but what were improvised from old condemned wheels gathered from the trader's store, the condemned pile, or from broken-down military wagons, and no transportation for the agent except that borrowed from the contractor.

FARM WORK.

The agency has never boasted anything but a small garden, or if it has boasted of it, it has never had it since it has been located here. With these disadvantages about thirty-five acres have been planted and sown, and the yield is estimated by the farmer to be 120,000 pounds of potatoes, 4,000 of corn, 2,400 of wheat, 5,600 of oats, 3,500 of pease, and 3,500 of turnips, besides a large amount of vegetables of all kinds, and melons, squashes, and pumpkins, all of which are greatly prized by the Indians. I was told by those resident here that crops could not be raised—it was too cold—too near the mountains, but no finer crops have been raised in the Territory.

Having no way to thrash except in the rudest way possible, there was considerable loss in harvesting, but it has demonstrated the fact that good crops can be cultivated near the agency. The Indians looked on with surprise and unbounded satisfaction, which was greatly increased when the corn and other products were distributed among them.

I was also informed that the Indians could not be restrained from digging the potatoes as soon as planted, and if they escaped that danger they would dig them before they were ripe, and that they would burn the fences for wood, as they had done heretofore. But I took Indian law and made the community responsible for the work of individuals, notifying them that if the crops were injured or the poles burned they would have all their rations cut off. No Indian has been in the field (I wish I could say as much of soldiers quartered near), and only a few poles were taken, and stopping rations and compelling the squaws to draw them with their ponies and replace them, stopped the stealing at once.

The corn was a great luxury and eagerly sought for—they have a tradition of a time "when they had no horses and raised corn"—and given in payment for labor performed in harvesting. The forty Indians engaged in the work promised to raise corn and vegetables for themselves next year.

Five thousand poles have been hauled and placed around about 200 acres of land, and the fence will be erected as soon as the haying season is over, and ten thousand more have been cut in the mountains, nearly or quite enough to fence fully five hundred acres. The machinery for a water saw-mill has been purchased and will probably arrive this autumn, when a ditch will be dug through the farming lands, and the water not only be used for turning the mill but for irrigation. It will not only irrigate the land that is and should be broken up, but it should be used to irrigate the land so as to raise all the hay needed for the agency that now has to be hauled from ten to twenty miles at great expense.

On my arrival here one year since, the steam-mill was burned—a mass of ruins; there was not lumber enough to make a coffin without tearing down a building; the stables were falling down and the buildings were almost wholly out of repair, and the grounds in and around the stockade were a mass of the most disgusting filth. The mill has been repaired and about 50,000 feet of lumber sawed, from logs drawn fifteen miles. The stable walls have been repaired, the roofs shingled, the stockade buildings repaired, and hundreds of loads of filth have been removed and either burned or thrown into the creek, and the whole place is policed—Indian camps and all—regularly every week, and most of it is done by Indian labor.

SCHOOLS.

The school has been very successful, not in great numbers, but in the amount of work that has been accomplished. There have been one hundred names on the register and with about one-third that of regular attendance. The children are tractable, learn easily, but cannot be held in the school-room as long as white children, as when once they lose their interest it cannot be regained during the session.

THE HOME

cannot be a success until there are better accommodations for the children. Fifteen children have been during the year under the care of the matron, and great improvement has been made in education, habits, manners, and in industry and skill and cleanliness, and order in domestic work and on the farm. The girls sew, cut and make dresses, and attend to domestic duties as well as the average of girls of their age and opportunities. The boys herd, cut wood, drive teams, rake hay, assist in plowing and planting as well as most boys who have never been used to self-control. Two have been apprenticed, one to the blacksmith and the other to the carpenter, and with good promise of success. * * *

RATIONS

have never since the treaty was made been issued as regularly as during the past year. No Indian, unless for bad behavior in a very few instances, has come for his rations without receiving all that he was entitled to, and a large quantity of provisions were left over, not being required during the fiscal year.

EMPLOYÉS.

Except in a very few instances, the employés have been faithful to their trust during the year. When I came here there were no regular hours of labor. I at once instituted the ten-hour system and required all to report promptly or else find easier positions. I am happy to say that, except in the instances above referred to, they responded cheerfully, and they have accomplished as much work as they would if laboring for a private individual.

HEALTH.

There has been a marked improvement in the health of the tribes. On my appointment I secured the services of Dr. Marselis, a physician of great experience and skill. He soon gained the confidence of the Indians, and the result has been to stop the progress of disease to a great extent. Syphilis is the worst form of disease that is found among them, engendered, they say, from associating with the soldiers; but prompt and skillful measures have checked the disease, so that there is much less of it in camp than at any former time since its introduction. I regret to say that Dr. Marselis died at the agency just after the commencement of the fiscal year, greatly regretted not only by the Indians but by all the employés and whites at the agency. He was a man of great ability, and would have been a man of mark in his profession anywhere, and a peer among the best of his associates. He sought this country for his health, and the agency was fortunate in securing his services. * * *

THE RAID OF THE NEZ PERCÉS AND OF THE BANNOCKS

the past year, both of whom made the Crow Agency their objective point, hoping to get aid and comfort from the Crows, has been a source of great difficulty in making arrangements for Indian industry, as it has kept them a great deal of the time on the war-path. These tribes have not only been willing to fight these hostile tribes, who were their friends, but they have given timely succor to wounded white men, bringing them into the agency, on their own ponies, at great inconvenience to themselves, and with as much care as soldiers would have exercised.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. FROST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *August* 12, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office, under date of July 1, 1878, I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

On a small tributary of the Jocko River, and distant about two miles from that stream, at the head of the Jocko Valley, is situated the Flathead Agency. One mile to the rear of the agency buildings a chain of lofty mountains rise abruptly from the valley, forming no foot-hills, and towering grandly above the scene. The mountains are covered with a dense forest of fir, pine, and tamarack, which grows very large and furnishes excellent lumber. In the lofty range, and in close proximity to the agency, are several clear mountain lakes, abounding in speckled trout, and from one of those lakes a water-fall or cataract over 1,000 feet high, of great beauty and grandeur, falls into the valley, about 8 miles northwest of the agency, forming one of the tributaries of the Jocko River.

The valley is formed in a sort of triangular square, about 5 miles in breadth and 12 in length. Along the river and tributaries there is some very excellent farming-land, cultivated mostly by *Flatheads* and half-breeds, but a large portion of it is rocky and gravelly. Following down the Jocko to its confluence with the Pend d'Oreille River the valley closes, and for a few miles the Jocko rushes through a narrow gorge, but before joining its waters with the Pend d'Oreille the valley again opens into a rich and fertile plain, where a large number of Indian farms are located. Good log-houses and well-fenced farms with waving fields of grain give evidence of husbandry and thrift.

Leaving the Jocko Valley to the left and passing through a narrow cañon and over a low divide of hills, which form the north side of that valley, the road leads to Saint

Ignatius Mission, some 17 miles from the agency, where the Indian school is located, and is taught by Sisters of Charity. A large church, convent, and dwelling-house for the missionaries are surrounded by some 70 log-houses, where principally *Pend d'Oreille* Indians dwell and cultivate the soil in the surrounding valley. The Mission Valley is a very broad and fertile plain, well watered by streams which flow from the ranges of mountains that rise on both sides of the valley, and from the mission to the Flathead Lake and around its borders there is farming-land sufficient for thousands of settlers. Along the plain from the mission to the foot of the Flathead Lake, a distance of some 30 miles, are scattered Indian farms and habitations.

FLATHEAD LAKE.

This beautiful sheet of water is some 28 miles in length and has an average width of 10 miles. Around the foot of the lake and amid the most delightful scenes that the mind can well picture is grouped another Indian settlement, where houses and crops give every evidence of thrift.

Crossing the lake by canoe or boat, and following a northeasterly direction to Dayton Creek, you will find the homes of the *Kootenays*, living mostly in lodges; but this spring they have commenced the erection of a few houses. The Kootenays live chiefly by hunting and fishing. A large prairie in the vicinity of their village furnishes them with camas and bitter-root, which they dig and dry in the spring for winter use. In brief, it is hardly possible in any country to surpass the natural resources of the Jocko Reservation as to agriculture, grazing, timber, and water-power. The fishing is excellent in all the rivers, lakes, and mountain streams, and the hunting is good in the surrounding country.

THE CROPS.

We are now in the midst of harvest, and although the grasshoppers made sad havoc among some of the Indian fields, particularly the oat crop, we will have a good yield of wheat, and among the thrifty class who remained away from the chase and gave attention to the cultivation of their farms there will be an abundance. Much attention was paid by the Indians to the cultivation of small vegetable gardens this season, with very good result.

Although the Indians have large bands of horses and cattle, they pay very little attention to the curing of hay, giving as a reason that there is no necessity to provide hay or shelter for stock, as the winters are too mild to require it. I very much fear, however, that an unusually cold winter may yet find them unprovided and occasion great loss. To guard against this to some extent I intend to see that all the straw from the crops is carefully stacked.

BUILDING.

This year some good, substantial houses have been erected by the Indians, and lumber and shingles from the mill have been in great demand. The Indians cut and haul their own logs to the mill, and the agency miller saws them into lumber to suit their convenience. Several more houses would have been erected by the Kootenays but for the fact that the mill is some 60 miles distant from their village, and there are but three wagons in the tribe with which to do their hauling and farming. The chief of the Kootenays is doing all in his power to induce his people to follow the thrifty habits of the generality of the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, and from his own private means has purchased for the use of his tribe a combined mowing and reaping machine, a set of carpenter tools, also, a set of blacksmith tools. I would again urge the necessity of encouraging these people by assisting them with agricultural implements, wagons, and harness, as well as the needy of the other two tribes.

CRIME.

But very little crime of any description can be charged to the Indians of this reservation. The missionary work performed by the fathers of Saint Ignatius Mission has its salutary effect upon the Indians, keeping them in wholesome restraint, guarding their morals, and gradually leading them to the pursuit of happiness through sturdy toil, morality, and self-dependence. The tribal laws and the law of religion forbid polygamy and adultery among these people, and in my opinion it would be hard to find a community of the same number, even among christianized civilization, where as few of these crimes are in practice. Of course there are some uncontrollable characters of both sexes, who visit the neighboring towns, and through the demoralizing effects of whisky cause disgrace to themselves and scandal to the tribes.

AT HOME.

The Indians, with the exception of a very few, are now at home, and I am doing all in my power to keep them there. The chiefs are lending me all the aid they can to accompli h this, and doing all in their power to keep their people out of trouble.

The excitement of the past few months, caused by the Bannack war, and the murders

committed by the Nez Percés in close proximity to this reservation, has given me a great deal of anxiety, fearing that the settlers or military might mistake these people for hostiles, and by attacking them plunge the tribes into war. But every precaution having been taken to gather the Indians home and to warn them of their danger, I feel that all danger is past. The chiefs fear that the hostiles may commit murder on the reservation or in some of the neighboring settlements, which may be attributed to their people and hastily acted upon by the whites and cause trouble.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL,

under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, is in a flourishing condition, and is an excellent institution of learning for girls, and the pupils are making excellent progress in the common English branches. A large number of them can read and write the English language understandingly, and work in the first four rules of arithmetic. Singing and music are also taught, the Indian girls forming the choir in the Catholic church for Sunday service; also, house-keeping generally is taught, viz, washing of clothes, floors, &c., baking, cooking, ironing, sewing, and mending of clothes, quilting, knitting, laundry work, &c. As far as the education of the girls is concerned, the school is a success; but the education of boys cannot be successfully accomplished without the establishment of an industrial and agricultural boarding school, compelling attendance. I very much question the policy of day schools for Indian boys, as it has been tried at the mission for years with very indifferent success. The chiefs and headmen are very anxious to educate their boys, and I am constantly referred to the fifth article of the treaty and asked why it is not complied with, in regard to the establishment of an industrial school, and I can only echo—why?

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS

for the year has been very good until about the first of the present month, when the weather set in intensely hot, causing a great deal of sickness. The physician is in constant employment, and reports that few cases have proved fatal so far.

THE GRIST-MILL

has but one set of burrs, and is kept almost constantly employed in grinding Indian wheat. Last year the unprecedented amount of nine thousand bushels of wheat was made into flour, the product of Indian toil and thrift on the Jocko Reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK INDIAN AGENCY,
Poplar River, Montana, August 17, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with directions conveyed to me in your circular-letter of the first of July, 1878, I have the honor to submit to you this my second annual report.

At the period of my last annual report the agency occupied the old location at Fort Peck and a more recent one at Wolf Point, the former occupied by the *Yanktonai* and the latter by the *Assinaboine* Indians.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of these Indians as near as I have been able to ascertain is 3,780 Yanktonais and 1,615 Assinaboines. I do not regard this statement as absolutely accurate. The estimate is based on the ration tickets issued, and I find a most persistent disposition among all of the Indians to exaggerate when giving the number of their family for which to receive rations, but it is as near, probably, as can be obtained until they live in more permanent habitations. Those given as Yanktonais embrace quite a large number of Uncapapas, Tetons, and other bands of Sioux. A contract was let on the 18th of August, 1877, for the erection of

NEW AGENCY BUILDINGS,

at or near the mouth of Poplar River, which contract was filled and the buildings erected, so that on the 18th of October last I removed the agency stores from Fort Peck and took possession of the new buildings at Poplar River. These buildings were all constructed of pine lumber, viz: Agent's house, 38 by 40 feet, two stories high; a store-house, 33 by 100 feet, also two stories high; a barn, 24 by 72 feet; and a slaughter-house, 20 by 40 feet. Since taking possession of the new location, I found the slaughter-house erected there entirely too near the agent's residence, less then 200 feet distant from it, and therefore had it moved out into a line, fronting the

river, with the other agency buildings, and remodeled by a new floor, weather-boards, and ceiling, so as to make a very comfortable and commodious school-house, while a slaughter-house and corral have been constructed of logs on the bank of Poplar River, half a mile distant. An eave-trough and conductor has also been put on the agent's house, and a cistern of brick and cement, of 200 barrels' capacity, constructed, which will add greatly to the conveniences of the agency, as without it water for household purposes is hauled by wagons from the river. This

INDIAN RESERVATION,

as I stated last year, has within its boundaries a large portion of very excellent farming and grazing land, the best of which is found between Fort Buford and the mouth of Milk River. The location of the agency at Fort Peck was unfortunate, from the fact that no available farm-land is found within ten or twelve miles of that locality, and consequently no effort at farming was ever attempted there. At Wolf Point some land was broken up some three or four years ago, and the Assinaboine Indians taken there. This year near a hundred acres are planted there, and about 30 acres of new broken land at Poplar River, both in corn and potatoes, which promise very satisfactory returns, resulting from thorough cultivation and the abundant summer rains which have fallen here during June and July.

Poplar River, the future seat of the agency, has a beautiful location on an elevated plateau, some 30 feet above the general level of the bottom-land, and is surrounded by a splendid body of fertile land. Here I have had nearly a thousand acres of farm-land inclosed by a post and board fence, 2½ miles in length, with the aid of Poplar River and the Missouri, which are used as boundaries of the farm on two sides. On this tract near 200 acres of land have been broken up in May and June for cultivation next year. The reservation has been changed since last year by running a line north and south on the one hundred and ninth meridian. This line crosses the Missouri River above Carroll, leaving all the best part of Milk River Valley within its boundaries. The experience of the last year at Wolf Point and Poplar River proves that nearly all the land between Milk River and Fort Buford is susceptible of cultivation. Even the upland at Poplar River, under the influence of the abundant rains of June and July, has proven to be very fertile and productive.

INDIAN FARMING AND INDIAN SUPPORT.

If the experiences of the last three years can be relied on in the future, we have within the boundaries of his Indian reservation a very fertile and productive soil, where potatoes may be grown in great abundance and in their highest perfection. They prove, also, that what is known here as the Ree corn will grow and mature a very satisfactory crop for the support of the Indians, and that the natural grasses of the country will support immense herds of cattle winter and summer. This last statement will be better understood when I say that 400 beef-cattle were driven 500 miles over this reservation in January last, with no feed but what they obtained from the dry grass over which they passed on their way, and arrived here better beef than when they started from Sun River, in Montana, about Christmas. But then the question comes up, with all these possibilities, can the Indians ever be induced to become a settled, permanent community, live in permanent homes, and avail themselves of their rich land and pasturage? A few may; but while the buffalo remain abundant as now, roaming over the reservation, I fear little can be hoped for from many of these Indians where any labor is required of them. They have been so long accustomed to this idle, lazy, and nomadic life that nothing short of dire necessity will impel them to a life of labor and toil. It is not certain that white men, under the same circumstances, would do better.

At Wolf Point the most progress has been made by the Indians in farm work. A few have worked there at plowing and other farm work. Long Fox has, with the assistance of the agency employés, built a very comfortable double log house, has planted a crop of corn and potatoes, has cut wood for the steamboats, and altogether made a very decided, satisfactory, and intelligent start toward independence. One or two others, under the stimulus of his example, are making preparation to follow in his course, and there will be, without doubt, a number of the Assinaboines who will this fall and winter build houses and take up and plow land for crops next spring.

At Poplar River a number of Indians talk about farming and building houses, but so far little farm work or any other kind of work has been done by the Indians, except that done by the Indian women. I have made efforts to employ the men by offering regular pay in money, but with very barren success so far; with hardly an exception, more work can be got from the Indians here, either men or women, by paying a liberal allowance of sugar at night than the offer of any reasonable pay in money.

PERMANENT INDIAN HOMES.

I have before stated, and now repeat, that I can see no hope for any permanent good *to these Indians* but to in some way induce them to live in houses where they will

have a permanent home for the family. My plan would be to procure for them lumber for floors, and roofs, and windows, and doors for their houses, and then offer these, with assistance to erect their houses, if they will get out and haul the logs. I know a great many would avail themselves of this offer, and everything in their future, both in farming and the support of the schools, depends upon their occupancy of permanent houses and homes.

AMMUNITION AND INDIAN HOSTILITY.

Last fall I made an application for a permit by which the agency Indians could legally be supplied with a limited amount of ammunition for hunting purposes. This request was granted by the Secretary of War, and consequently the Indians were much pleased; but in less than a month this permission was withdrawn for some reason, and the Indians have never ceased complaining of the hardship of their situation. They cannot understand it. They say they are loyal and law-abiding; that they have agreed to be and are friends to the whites, and yet hostile Indians on their northern border are roaming over their reservation with all the ammunition they need, and they, friendly agency Indians, are deprived the poor privilege of even buying powder and ball with which to kill their game. Of course there are many things connected with this question of ammunition and Indian hostility that the Indians cannot understand, and yet it does seem that there is something about this question of ammunition that is inconsistent. I am entirely confident that these agency Indians at Wolf Point and Poplar River intend to be true to the government and the Great Father. They have not the most remote idea of being otherwise.

In April last I found the supplies at the agency for the support of the Indians nearly exhausted, with no prospect of any arriving for at least three months. I not only permitted but advised the Indians to go out to the buffalo country (within the reservation, however). They had not been out a week until thirty or forty families returned with the report that their horses had been stolen. This stealing was at first attributed by our Indians to the Crow Indians, their hereditary enemies, but was afterward found to have been perpetrated by White Dog, an Assinaboine, with a small band with him, and this ultimately led to the hostile encounter between some Yanktonais and Gros Ventres and Assinaboines near Fort Belknap in June last. This affair, as I know very well, grew out of a difficulty that originated last fall in the murder of an Assinaboine boy about twelve years old. The father, White Shell, and his kinsman, White Dog, charged the murder on the Yanktonais without a particle of evidence that I could ever ascertain, and I investigated the matter very thoroughly at the time. Several chiefs of the Yanktons made a present of a horse or two and blankets to White Shell, and the matter was supposed to be settled; but White Shell, the father of the murdered boy, is a weak, vacillating Indian, and under the influence of White Dog, who is one of those dreamers—medicine Indians—who are always pretending spiritual guidance, kept threatening retaliation on the Yanktons all winter until they got tired of it, and several of them told me if White Shell did not stop his threats of retaliation there would be a big fight yet. This spring White Shell with White Dog and some other Indians went up to Belknap from Wolf Point, and there they were the instigators of the fight that occurred, as I have good reason to know from several Indians who were present. They say the Gros Ventres and Assinboines came out to the vicinity of the Yanktonai hunting camp, and that several of the leading Yanktonai chiefs, like Black Catfish, Black Tiger, and Thundering Bull, harangued the camp and told them that only trouble could come to them from any hostile encounter, but they were overruled by a few hot-headed chiefs and the attack was made by the Yanktonais, which they admit, but not being sustained by the bulk of their band, and the other party being much the best armed and supplied with ammunition, they soon got the worst of it and speedily drew off with three killed and four wounded, with four or five horses killed. I have since learned that White Dog desired to get more ammunition to attack the Yanktons again, but was of course refused. Any attempt to induce the building of a military post as a protection against hostile attacks from any of the Fort Peck Agency Indians would be a loss of time and material, for I verily believe there are no more quiet and law-abiding Indians on the frontier than those at this agency, and require as little military force to keep them in order. The question of

INDIAN CHIEFS

is one not easily managed. Among the Assinaboines at Wolf Point, Eoshon or Red-Stone is the recognized chief; all the Indians there concede to him the right of chieftainship in their tribe. But among the Indians making up the agency Indians now at Poplar River no chief is recognized as head. Medicine Bear was at one time regarded as the highest in authority, but he is getting old and of no influence in the tribe. In the camp, at present made up of near 600 lodges or families, there are over 50 chiefs, and no one is claiming over about 20 lodges: from this number down to half a dozen. At present the biggest chief seems to be the one who can secure the largest amount of annuity goods or rations, and new chiefs I find are made by obtaining a

few adherent lodges from other chiefs, by purchase or otherwise, and straightway the Indian is a chief; or, some Indian will get hold of some old letter of recommendation from a military officer or Indian agent, and he sets up for a chief on the authority of his chief papers as he calls them. The credulity and ignorance of these Indians are past belief. It is no wonder that they are continually made the dupes of traders and other white men who come among them.

AGENCY SCHOOLS.

I assumed charge of this agency with strong convictions of the importance of properly organized schools for the Indians, and have availed myself of every means and opportunity accessible to me to promote them and their efficiency, but with all, the results have not been satisfactory, to myself certainly. I found a school-room at Wolf Point in the end of a log building, about 24 feet square, in which were a few dilapidated benches and a pine-board table, but with few appliances or books, except some first spellers, readers, and arithmetics, that had undergone the inundation at Fort Peck in the spring of 1877. A school was opened in the room at Wolf Point on the 1st of October by P. O. Matthews, who has been faithful in his endeavors to promote the success of the school, but owing to the unsettled condition of the Indian camp, living, as nearly all do, in cloth and skin tepees, and moving camp every three or four weeks when not out in the buffalo range, the attendance is very irregular. Add to this the general indifference of most of the parents. I find it is almost impossible to get an attendance at the school of more than half a dozen three days in succession without some inducement in the way of a lunch or something for the children to eat at noon. The recent instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs come very opportune, to my opinion, to meet this difficulty. With a place to furnish the rations to the children, and a teacher who will take the proper interest in it, much good will result in promoting the efficiency of the schools by adopting his plan for issuing rations to school children. The Indian children with hardly an exception learn to sing very readily, and it is really pleasing to be at Wolf Point and hear the Indian children, as one can any evening around the camp, sing "Hold the Fort," "Climbing Zion's Hill," and other Sunday school songs the children have learned at school.

At Poplar River no room for a school could be obtained until I reconstructed, as already stated, the slaughter-house there, and made of it a very pleasant school-house. Here a school was opened on the 4th of July by Miss Mary Ogle, of Indiana. The hot weather and mosquitoes of July and August have sadly interfered with our school. But a small portion of the Yanktonai camp has been at Poplar River through the summer, but enough of the children constantly there to form a large school, of which I have good hopes of effecting something satisfactory this coming fall and winter.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians for the year has generally been good. No epidemic has prevailed. In the winter coughs were somewhat prevalent at times, but less so, I think, than in an ordinary community of white people. In an experience of nearly forty years I have never seen a community of people among whom the pursuit of anything like a regular systematic course of medical practice was so difficult. Ordinarily, unless a single dose produces some salutary or satisfactory results, a second dose is not taken. A bottle of cough sirup, when not too bitter, is usually taken up in a very few doses, and a bottle of liniment, to be applied externally, will be assiduously applied until all is used up. But no course of practice can be pursued with the Indians for the same reason that schools will be inefficient, viz, want of permanent homes or houses where the habits and customs of a settled community are adopted.

WILD GAME.

Deer, antelope, and elk still continue in considerable abundance to roam over this Indian reservation, and the number of buffalo have seemed to increase; certainly they have not been so numerous before within the near vicinity of the agency at both Wolf Point and Poplar River as they have this summer. Five buffalo were killed within three miles of the agency building at Poplar River on the 15th of August, and thousands of them are now roaming in the valley of Poplar River, within 40 miles. It is difficult to ascertain in what direction they are generally tending. For the present they furnish a convenient source of supply for agency beef. Without the supply of buffalo beef obtained during the year the rations furnished by government would have been sadly deficient and the deficiency felt.

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

The rules and regulations for the United States Indian police service, recently issued by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if carried out fairly, seem to me well adapted to the wants of the Fort Peck Indian Agency. A company of ten Indians, with one captain and two sergeants, with P. O. Matthews as chief of police, have been formed, and their names forwarded to the department for their commissions. I have

faith that this Indian police force can be made an efficient agent in keeping peace and order on the reservation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BIRD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, August 24, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, the following is submitted as the annual report for the *Iowa* and *Sac and Fox of the Missouri* tribes of Indians. These are two small tribes located upon contiguous reservations situated in Richardson County, Nebraska, and Brown and Doniphan Counties, Kansas.

IOWAS.

Whole number, 213; births, 11; deaths, 11. They live in houses furnished with the conveniences usually found in the homes of the ordinary white settlers. Three of the Iowa families have their floors carpeted, the rags therefor having been prepared by their own hands. Five families have sewing-machines. One widow woman does considerable sewing for whites residing near.

Every family who has the means of cultivating it has a fenced field or farm, which they attend in a creditable manner. Five Indians have farms containing from 50 to 160 acres each, the most of which they have under cultivation. About 200 acres have been fenced the present season. They have planted 1,160 fruit-trees and 260 grape-vines. A previous year 440 trees and 40 grape-vines were planted. A few trees were planted several years since from which some are now gathering fruit. One Indian will realize 12 bushels peaches, having already sold the product of one tree, 3 bushels. These trees were purchased from profits of the trading-post, which is under the supervision of members of the religious society having charge of the agency, and donated to the Indians. A little orchard, nicely fenced and cared for, may be seen surrounding many of the residences at this time.

Four wells have been bored for as many Indian families, at a total cost of $160.40, the Indian having the well paying three-fourths of the cost, the other one-fourth being paid in the same manner the trees were purchased.

Five houses, three log and two frame, have been built. For the log-houses the Indians prepared the logs and raised the houses to the "square." For the frame-houses the Indians furnished in cash, one $25, the other $40, besides doing all the hauling and assisting mechanics in construction. These are comfortable story-and-a-half houses, with one good room on the second floor, all well plastered. Three other houses previously erected were also plastered the present year. There may be noticed an apparent discrepancy in the accompanying statistics in reference to the number of houses occupied by Indians when compared with last year's report. This can be explained by stating that three houses that had become untenantable were torn down and new ones erected instead.

Evidences of gradual improvement are discernible each year among these people, and it needs only a continuation of the present policy of making labor a necessity, to make the Iowas wholly self-supporting in a few years. Their annuities are of a permanent character, and should be used for purposes of education and general improvement instead of making large payments in cash. Most undoubtedly the true policy is to furnish Indians means wherewith to till the soil, purchased from the funds of the tribe if they are adequate, and give them to understand that they must be used if they expect to obtain the comforts or even the necessaries of life, for certainly they have not a sufficient claim upon the generosity of the government to be supported in idleness by the regular issue of rations. No rations are issued to the Indians at this agency, which is the better plan where they have reached this advanced condition.

One industrial or manual-labor school is conducted for the Iowas, and is well patronized. Of 52 children of school-going ages 51 have attended school. The largest monthly average was 40; average for the whole year, 32. Eighty acres of land, fenced and under cultivation, is attached to the school and cultivated as the school-farm, producing all the wheat, corn, vegetables, pork, &c., needed for the subsistence of the children. A large part of the beef required is also produced. The Indians assist in the cultivation of this farm when required in addition to the labor performed by the school-boys. The girls are taught the various household industries, such as cooking, baking, washing, cutting and making garments for themselves and the boys, &c. In addition to the ordinary school exercises, a juvenile lyceum is conducted during the winter evenings for the instruction and entertainment of the school-children; exercises consist of read-

ing, singing, recitations, dialogues, charades, tableaux, &c. Some of the Indian parents attend and participate. One Indian boy has been sent to a neighboring university to be educated from a charity fund.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

Whole number, 107; births, 9; deaths, 8. The condition of this tribe is very different from that of the Iowas, but little in the way of improvement having been done until three years ago. Previous to that time their funds were paid to them wholly in cash, making a per capita payment of almost $100 annually. The first step from this stereotyped practice was made by obtaining the consent of the tribe for the diversion of $2,000 for beneficial purposes. Subsequently its consent for the use of $2,000 annually for education and general beneficial purposes was obtained. There seemed formerly to be an idea that the funds of this tribe could only be used with its consent, but this is erroneous as regards a large part of their trust-fund interest, it being like the Iowas' funds, subject to the discretion of the President.

Six families only live in houses, except rude ones of their own construction. Three of the five houses were built from material purchased by the individuals. Considerable improvement in the way of agriculture has also been made, and a great improvement the present year over last. Timber for fencing being about exhausted, about 2,000 rods barbed fence-wire was purchased for them, nearly all of which has been used. Several Indians who never before did any work have fenced and cultivated small fields One hundred and thirty acres are being cultivated in grain by Indians, and 323 acres by a white man married into and a member of the tribe.

A comfortable log and frame house, nearly new, belonging to an Indian, was recently completely destroyed by a cyclone or hurricane.

One boarding-school is in successful operation, and has been patronized rather better than heretofore, thirteen of sixteen children of school-going ages being in regular attendance.

The members of this tribe have a restless and unsettled disposition; frequently insisting upon removal to the Indian Territory, their requests receiving no notice from the department; hence they remain in suspense, still in the hope of hearing something to their interest, while matters remain *in statu quo*, to the great annoyance of all parties. If it is the policy of the department to discontinue the removal of Indians to the Indian Territory, it would certainly be the better plan to state so to these applicants in plain and decided terms.

CONCLUSION.

It is the policy of the present agent to impress upon the Indians the fact that their subsistence must soon be wholly the product of their own labor, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the government owes them a living so long as they may see fit to ask it.

The Iowas especially are sufficiently advanced to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, granting them a title therefor inalienable for a number of years. This would be a new incentive to exertion, as they would then have some assurance that what improvement they make would be their individual gain.

Recommendations of last year are repeated: 1st. Prohibition of tribal visiting. 2d. Enactment of laws protecting Indians in their individual rights with respect to person and property. 3d. Laws for the effectual expulsion of all persons being illegally upon the reservation. 4th. The discontinuance of general legislation for Indian tribes. The regulations required for wild tribes which have made but little advancement from their primitive condition are detrimental to the interests of the semi-civilized. * * *

In closing this my fourth and last annual report, I believe it proper to refer to the new rule of grading salaries of Indian agents according to the number of Indians in charge as a great error in judgment, and as working much injustice to those engaged in this service. The care, oversight, and responsibility of a small tribe having made considerable improvement, is greater than that of a large tribe in their primitive condition, where but little attention except the regular issue of rations is required. Where two or more tribes, though small, are attached to one agency, the labor is increased in proportion to the number of tribes, as they are usually located considerable distance from each other and from the agency. Under the present policy, it seems to be expected that an Indian agent with large financial and moral accountability can give up all the advantages of society, as it were, isolate his family and himself from the social world, be prohibited from having the association of his relatives in the service, as well as being compelled to forego many of the real comforts of life, and receive as a compensation but little more than half the amount paid to many mere clerks in the office at Washington. A free and unbiased consideration of this policy cannot fail to show its injustice.

Very respectfully,

M. B. KENT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBR.,
Seventhmonth 29, 1878.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with directions contained in letter of Seventhmonth 1, I submit my second annual report of the state of affairs at this agency during the past year.

Last year's crops were generally good, the wheat crop exceeding my estimate by 3,000 bushels, and amounting to more than 12,000 bushels of excellent quality. Their success last year in wheat-growing encouraged the Indians to increased efforts the present year, and they increased the average of wheat sown about 75 per cent., or a total of near 1,050 acres. I estimate the present crop at 21,000 bushels. Frequent rains, succeeded by intense heat, have produced somewhat unseasonable ripening, which may diminish the yield to some extent. I think there is no increase in the number of acres planted in corn, but the cultivation has been much better than heretofore, and I estimate an increase of 5,000 to 6,000 bushels in production above last year. Some increase in oats and potatoes; other crops about the same as last year. There is a perceptible advancement in many of the Indians in judgment and skill in the management of their farm-work. They hauled near 500 logs to the mill during the winter to be sawed into lumber for building and fencing purposes, and have broken about 450 acres of prairie this summer, against 250 acres last year. A number of their young men have taken claims and made breakings this summer.

Intelligence is increasing among them in a progressive degree, and many of them are looking forward with interest to their individual improvement, and their general advancement toward civilization, by the abandonment of their tribal relations and aboriginal customs. The more intelligent Indians foresee the necessity as well as the advantage of such a course, and evince an earnest anxiety for its consummation. The chiefs are reluctant to yield their positions and influence over their followers, and are, consequently, an obstacle to the advancement of the tribe in civilized customs. There is a strong and increasing disposition on the part of the more intelligent and thrifty members of the tribe in favor of abolishing the chieftainships.

The Indians supported the schools well the past year, manifesting an interest in their children learning the English language. Some of them visited the schools frequently, and expressed satisfaction at witnessing the recitations of their children. The school-children were pretty well furnished with clothing, and, for the first time, with shoes and boots, with which they and their parents appear well pleased, and, I believe, the influence was salutary.

I hear of no cases of intemperance among the *Omahas*, and they appear to take some credit to themselves for their abstinent habits. Liquor-drinking is generally discountenanced by the tribe. They are disposed to remain on the reservation and work for themselves instead of rambling about, which, I believe, is one of the chief safeguards against intemperance and indolence. I am convinced that if they are allowed to remain undisturbed in their just rights on their reservation under the present civil policy, with such improvements as experience may suggest, with reasonable opportunities afforded them for the development of their own energies and resources, accompanied by simple and wholesome laws for their government, in a few years the greater part of them will render satisfactory evidence that Indians can be civilized.

The frequent changes in the treatment and modes of managing and governing the Indians are derogatory to their progress in civilization and self-reliance. They tend to unsettle and discourage them from making the efforts to improve their present homes that many of them would feel more interested in making if they could be fully assured that they were to remain their own, and that they were working for themselves and their children. They say that they have been faithful on their part in complying with their promises and obligations to the government, and intend to continue to be so, and they ask a reciprocal compliance on the part of the government with its promises and treaties with them. They are often disturbed by rumors and probabilities of changes, either of their homes or their management, and they feel that either would be great injustice, especially without their free and unenforced consent. They are quick to discriminate between justice and injustice; and they say they want to live in undisturbed peace on their own rightful possessions, and in friendship with their white neighbors, which is certainly asking no more than a generous and just humanity would accord to them.

Very respectfully,

JACOB VORE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBR.,
Eighthmonth 24, 1878.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions and in conformity to department regulations, I have the pleasure to hereby present my sixth annual report of the condition of the *Indian* service at Otoe Agency, Nebr.

The past few years, commencing shortly after my taking charge of the agency in 1873, has been an important period in the history of the *Otoe and Missouria* tribe. It has been the turning point between the wild, free life so dear to the memories and traditions of the Indian race, and the more complicated machinery of civilized pursuits, which in the near future they must wield, or by inaction suffer decay and lose their identity amid the growing populace of a more provident race. Previous to that time, game within comparatively easy access was abundant, and the fruits of the semi-annual hunt, supplemented by an intervening cash annuity, seemed to supply their necessities. Productive industry was not recognized as an important means of support, and had not gained an established footing among them. The disappearance of game from their old hunting-grounds, and a change in the governmental policy toward Indians, which, though gradual, has been none the less sensibly felt to be each year growing more stringent as it approaches more nearly the principles of common business transactions, rendered a change in their habits an absolute necessity.

Their reservation being located in the valley of the Big Blue River, on the State line between Kansas and Nebraska, is in one of the finest tracts of farming and grazing country west of the Missouri River, which renders agricultural pursuits their most available means of self-support, and which it has been my aim to develop on a substantial basis.

There have been a few worthy individual exceptions, but the Indians, as a tribe, have been very slow in accepting the necessity of getting their living from the soil, and have regarded as a great injustice the means employed by government—that of using their annuities, which they had been accustomed to receive in cash, for the development of agriculture and other industries. Consequently, each step has been resolutely contested. Much strategy has been resorted to in order to avoid a compliance, and many plans adduced in order to escape the inevitable change which they saw hanging over them. The most potent among these was that of a removal of the tribe to a new home, where they could have access to buffalo and the hospitality of other tribes. This being also a favorite theme among the surrounding settlers, in order to get possession of the Indians' lands, their advice has been highly prejudicial to the interests of the Indians, and a frequently-repeated agitation of the subject has presented a formidable obstacle to improvement—so great that the personal safety of any one who so far disregarded the will of the old potentates of the tribe as to break prairie for themselves could not be assured. An altercation that grew out of one prominent Indian breaking a field for himself in 1874 resulted in his killing his friend, who taunted him with ridicule for his attempt to adopt the ways of white men, and threatened a serious conflict in the tribe. Under such circumstances, improvement has been attended with many difficulties, and has of necessity been slow; but under the one purpose steadily pursued at the agency it has been measurably sure, and in summing up the results of five years' labor the present condition is gratifying, and presents a hope of brighter promise in the future.

While, from the opposition in the tribe, and the want of implements to work with, it was found almost impossible to start the Indians on individual farms, a system of tribal farming was commenced wherein the Indians were induced to do the work, under the direction of a practical farmer, and were paid a *per diem* for their labor out of tribal funds, the proceeds reverting back to the tribe, and were issued to the Indians in the shape of rations as necessities required. By this means the amount of labor performed was limited only by the amount of means at command to employ it; nearly all the able-bodied male members of the tribe have participated. Many, especially among the younger portion, have become skillful laborers; five to six hundred acres have been brought into successful cultivation, a larger quantity inclosed with fence in different inclosures, wholly by Indian labor, and the crops of last year were sufficient to bread the tribe until the cutting of the recent harvest.

A larger acreage of wheat was sown the present season than last year, but the yield it is believed will be much less, owing to the ravages of the chinch-bugs and the great amount of rain, which destroyed and prevented gathering a considerable portion of the crop. The corn and other crops now in growth and nearing maturity are quite promising.

Our experience, so far as members of this tribe is concerned, has demonstrated the fact that Indians may become successful laborers; that the same incentives which induce white men to labor will also induce Indians, viz, necessity and a direct personal interest in their labor. That all efforts to induce Indians as well as unenlightened white men to toil without such interest must fail, or at best be successful only to a limited extent, and that Indians uneducated in the customs and industrial pursuits of civilized life are slow to see the benefit or to perform labor wherein they must anticipate their reward two or more years hence, as is the case in opening farms, and especially is this the case where they can have no assurance that they can continue in possession of the land whereon they bestow their labor.

In connection with the above I may add the remark that it is believed to be of the *utmost importance,* in order to advance the Indians in industrial pursuits, that their *homes be secured to them* by law in such manner that they cannot be taken from them

nor the Indians removed, not even by their own request, until such time as they may give evidence of being fully competent to exercise the rights of a free citizenship in the management of their own affairs, and be prepared to pass from under the special care of the government; and of this the Indians should be assured in such manner as to admit of no equivocation. It is unnatural to expect of them a satisfactory development of home interests while their lands are subject to the whims and speculation of a dominant race, or their place of abode to the caprice of fancy ungoverned by intelligent business considerations or associated domestic economy.

The system of tribal farming commenced and continued at this agency since 1873 has been pursued for the purpose of educating the Indians in agricultural labor, so as to prepare them for the management of individual farms as much as for the profits in farm products, and in which, although maintained under opposition, we have had success. In 1875 a few Indians broke small pieces of prairie on their own account. The spring following the same was sown with wheat, but being unprotected from the herds of Indian ponies it was mostly destroyed and but little was harvested. Last year but two Indians sowed with wheat, and they harvested a remunerative crop of about 200 bushels, the most of which was sold at the market rates of about 85 to 90 cents, and the proceeds expended by the producer for furniture and other family supplies. The effect of these examples has been highly gratifying, and last spring fifteen Indians sowed individual patches of wheat, aggregating about 75 acres, which they now have harvested and in stacks ready to be thrashed, and will yield probably 500 bushels or more. The disposition to open farms has also been much more general the present season than any previous year. About twenty commenced breaking prairie on individual claims; they broke an aggregate of near 150 acres, and the feeling is now very general among the conservative portion of the tribe in favor of individual farming, and of raising wheat and other crops, needing only to be properly encouraged and assisted to make these Indians self-supporting by the products of their own farms. Tribal farming by paid Indian labor, under the direction of the agency, has proved a success, both by gaining subsistence for the tribe and approximately preparing the Indians by a degree of agricultural education for commencing on their own account; but its continuance is not recommended longer than until the Indians become sufficiently established, and have the means of operating for themselves. This point is yet far from being reached by many of the Otoes.

Most of the Indians who have commenced opening farms have left the village and constructed habitations near their land; a very few have comfortable houses, the greater number having only bark houses and earth-covered wigwams. Many of these are very desirous of having better accommodations, but timber suitable for building purposes has nearly all been destroyed, and they cannot be supplied with houses without considerable outlay for material, and this the limited funds of the tribe will not justify.

It was hoped by selling 120,000 acres of the reservation, as provided by a bill enacted for the purpose in 1876, that sufficient would have been realized from the sale before this time to place the tribe on a comfortable footing, financially, and to pay for many needed improvements. But, as is often the case, where the property of Indians is at stake, through a lameness in the law, or a misinterpretation of its provisions, the Indians have realized nothing from the intended sale. While at the same time the larger part of the land is occupied by squatters; towns have been planted, villages are growing up, and the mart of trade has been opened upon it, yet but few, comparatively, have signified any intention of paying for the lands they occupy, and those who would be purchasers are debarred by such occupancy. It is believed the provisions of the bill are sufficient to justify a ruling by the proper authorities that would compel a compliance with the terms of sale, or eject the unlawful occupants from the land. If such should not be the case, an amendment to cover the deficiency should be made as speedily as possible.

An element exists in the tribe, consisting of about one-fourth its members, under the leadership of former chiefs, who refuse to comply with the provisions of law, requiring Indians to perform service for their annuities and supplies. They oppose all improvements, holding resolutely to their Indian customs and traditions, and discard agency restraint, refusing all supplies because they are offered to them by measurement and weight to the heads of families, instead of in bulk to the heads of the tribe. They are the dupes of bad advisers outside the reservation, being led into the belief that the present arrangements and restrictions are by the agent only; that by a non-acceptance their annuities are accumulating in the hands of the government; that they cannot be expended without their consent, and will eventually have to be given them, in cash, and that the days of Indian prosperity, as of old, will again return to them.

THE AGENCY HERD.

In 1875 a herd of cattle of various ages was purchased for the purpose of converting a portion of the rich grass abounding on the reserve into wholesome beef for subsist-

ence of the Indians, and to demonstrate to them the advantages of stock-raising. The first two years the experiment was attended with many discouragements, owing to the herd being of insufficient size to furnish a continual supply of beef, and the Indians, not being reliable herders, animals would frequently disappear, especially young calves, and in 1876 but few were saved. Many cattle were also lost in storms, and the Indians, taking advantage of those in a weak condition, would place them in a position where they would perish, in order to get the carcass. This practice prevailed to such an extent that it was found necessary at one time to have the cattle herded away from the agency in order to save them. During the past year the Indians, having been brought to see their previous folly, entered into an agreement to save the cattle, and a police was appointed to look after offenders. I am now pleased to be able to say, we have experienced but little trouble in that direction during the past year. A regular herder was dispensed with, and the herd is now kept at the agency, is herded by Indians irregularly employed for the purpose. No cattle, to my knowledge, were lost by death the past winter. They are now in fine condition, and the number has been nearly doubled the present summer, partly by purchase, but most largely by natural increase. The calves are doing well, and out of about eighty not more than two have been lost. The herd now numbers about 275, including young calves. It should be increased to about 600 head, which, if properly managed, would furnish a satisfactory supply of beef to the tribe the year round without a decrease in number and without expense, except that of taking care of the cattle, grass for pasture and hay being abundant.

SCHOOLS.

An industrial school was organized in 1875, a commodious building having been previously constructed for its accommodation, the erection of which met with much opposition from the Indians and was taken advantage of by unscrupulous white men, who by seditious advice did much to prejudice the Indians against the school. Although organized under unfavorable circumstances, it was steadily maintained and grew from year to year in interest and favor with the tribe. In consideration of the opposition no arrangements could be made with the tribe to secure attendance except at the option of the Indians, hence our hold on the children has at all times been insecure. Yet by kind treatment and the comfortable accommodations afforded, the school has been patronized by many, and a few parents, seeming to appreciate the advantages of education, have kept their children steadily at school, and those who regularly attended made quite satisfactory progress. The testimony of the teacher, who has had many years' experience in teaching white children, is that some of these Indian children made more rapid progress than any she had previously taught, showing conclusively that they have active intellect and that the influences of a well-regulated boarding-school will in a short time change materially the habits of the Indian children, and in time, as a consequence, effect a change in the tribe.

There are in the tribe about 83 children of suitable ages for school, nearly all of whom could be comfortably accommodated at the one institution, but only 43 have been in attendance during any one month or more the past year, and the average daily attendance for the year only 19.

There should be arrangements made by which the children could be placed at school and their leaving without permission prevented; but what these arrangements should be, or what course to pursue, I must leave for more suggestive minds to propose, unless, by an amicable agreement with the ruling element of the tribe, the agent could be supported in a requirement for compulsory attendance.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has been good and the mortality light considering the exposure consequent on living mostly in tents and earth-covered lodges and irregular supplies of wholesome food. The deaths reported during the year are 31, and the births 40. The entire population of the tribe, according to the census recently taken, is 443, which is believed to be slightly under the actual number.

There being no physician employed at this agency, the Indians are obliged to rely much on themselves and their way of doctoring. A supply of common remedies are kept on hand at the agency, which they generally prefer to their own kind. A physician is greatly needed, and could one be employed it is believed he would be generally patronized. The services of a regular physician were obtained in a few complicated cases, which resulted in the recovery of the patients, while similar cases under the Indian treatment generally proved fatal.

Very respectfully submitted.

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 20, 1878.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my report of affairs at this agency during the past year.

The agency is situated on the southwest side of the Missouri River, townships Nos. 31, 32, and 33, range 4 and 5 west, Knox County, Nebraska, and contains near 115,000 acres of land, a large majority of which is bluff land, suitable only for grazing. That portion along and at the head of the streams is very good farming land. There is one excellent water power on the Bazille Creek, near the western boundary of the reservation, upon which we have a grist-mill; the agency buildings are situated on the north edge of the reservation, near the Missouri River; the dwellings are generally log; the offices and industrial school building are frame and good; the two missions are located about half a mile east and west of the agency buildings.

The *Santee Sioux* came here June 11, 1866, numbering about 1,350 Indians. Since then there has been a gradual decrease, until at this time they number 800. Some went to Flandreau, Dak., where they are allowed to take homesteads and are governed by the laws of the land; others to Minnesota, and quite a number of them died from the small-pox in 1873. For the last two years they have been remaining about the same in number. They are industrious and have turned their attention to cultivating the land. All wear citizens' clothing and generally make a fine appearance, especially on horseback. They cultivated during the last year 650 acres of wheat and 350 in corn, barley, potatoes, &c., making a total of about 1,000 acres under cultivation. They have broken 460 acres of new land during the past year, and are taking an increased interest in their farm-work. This has been brought about by the hope that Congress will pass an act allowing them to take homesteads on these lands that they are improving.

They begin to realize the importance of cattle raising and the value of oxen, some of the men proposing to do without their issue of beef for one year if I would give them a cow or a yoke of steers instead.

One of the principal advances made in the tribe during the year was the abandonment of the hereditary chieftainships. This was accomplished by regular ballot, and new men elected in the same manner to serve as councilors for the term of two years. The chiefs and headmen were generally old men; the councilors are young men who are taking the lead in work, &c.

The question of land-title was spoken of twelve years ago for the Santees and has been agitated more or less ever since, and bill after bill has been presented to the various committees of Congress praying that a law be passed giving them with others the right to take 160 acres of land as a home for themselves as white men do, and just as often as it has been asked that often it has failed. Here is a failure in the civilizing policy which must be overcome in order to make it a success. If the Indian Department succeed in bringing the Indian to that point where he is willing to abandon his roving habits and live like a white man, then Congress must perform its part in giving homes of their own which cannot be taken from them. For as long as they are not certain of getting what they are working for, their progress in civilization must necessarily be slow. White men will not work for what will not benefit them, and it is folly to expect the Indian to do better than the white man. The Indian has a feeling of justice that prompts him in his actions with the same degree of honesty that a white man has, and as he looks upon the white man as a person who is superior to him in knowledge, he expects him to deal justly under all circumstances, and when he fails to do so, as has been the case repeatedly, the Indian becomes incensed at the white man and acts upon the promptings of his judgment to resent the wrong which has been enacted against him.

The educational facilities are among the best, there being four boarding and four day schools in operation from six to ten months in the year.

The American Board has three schools, one of which is a female industrial school, where the children are taught housework in its various forms, also a male boarding and a day school, in which some of the Indians are employed as teachers. They have large and comfortable buildings, all under the superintendency of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs.

The Episcopal Mission has a girls' industrial school, devoted mainly to housework. They have also three day schools where the common branches are taught under the care of Rev. William W. Fowler.

There is also one industrial school supported by the government, at which the habits of industry are taught in general to male and female. There are twenty-three acres of land connected with this school, in which have been cultivated this year barley, oats, wheat, and vegetables, the boys doing the work under the instructions of the steward. The girls attend to the house and dairy work, mending and making of clothing, &c.

Indian children are brought to the mission schools from other agencies to be educated and those who have been educated are sent as teachers among those who have not the

facilities for education that are to be found here. The Santees are nearly all professors of religion. There are six places for worship which are generally attended on First-day.

The subject of a suitable place for taking care of the sick and infirm has claimed considerable thought the past year as we reduce the issue of rations to them. In general we take from the old as well as the young. The old and blind in many cases suffer, and to remedy this it will be necessary to have a building as an almshouse to bring them to for the purpose of taking care of them.

The blacksmith-shop and grist-mill are conducted entirely by Indians. They are also employed as carpenter apprentices and farm hands. I also have one employed as office clerk at this time, all doing good service and giving general satisfaction. Five years ago it was a difficult matter to procure Indians to fill these places. Now we have no trouble in getting all the hands we wish to help at any kind of work.

There are two facts that I wish to mention to show that the Indians are improving, and that the expenses of taking care of them at this agency is being reduced. The following is the result of Indian labor in 1873 and 1878 and the expenses of white labor in 1874 and 1878:

	1873.	1878.	1874.	1878.
Land cultivated .... acres..	350	1,000	....	....
Land broken .... do...	40	460	....	....
Wheat .... bushels..	2,000	10,000	....	....
Corn .... do ..	7,500	9,000	....	....
Oats .... do ..	450	500	....	....
Potatoes .... do..	400	1,800	....	....
Hay, cut .... tons..	500	800	....	....
Cattle .... number..	119	257	....	....
Fence made .... rods..	150	700	....	....
Horses .... number..	251	464	....	....
Expense of white labor	....	....	$9,760	$4,020

With a sincere desire that ere I am requested to make my next annual report I may hear that Congress has passed a bill giving the Santees the privilege of taking homesteads on this reservation,

I remain thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 23, 1878.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this, my eighth annual report for this agency, I will first compare the conditions of the *Winnebagoes* at the date of my first annual report in 1869, and at the present time. Then they were an unsettled people, living in tepees, located principally in villages, in the unhealthy bottom-lands, devoting but little attention to agriculture, being fed with weekly rations of beef and flour, costing the government $19,019.97 during the last nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and $27,972.72 during the following year; holding in common what little property they possessed, and governed by fourteen hereditary chiefs, who were adverse to the adoption of customs of civilization.

Now nearly every head of a family holds a patent, issued by the General Land Office at Washington for 80 acres of land, which is vested in them and their heirs without the right of alieration. On these 80-acre allotments, 90 substantial houses have been built by contract, consisting of 50 five-room frame houses, costing $669 each; 25 four-room frame houses with brick base ments, costing $668.75 each, and 15 four-room brick houses costing $698 each, besides which there are a number of good frame houses built by the agency carpenters and by the Indians. The aggregate amount of land under cultivation by the Indians on their farms is estimated at 2,500 acres. On the products of this land and the wages received for work performed for the government and for white men in the country adjoining their reservation they depended during the past year for their subsistence, nothing having been issued by the department in the way of rations excepting three pounds of flour per week to each Indian scholar and this only as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at the day schools.

Twelve chiefs are elected annually on the last Tuesday of March by the male members of the tribe over twenty-one years of age. And a marked degree of improvement is noticeable in the dress and general deportment of the Winnebagoes.

NATURALIZATIONS.

During the last two or three years the Winnebagoes have frequently discussed the question of their becoming citizens of the United States, and a desire to that end seems to have increased among them to such an extent that I believe a majority are now in favor of taking upon themselves the burthens of citzenship, provided the government will adopt certain measures, which they consider necessary for the care and protection of their property. Their individual wealth at the present time amounts to over one-quarter of a million of dollars, and there are so many questions arising respecting the ownership and protection of this large amount of property, that I conclude that justice can best be obtained by the application of the State laws to the reservation.

EDUCATION.

There are 572 Indian children on the reservation between the ages of six and seventeen years. Of these not more than one-fourth were in attendance at school during any part of the past year. This small attendance is owing partially to the distance of the schools from the homes of some of the children, but principally to the indifference, for the lack of a knowledge of the advantages of an education, on the part of the parents. To overcome this evil I would recommend the erection of more school-houses and the adoption of a compulsory system of education.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

These were all built during the last thirteen years, and are generally in a good state of repair. They are twenty-four in number, as follows: One agent's house, a two-story frame building twelve years old, said to have cost $14,000; one council-house, one implement warehouse, three shops, one steam grist-mill with two run of stones and 30-horse power engines, one steam saw-mill with a 25-horse power engine, seven employé houses, five barns, one three-story brick industrial-school building built five years ago at an expense of about $20,000, and intended to accommodate 80 scholars and necessary employés, and three day-school buildings, two of which were poorly constructed of green lumber, and should be replaced with substantial brick buildings.

CRIMES.

The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in the management of this agency comes from my inability to have justice properly administered. This is owing to the prejudice that exists against Indians in general, and to the want of proper laws and the means of enforcing them on the reservation. For example: Henry Harris, a Winnebago in good standing, an industrious man and a successful farmer, was employed by Joseph Smith, a white man, to cut wood on his land in Dakota County, a short distance north of the reservation. While alone and thus engaged, on the 29th of last January, Harris was shot through the heart with a rifle ball. I had his dead body taken before the coroner of the county, and at the inquest held before that officer it was shown to the satisfaction of the jury, that rendered a verdict in accordance therewith, that the Indian came to his death at the hands of one D. Balinska, who had been for many years leading a hermit's life on a tract of land that he owned adjoining the reservation, and who had threatened Harris's life a few months before when they quarreled about damages for corn destroyed by Balinska's horses. There being snow on the ground at the time of the murder, Balinska was tracked from his home to the place where, under cover, he did the shooting; and his shot-pouch, containing a molded ball of the same weight as the one cut from the body of the Indian, was found near by and identified. Notwithstanding this direct evidence, which was laid before the grand jury of Dakota County, that honorable body was unwilling to find a "true bill," for the reason, as I understand, that it was only an Indian that was killed, and it would not be popular to incur the expense of bringing the case to trial. This is but another illustration of the difficulty of punishing a white man for a wrong committed against an Indian.

I need hardly say that the Indians, when comparing this murder with that of a white man committed eight years ago, by five of their young men, who upon less direct evidence were sentenced to imprisonment in the State penitentiary for life, are struck with the wonderful difference in the application of the same law to whites and Indians.

During last September the office of the agency physician was broken into and about thirty quarts of spirituous liquors stolen therefrom. After much research I succeeded in discovering that two Indians, Lewis Fisher and Snow Ball, were the perpetrators of the crime. As the property belonged to the government, and the evidence seemed conclusive, I thought best to make an example of these Indians, by arraigning them before the United States court. After two or three trips to Omaha with a number of witnesses, their case came before the United States district court at that place, when they pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to ten days' confinement in the county jail.

Finding myself unable to secure assistance from the courts in the administration of justice, I am compelled to fall back on our mild agency system, where prisoners are placed under the charge of Indian policemen, who are not always as strict as white men in enforcing prison regulations. We have at this time three Indians in the agency jail, convicted of horse-stealing. If these could be imprisoned at a distance and their board paid for out of Winnebago funds, the effect would tend to arouse a feeling in the tribe against the perpetrators of these crimes. The sentiment of the tribe in former years, and a trace of it lingers to-day, rather supported horse-stealing, when accomplished without discovery, as the mark of a brave man. I would suggest that some arrangement be effected whereby those convicted of serious offenses may be imprisoned off the reservation at the expense of the tribe.

WISCONSIN WINNEBAGOES.

Until within the last three or four years the stray bands of Winnebagoes remaining in Wisconsin were not considered as having any claim upon the funds of the tribe. Singular as it may seem, no question on this point was raised until that portion of the tribe had been moved, at considerable expense, to a reservation purchased for them in Nebraska, and which they soon after deserted to return to their former homes; since that time over $16,000 of tribal funds have been set apart each year, awaiting such time as Congress may see proper to divert it to some other use than to settle the Winnebagoes upon their reservation in Nebraska. The Wisconsin Winnebagoes were not taken into account in the computation and payment to the half-breeds in Minnesota of their share of the tribal funds per act of Congress approved March 3, 1871. I consider it a misfortune to have the tribe divided. The Wisconsins certainly cannot find better lands or a more favorable opportunity to better their condition than on their reservation here; and their scattered location affords a safe asylum for escaped criminals from this reservation.

Very respectfully,

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY, PYRAMID LAKE RESERVE, NEV.
August 19, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs under my charge.

A marked improvement in the conduct and habits of the *Pah-Utes* at Pyramid Lake Reserve has encouraged us to increased efforts in their behalf. They evince greater desire to acquire and retain property, and fence their lands and plant grain, and to remain at home in houses made like white men's houses. All that is needed to foster and encourage them in their praiseworthy intentions is to be able to supply them with food until two or more successful seasons have given them abundant crops and a surplus to lay up against a dry season. During this year they have been rewarded for their labors with good yields, but their hard winters exhaust them.

An excellent saw-mill and engine have been placed on the reservation this year, much to the delight and satisfaction of the Indians. Owing to the preparations for farming and the subsequent harvesting, I was unable to secure enough force to obtain saw-logs; but now that the season is ended, if subsistence can be furnished, the saw-mill can be run constantly, and by the time winter sets in we will have sufficient lumber for all those who are willing and desire to make fences and build houses for themselves. As they have nothing but the fishing business to interfere with their other operations, they can more conveniently devote their time to work of this kind. Though I commenced operations with some misgiving as to the adaptability of cottonwood, our only timber here, I have been agreeably surprised in finding it make as good scantling, boards, and posts as have been brought here from a distance, seasoning well and straight. In a short time, there is every reason to believe, the Indians may be settled in substantial cabins, their farms inclosed with board fences, and themselves be so much further advanced in civilized ways.

The school was opened on the 1st of March, and its very commencement indicated its permanent usefulness. The attendance has averaged about eighteen during the six months of its operation. Larger numbers would have reaped advantage by the instruction given, but for the necessities of parents and relatives requiring the aid of almost the whole population in obtaining food. This difficulty could be obviated by the allowance of small quantities of subsistence for the scholars. We could then make a grand showing in attendance, and much improve the rising Pah-Ute generation in *intelligence and morality.* I consider this part of our work the most important in the

service, it being less difficult to train the youth in industrious habits than to recover the adults from the inherited errors and habits of a savage and superstitious life.

One great cause of discontent among these Indians is the occupation of their fishing grounds on Pyramid Lake by white trespassers. The profits of this traffic are large enough to induce these men to disregard the law and its officers, and the want of definite monuments to define the boundaries seems to give them a technical defense before the courts. If they could be removed I do not doubt but that the Pah-Utes would congregate here in large numbers and soon become permanent.

At Walker River Reservation the crops have been good, the Indians satisfied, and pressing onward to that stage in their progress where they can be safely left to take care of themselves. No new occurrences have varied their quiet, easy life, except occasional rumors of threatened Bannack inroads.

Moapa River Reservation has been unfortunate in not having as good crops as usual during this season, but the Indians are not at all disheartened, and have gathered in their harvest with grateful hearts.

The *Shoshones*, at Carlin Farms Reservation, have advanced so rapidly as to surprise their most sanguine friends. They are industrious and energetic, and extremely anxious to become independent farmers. During the year the receipt of a large quantity of agricultural implements, including a thrasher and cleaner, gave increased impetus to their labors. I have no hesitation in recommending these people as deserving of the highest praise and encouragement. Their crops are larger this year than last, but owing to the exaggerated estimate given by the late farmer in charge of the reservation, the statistics do not show the fact.

Notwithstanding the relationship existing between the Shoshones and hostile Bannacks, and the solicitation and threats of the latter, the Shoshones remained faithful and gave us frequent notice of events about to happen. The same may be said of the Pah-Utes, to whom the marauders sent messengers asking for alliances of offense and defense. It was a trying period to the force in charge of the Pah-Ute Reservations, and nothing but the kindly relations existing between us enabled me to restrain the few unsteady ones from participating in the depredations and extending the theater of war. Happily, by establishing a scouting system, and counselling with the prominent men of the tribe, I was successful in maintaining peace and quiet, although the alarm was naturally great among the settlers for a time.

An agreeable event of the year was a visit from Pee-sent-yi, or Captain Sam, an influential Shoshone of Duck Valley. This man seemed actuated by Christian principles and honorable motives. He came to tell me what he knew of the troubles during hostilities. He had steadily refused to join the Bannacks, although they had come to him and his people; attempted to arouse their prejudices against the whites, whom they designated a common enemy; threatened them with loss of life and property, and yet Pee-sent-yi was bold through all. He replied to them that he had entered into treaty with the United States and would adhere to it; that he preferred all the dangers they spoke of, rather than tell lies to his white friends, and this ended the endeavor to seduce the Shoshones from their allegiance. One promise made by the Bannacks was that when they had destroyed the railways and killed the whites, they would divide both sides of the world among their friends, and kill all Indians who had not united with them. Captain Sam thinks the world is wide enough for both races to live in, without rubbing too hard against each other, and said the government should prevent bad white men from imposing on Indians and forcing them into retaliation, and regrets the frequent presence of soldiers among his people, because the soldiers debauch their women and introduce whisky, which makes them bad and prepares them to commit crimes.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good, no disease prevailing to any great extent excepting chills and fevers. These afflictions will cling to them until we have them all housed and protected from the changes in temperature. They sleep in the open air at night, which is generally quite cool, and in the day-time expose themselves to the rays of a hot sun. I am happy to say, however, that they are fast adopting our way of living, both as to houses and food. The disease yields readily to simple treatment, where the patient swallows our prescriptions and regulates the diet as ordered. This is difficult to do, because we have no hospital and because of the influence of their medicine-men, who find their occupation nearly gone; and, besides, the old Indians are still strong in their superstitious customs.

A gratifying observation may be made in reference to the sobriety of the Indian residents on the different reservations, intoxication being unknown except among those who hang around the towns on the railways and the mining towns of the interior. * * *

All of them wear the same dress as citizens, and seem anxious to reason and act and talk like white men. Continuous employment will fasten them in their new aims and habits. The men take more willingly to work of all kinds, and have more pride in dressing and acting like ourselves, while the women are equally careful of their own and children's dresses, and all are cheerful in their labors, whether at home or in the

fields. This fact is worthy of remark, as it demonstrates a rapid advance from their silent and morose moods while laboring. They have a more intelligent and appreciative sense of the dignity of labor and its value. Another feature of improvement is their desire for houses built of sawed lumber, with interior adornments. As they have no money to buy pictures, they utilize the stray copies of illustrated papers. They see the necessity for close application to farm-work, and their requests for assistance are usually for plows, harness, and other requisites for agricultural operations. And this fact has helped me to be so urgent in my recommendations of the purchase of farming implements, believing we can solve the problem of self-support in this way better than in dealing out the scant supplies afforded by a limited appropriation. Indeed, these small issues delay the progress of the Indians by allowing them to hope for them for all time, and keeping the idly-disposed from labor. The fertility of the soil, when irrigated, demands but little physical effort to produce abundant returns, and affords a better means of obtaining a sufficiency of food.

They ask frequently about the Sabbath, why we refrain from labor on that day, and are themselves foregoing many of their pleasures and exercises in order to rest as we do, and because they have an indistinct but sensible idea that it is good for them in other ways. This is leading, also, to an abandonment of many of their savage customs and pagan ceremonies. They have less faith in their medicine-men and often laugh at them, and do not so readily kill, as formerly, their horses to make feasts to assist the doctor in his incantations and howlings; nor do they dispose of their most valuable effects to pay him for his care of the patient. This expense is great, since all the friends of the sick Indian congregate at his camp and join their voices with the doctor in invoking relief. As a consequence, we have more demands made for remedies from the medical stores of the agency.

With the means and assistance allowed me in the prosecution of my duties as agent for four different reservations, I feel that as much has been done as could be reasonably expected, and it is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to report so favorable a condition of affairs generally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BARNES,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
Elko, Elko County, Nev., September 14, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for 1878.

The *Western Shoshone* Indians are peaceable and most of them improving in civilization. They inhabit most of Eastern, Southeastern, and Northern Nevada, where a reservation has been selected for them. The Central Pacific Railroad divides the south and southeastern part of the country inhabited by these Indians from the northern part. Some of these Indians are migratory, shifting from place to place as they see fit; and others, most of whom are south of the railroad, reside permanently on little farms or ranches cultivated by them, except at some seasons of the year when they are engaged in hunting, gathering pine-nuts, &c.

Twenty-one of these ranches have been cultivated this year to an advantage, all but one of which are south of the railroad. Nearly all of the land so cultivated by Indians belongs to white people. In some cases the Indians pay for rent of the land in labor; in other cases their white friends charge them nothing. The Indians referred to are generally put to a great inconvenience in regard to the use of water, especially this season, which has been unusually dry. In such seasons the white people take the water in preference and the Indian crops suffer thereby. In examining closely into affairs south, I find that something must be done soon for these Indians for the reason that the white people who own the land cultivated by them are likely to take it at any time. In fact, I learn that several cases of this kind will probably occur next year. The Indians state to me that they feel "bad" when they look at the uncertainty of the future, which they fully appreciate. They state that they cannot see what is to become of them unless a suitable reservation is established.

A council was held with several chiefs and leading Indians from south of the railroad, among whom was old Timoke (rope), who, before he became unable to act on account of age, was the recognized chief of all the Western Shoshones, and who even now retains great influence. His arguments were clear, sensible, and plain. He laid before me the present condition of affairs and asked me to do all in my power to improve their situation. He states that he will probably remain in Ruby Valley (which is spoken of as "south") the balance of his days, which can be but few; that he is, however, anxious that something be done for his people; that many years ago this country was valuable to them, there being plenty of game and other means of subsistence; that when the

country first commenced to be settled by the whites they felt encouraged, because they thought the Indians would learn to farm the land to advantage, which would greatly improve their condition. He states that years ago the Shoshones were promised a reservation in Ruby Valley, but subsequently the same land was sold to the whites and nothing more was said about the reservation; and since that time all the valuable land, water, and timber in his country has been disposed of to the whites; that the game, heretofore in abundance, has disappeared; that some of the Indians have gone to farming and have greatly improved in civilized habits, notwithstanding the great disadvantages they have labored under, that is, the scarcity of water and the poor quality of land forced to be taken. He states that his Indians are scattered over a large tract of country; that while many of them, through being employed by the whites, have learned to farm and do almost all kinds of work and are now able to carry on a farm themselves, yet others have become demoralized and are now roving vagabonds, living about mining camps and railroad towns, subsisting upon refuse food thrown away by restaurants and boarding-houses; that they got drunk and committed crimes among themselves; that their squaws are prostitutes; that loathsome diseases were spreading among them; that in consequence they were degenerating and would soon die off if something was not done to improve their condition. He strongly recommended, as the Duck Valley Reservation was the only land unclaimed in the State which was fit for the purpose, that every possible means be used to make it attractive to the Indians, that in time all may be induced to go there and improve in civilization; those who have already learned to farm would serve as an example and encourage the balance. Over 1,000 Shoshones are employed farming for themselves south.

The Shoshones north of the railroad have not been as fortunate as those south. They put in a large amount of wheat, barley, and vegetables, which promised to be a fine crop. In the latter part of April last I was sent for by the Indians to come to the reservation; that some Bannocks were on their way to interview me and the Indians under my charge in regard to some trouble that they stated was likely to occur; that a large number of Shoshones were encamped near Cornucopia, waiting my arrival. I at once went by stage to that place, where I found a large number of Indians who were greatly excited, stating that the Bannocks were preparing to break out. I, after inquiring into affairs, proceeded to the reservation, where I was met by the Bannock Indians, and was told by them that they were sent to see me and the Shoshones whom they had requested to join the Bannocks in a war against the whites, provided that satisfactory terms of peace were not arrived at. They also stated that they were directed to see and warn me that if I used my influence to prevent the alliance they would kill me. I told them to return and remain peaceable; that the Shoshones would not join in a hostile move against the whites, but, on the coutrary, would assist the whites if necessary. As the Indians returned home they repeated their threats against me.

In consequence, I visited and warned several of the most isolated ranchers, repeating the threats made by the Bannocks, and advised them to be on their guard, but not to get excited and leave their homes until danger did approach; that I had instructed the Shoshones to keep a close lookout and give them timely warning, which was done by a Shoshone, known by the whites as "Bruno John," Indian name, Ang-ia-tickoo (salmon-eater), who saved many lives by riding night and day to give the promised notice. I would recommend that a special reward be given him.

It will be remembered that I reported the facts of the excitement and probable danger to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of May 6 and May 27, 1878. Finding so much excitement in the country, I selected part of the Indians to remain on the reservation, all that could work to an advantage, and instructed the balance to disperse and try to find work among the whites. A number of them started for the Bruno country; others staid about Mountain City and Cornucopia, and some went to work for ranchers, as advised.

Early in June I was again sent for and informed that the Bannocks were "murdering and plundering through the north country"; that the Shoshones were greatly excited and were congregating on the reservation; that the whites were leaving their homes and fleeing for safety. I proceeded as soon as possible to the scene of trouble, found great excitement prevailing, volunteers arriving daily and proceeding north, with whom I sent Shoshone scouts. Full particulars of this I reported to the honorable Commissioner under date of July 18, 1878. At the reservation all was excitement, and a very large number of horses and cattle had been driven there for safety and were running at large; the Indian crops could not be protected and consequently were destroyed, thus leaving them without any reward for their labor. I am glad to state that the confidence I always have expressed to the department in the good-will and friendship of the Shoshones toward the whites was fully sustained, they acting as scouts and in many ways rendering valuable services, identifying themselves with the whites and winning their good opinion.

In conclusion, I would earnestly recommend that buildings be erected on or near the reserve for store-houses and offices for the accommodation of agent and employés, where the Indians will feel they have a home and where they can expect protection,

and where their farming cannot be interfered with, believing that every inducement should be used to bring these Indians to their reservation in Duck Valley. It is thought that confining the delivery of supplies and annuity goods to the reserve will greatly aid in this object and in a great measure relieve the railroad and mining towns of their presence, and further prevent the sale of liquor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI A. GHEEN,
Farmer in charge of Shoshones.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex., August 7, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1878.

In my last annual report I referred to the prevalence of small-pox in the vicinity of the agency, and, as a consequence, that the Indians had almost entirely absented themselves from the agency. This disease continued to prevail as an epidemic until some time in the succeeding winter, and there were comparatively few Indians here from May, 1877, until the spring of 1878. That the Indians were wise in remaining away from the agency is shown in the fact that while full one-fifth of the Mexican population in the immediate neighborhood died there were but two deaths from small-pox among the Indians, and the first one of these a man who came in to learn whether the disease was abating.

When the Indians came in this spring, it was very evident, both in their appearance and by their statements, that they had suffered for food and clothing. These were furnished them in such quantity and kind as to make them comfortable; and I think they were more appreciative than ever before of the care given them by the government. I told them that I had blankets and duck (for houses) for them, but would not issue them until fall. I did not think it best to give them these articles at the beginning of warm weather; they could get through the summer without them; and, as they would expect others in the fall, would sell them for a trifle, gamble them off, and in various ways get rid of them, without receiving any actual benefit. It would also have a tendency to keep them from scattering before an opportunity for removing them, as was contemplated.

In obedience to your instructions of the 19th of March, I ceased issuing rations to the *Ute* Indians after the 10th of April, and required them to go to the Southern Ute Agency for their supplies. One band of them remained near, and continued to come to this agency and solicit supplies for about two months, but finding that they must subsist themselves or go to that agency, they chose the latter alternative; so that with the Utes the change was made from this to the Southern Ute Agency without trouble or expense. The *Apaches* are still here.

While disclaiming an undue "sentimentality" (that oft-repeated expression when writing or speaking of the Indian), the Indians, as a people, have my hearty sympathy, and I especially and sincerely sympathize with the Jicarilla Apaches. These Indians have been denounced by superintendents and agents as "thieves" and "vagabonds." I do not believe they are any worse than other Indians, or even whites would be with the same treatment. It is not the fault of these Indians that they are not to-day self-supporting. They have been left by a paternal government without a home, and compelled to become wanderers, by being driven from place to place when they have attempted to locate and cultivate the soil. They have, through me, been for almost four years *begging for a home;* a place where they could farm and have schools for their children. It has thus far been denied them. Having referred to these facts, and urged their location upon a permanent reservation in three previous annual reports and in frequent letters to the department, I rejoice in the present prospect of their early removal to the Mescalero Agency, not because I dare hope that it will be *permanent* (I apprehend that in a few years they will be removed to the Indian Territory, where I wish they could have gone now), but because I feel that it will be better for them than to remain as they are, notwithstanding their determined opposition to that particular locality.

My resignation having been tendered some time since, I avail myself of this opportunity to say that while I have not at any time claimed to have sought or accepted an Indian agency from motives of philanthropy, I did wish and believe that I could be instrumental in doing them good. I supposed that all agencies were located on Indian reservations; that more or less farming was done; that there were schools connected with them, and all reasonable effort made to civilize, educate, and Christianize the Indian. Instead of such influences, and opportunity for usefulness, I found my agency located in a Mexican village, more than fifty miles from a reservation; and the Indians, when visiting the agency, exposed to all the most demoralizing influences. I have, of course, been disappointed in my expectations.

In the economic management of the agency, I flatter myself that no complaint will

or can be justly made. Except an amount of less than $18,000, I have purchased the entire supplies for this agency for four years (a large proportion in open market), and am well satisfied with a comparison of prices paid with those paid for the same supplies when purchased elsewhere for the agency or with those paid at other agencies similarly situated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,
South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex., August 22, 1878.

SIR: In submitting this my third annual report, I will state at the outset that it will be very brief for many reasons; chief among them is the greatly-disturbed condition of affairs in this country. There is and has been existing for some time two factions, who have kept up a continual and murderous warfare, in which many people have been murdered and many valuable lives lost, and in consequence of which the Indians have been in a state of continual alarm, having been attacked by different parties, who killed some of them and stole their horses. This has, to a great extent, caused them (the Indians) to abandon their planting and scatter in the mountains, so that they would be away from the main roads and only in reach of the agency to draw their rations. Two of the bands, Estrella's and Peso's, have almost all left the agency, and are only visiting it when they are very hungry and needy. I have used my utmost endeavors to allay their fears, and when almost successful, the military, with Navajo scouts, attacked them, and killed some and took one child prisoner. This move has caused me further trouble to get them together.

This agency will not be a complete success until it is removed from the main road and comparatively out of the reach of the influence of designing and unscrupulous persons, both Americans and Mexicans, as has been recommended in my former annual reports, and to which I would respectfully call your attention. I am fully satisfied that these Indians are tractable and obedient, and by removing these outside influences their civilization could be advanced rapidly. The Indians of this agency have been so annoyed by raids, &c., that they are very suspicious, and will not place confidence in any stranger. As an instance, when Mr. Frank Warner Angel, special agent, &c., and Colonel Purington, Ninth Cavalry, were here to assist me in counting them, I used my utmost endeavors to get them all in, but was unsuccessful. One band of about 200, who were only about one-half mile distant, told my messenger that if the strangers wished to count them they (the strangers) could come to their camp. They were not counted.

The school, taking into consideration the unsettled state of affairs, has been very prosperous and gratifying in the extreme. Inspector Watkins and Special Agent Angel, also the officers of Fort Stanton, who have visited the agency very frequently, have given great credit and praise to the teacher. The progress made by the pupils has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and in all of my experience with Indians I have never known a tribe more apt and desirous to learn. I sincerly hope that the department will assist (by every means at its command) the agent to continue this good work, as it is the great channel to civilization.

The buildings belonging to the agency are in about the same condition as reported in my last annual report. Owing to their bad condition, I have had great trouble in keeping the public property from being destroyed by the weather. Having left the Blazer property, I am now living in a portion of the building formerly occupied by the trader. I made this move on account of the unsettled state of county affairs and to enable me to have more immediate supervision over the public property. For its own benefit and security, the department cannot *too soon erect good agency buildings.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. GODFROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 3, 1878.

SIR: Having had charge of this agency but three months at the close of the fiscal year, 1878, a period altogether insufficient for forming anything approaching a thorough acquaintance with the condition, wants, and habits of this large and increasing tribe,

a few remarks and suggestions of a general character, having reference mainly to the future of the *Navajos*, the treaty with whom is now about to expire, is all that can be embraced in this report.

Within the ten years during which the present treaty with the Navajos has been in force they have grown from a band of paupers to a nation of prosperous, industrious, shrewd, and (for barbarians) intelligent people. It should be remembered, however, that they were made paupers by disastrous warfare with the whites, principally Mexicans supported by United States troops, the responsibility for which does not by any means rest entirely with the Indians. Previous to their removal to Bosque Rodondo the Navajos were far from being paupers. They owned large herds of domestic animals, fields of grain, gardens and orchards, and successfully and extensively cultivated the comparatively barren soil of their native country, though they were then much less prosperous than they are at present.

So far but little progress has been made in the effort to induce these Indians to adopt the white man's method for the cultivation of the soil. But this is readily accounted for by the fact that, owing to peculiarities of soil and climate, a Navajo, with his sharp stick and hoe, can get from one-third to one-half larger returns than the white man can from the same ground with the best improved farm machinery now in use. Fall plowing, however, I feel well assured, would be a vast improvement over the primitive method of farming adopted by the Navajos, but I have seen enough to convince me that the ground should not be stirred in the spring.

By far the largest separate body of arable land within the reservation, and the best adapted to improved means of cultivation, is found in the valley of the San Juan River, now lying idle on account of its dangerous proximity to the Utes, who are only too ready to depredate upon the property of the more industrious and less warlike Navajos. One of two events must happen before this desirable body of land can be made available for the support of a people who are ever ready to avail themselves of every inch of ground that can be made to yield to cultivation—the removal of the Utes from Southern Colorado, or the locating of the proposed new Navajo Agency in the valley of the San Juan River. Either would accomplish the result.

The failure of the department to carry out the provisions of section 3 of the existing treaty with these Indians has, doubtless, had much to do with the successive failures of teachers and agents in the matter of education. Had comfortable and attractive school-houses been erected at proper points and at once, as provided for by treaty, and necessary discretion given to agents to enable them to encourage the attendance of children at the schools by a liberal but discreet use of the agency's supplies and annuities, at least something might have been accomplished for education, whereas the lamentable spectacle presents itself of an almost expired treaty, an expenditure of thousands of dollars upon transient teachers of more transient scholars, and not a solitary Navajo who can either read or write. That some such course as that indicated above was not pursued from the commencement in regard to the education of this people, is a matter profoundly to be regretted, inasmuch as it is only through the education of the young that the eradication of superstition from among the tribe can be effected: superstitions which are the great obstacle in the way of their advancement to a higher plane of civilization and operate as a fruitful source of crime and contention.

Why the agency should have been allowed to remain in its present location through all these years it is difficult to conceive, as it is most unfortunate in every respect, especially as to the maintenance of any regularity in the attendance at the schools. There is little, very little, tillable land in the vicinity, nor is there any other feature which would make it desirable for permanent settlement by Indian families.

It is estimated that but a little over half of the tribe live permanently upon the reservation. Many are upon the reserve at certain seasons and off at others, owing to circumstances—scarcity of water, prevalence of snow, &c. From the best information I have been able to gather on the subject, I incline to the belief that the natural resources of the reservation are totally inadequate to the support of the tribe, in which opinion I am sustained by all intelligent persons who are conversant with its features. Now, the Navajo would not exchange his desert home for the most favored spot that could be selected elsewhere, and if this reservation is found to be too limited for his necessities, why not give him more desert? Cannot our government afford to be a little magnanimous and give to a peaceable and industrious tribe of Indians a few more square miles of barren sands? But I suppose it would be worse than folly to ask more territory for any tribe, however deserving, from a government that does not secure to the Indian the peaceable possession of lands already guaranteed to him by solemn treaty stipulation.

Hundreds of acres of the best grazing lands of the reservation are rendered valueless by their great distance from water-courses and springs, and it is respectfully recommended that a few hundreds of dollars be diverted from the usual yearly purchase of supplies for the tribe, and expended in experimenting in sinking of wells, and in the erection of wind-power pumps at suitable points, with a view to making

these lands habitable. A gentleman living at no great distance from the reservation recently erected a wind-power pump and sunk a well on his ranch, with the most gratifying results. There is good reason for supposing that an abundant supply of water may be found at from 25 to 60 feet at very many points in the districts referred to. Successful effort in this direction would render the reservation capable of sustaining a much greater population than is possible in its present condition. A few hundreds spent in this manner might, and in all probability would, be worth more to the tribe than as many thousands invested in flour and beef.

The hovels (it would be a misnomer to call them houses) occupied at present for agency purposes, with their dirt walls, dirt floors, and dirt roofs, were built by the Army for use as a military post upward of twenty-five years ago, and for a long time have been in a miserably dilapidated condition, dark, damp, and unhealthy. On this account mainly all efforts to induce respectable families to reside here and engage in the work of teaching have proved unavailing. The recent decision of the department to allow of the erection of new agency buildings, more essentially school-houses, though coming at the eleventh hour, is hailed as an omen of better things in the future for education among the Navajos. But there are many and very serious obstacles to be overcome in this work. The chiefs are averse to having the children educated, and parents and guardians say they cannot be spared from the care of the flocks. It will be necessary, for a time at least, to "compel them to come in." In order to effect a beginning and awaken a thirst for knowledge, orphan children will have to be sought out and not only taught but clothed and fed within the walls of the school-houses.

The time has come, I think, when the issue of daily rations to the Navajos, excepting to a limited number—laborers at the agency and those of the infirm who are within reach—should be discontinued, as demoralizing in its tendency. If they are to receive anything further from the government let it come in such shape as will help them to help themselves. Give them cattle, sheep, agricultural implements, and seeds, and do more for their education, and by these means they will the sooner become self-sustaining. The Navajos are a nation of workers. The drones are very, very few. They are, as a rule, provident. The few thousand sheep given them a few years ago have increased to hundreds of thousands. But they are still inclined to a roving life, and are disinclined to settle down in permanent homes. In his present state of mental and spiritual darkness the Navajo cannot be expected to build him a house at any considerable expense. He firmly believes that certain death will speedily overtake the individual who recklessly enters where a human being has died. When the death-palor settles upon the brow of the expiring Navajo he is deserted by his relatives and friends, the prop-stays of his hogan are removed, and his house becomes his tomb.

Whether the treaty now about to expire is or is not renewed, no one need fear that the Navajos will give serious trouble. They have too much at stake in their immense herds of sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, their hundreds of thousands of pounds of grain in the field and the cache, to hazard it in war with a powerful nation. Since their experience as prisoners of war at the Bosque Rodondo they want no more war.

But this peaceful disposition on the part of the Navajos, their industrious habits and willingness and ability to make their own support, should not be allowed to operate as a barrier to their receiving all that is due them by the terms of their treaty. On the contrary, it affords one of the very best of reasons why the obligations of the government, as set forth in the treaty, should be fulfilled to the letter.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. PYLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mex., September 4, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby my sixth annual report as United States Indian agent.

The *Pueblo* Indians, of New Mexico, number about 9,000. They live in towns built of stone or adobe, and are widely scattered over the Territory. They are an honest, plodding people, and are nearly always entirely independent of government in respect of material aid. They raise all the products of the country, including fruit, and also give much attention to flocks and herds.

Last spring it was necessary to assist seven of the northern pueblos on account of their crops having been destroyed the year before by grasshoppers. One hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds of wheat were issued to them, and this year all the pueblos are in a prosperous condition, as far as I have been able to learn, except Laguna, where the crops have been nearly a failure on account of grasshoppers and drought.

The progress made in educating these Indians during the last year has been very

satisfactory, but we hope to make much more rapid progress during the present year. The Laguna school has been working up to the full measure of its facilities, and arrangements are being made to increase the facilities this fall. Lumber has been purchased for a good addition to the school-house and church, and the Indians have lately promised to proceed with the building. The teacher has just purchased a large printing press to replace his small one which was lately broken, so that he will soon be able to continue his printing in better style than ever before.

The Jemez school was opened on March 1, 1878, and has been progressing most satisfactorily. Arrangements are just now in progress by the Presbyterian Church for the building of a good residence for the teachers of that school, and I expect soon to secure funds from government for the erection of first-class buildings for a central training and boarding school at the same place, where children can be gathered in from all the pueblos and given all the advantages of a well-ordered home and school combined.

Unfortunately, the Zuñi school had to be closed early last spring on account of the entire failure of the health of the teacher. It is expected that another good M. D. teacher will reopen that school this fall, and, if so, a residence will be built by the Presbyterian Church, and probably a good boarding-school by the government. None but first-class M. D. teachers, with families, are now engaged for the Pueblo schools, and it is hoped that all the schools will soon be established on a permanent and very efficient basis.

Something less than the usual amount of work has been required of the agent during the year to protect the Pueblos from the aggression and oppression of the citizens, and, altogether, the condition of these Indians seems to be improving.

The *Utes* and *Apaches* of Cimarron continued under the care of the agent for the Pueblos until the 18th of July, 1878, when the Cimarron Agency was discontinued and the Utes moved to the Southern Ute Agency, Colorado, and the Apaches started to the Mescalero Apache Agency, New Mexico; but the majority of them went to the Abiquiu Agency, where they still remain. The state of anarchy about the Mescalero Agency prevents their going on to that agency for the present at least.

On the 20th of August, 1878, I was placed in charge of the Abiquiu Agency. The Indians of that agency are situated just as those of the Cimarron Agency were, on a private land-grant, where they are not allowed to cultivate land if they would, and with the agency located in a Mexican village where there is every facility for procuring whisky. My main effort for the improvement of these Indians will be directed from the first with a view to getting them removed to a home of their own in the Indian Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Pueblo and Abiquiu Agencies.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Forestville, N. Y., October 15, 1878.

SIR: In making my ninth annual report, I have the honor to state that the 31 schools on the eight reservations in this agency have been taught the average period of eight months during the year ending September 30, 1878. Of these, 2 were manual-labor schools, and 29 day-schools. Of the manual-labor schools, one, upon the Allegany Reservation, is in charge of, and is wholly supported by, the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, at an annual expense of about $3,000. Its average attendance during the past year has been about 30 Indian pupils. The other, upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, incorporated under the laws of New York by the name of the Thomas Orphan Asylum, has had an average attendance of 85 Indian children, and has been supported at an expense of about $9,000. Both of these schools have been in successful operation many years, under judicious management, and have exerted a beneficent and powerful influence in the general advancement of the Indians of this agency in civilization. In them the Indian pupils have been taught to work, have been kept under proper restraint and discipline, thoroughly instructed in the common English branches, and fitted for life's practical duties.

Of the 29 day-schools in the agency, 7 are upon the Allegany Reservation, 10 at Cattaraugus, 1 at Cornplanter, 3 at Tonawanda, 2 at Tuscarora, 2 at Onondaga, 2 at Oneida, and 2 at Saint Regis. Of these, 27 are supported by the State of New York, 1 by the State of Pennsylvania, and 1 upon the Onondaga Reservation, by the Episcopalians.

Of the 5,246 Indians in the agency, 1,763 can read, of which last number 1,187 are under the age of 20 years.

The amount of funds expended in sustaining these schools during the school year

ending September 30, 1878, was $20,979.09, no part of which was paid by the United States.

The number of Indian pupils attending school one month or more during such year was 1,166, being an increase of 60 over the preceding year. The largest number in attendance during any one month was 939, and the largest average attendance during any one month, 869. The average attendance during the eight months the schools were taught in the year was 653, being an increase of 30 over the preceding year.

The Indians have expended during the year towards support of these schools $490, besides appropriating from their annuity-funds $1,000, as hereinafter stated.

Of the 32 teachers engaged in these schools, 11 were Indians. All of the Indian teachers have succeeded well, except one, and they have instructed some of the largest and best schools in the agency, including that of the Thomas Orphan Asylum, which has had an average attendance of 85 Indian students. The Indians upon all the reservations now favor the education of their children, and during the past few years there has been marked improvement in punctuality and regularity of attendance.

During many years the United States contributed from the fund for civilization of Indians $1,000 annually toward sustaining the Thomas Orphan Asylum on the Cattaraugus Reservation. For two years past such appropriation has been withheld. The chiefs of the Six Nations of New York, in special council at Cattaraugus, on the 29th day of September last, appropriated, by the vote of 36 for to 3 opposed, $1,000 to sustain this asylum, from their annuity arising under treaty of November 11, 1794, being about one-third of the annuity for one year, arising from such treaty, belonging to Indians now residing in this agency.

The Senecas of the Tonawanda band heretofore appropriated $6,100 from their trust-fund interest for the establishment of a manual-labor school upon the Tonawanda Reservation. This sum, together with $5,500 appropriated by the State of New York, has been expended in the purchase of 80 acres of improved land, and the erection of suitable buildings for the school, except a small sum reserved for purchase of team and farming implements and other necessary things in such an institution. The school is incorporated under the laws of New York, and is under the charge of three trustees (white men), who, as required, have given bonds in the sum of $10,000 each, approved by the county judge of Genesee County, New York, for the faithful discharge of their duties. The legislature of New York, at its last session, appropriated $1,000, in addition to former appropriations for completion of the buildings, which are now nearly ready for use. It is designed that this manual-labor school shall be as nearly self-sustaining as possible; that the Indian children shall be required to work as well as learn from books. A further appropriation seems to be indispensably necessary in organizing and starting the school. As I have stated, the Indians have already appropriated $6,100, and the State of New York $5,500. The last appropriation from the State was all that could be obtained, although more was asked. Is the United States Government less able to aid its Indian wards in New York than heretofore? The chiefs of the Tonawanda band are very desirous to see their manual-labor school in successful operation. They do not feel that they can ask their people at present to contribute more from their annuities for the object. The Indians are poor and need their annuities for purchase of food and clothing for themselves and their children. They have already contributed $6,100. They ask for an appropriation of $1,000 from the United States, to be paid to the trustees of their school to start it. I think that this is the first case that the Indians of any tribe have so generously contributed from their annuities for the education of their children. Will not Congress appropriate *one-sixth* part as much to enable the Tonawanda Senecas to put their manual-labor school in successful operation?

The statistics of farming inclosed herewith show a gratifying increase of farm products during the year, the amount of wheat raised by Indians, in bushels, being 18,365; corn, 76,915; oats, 67,880; apples, 26,025; peaches, 2,835; tons of hay cut, 4,730. The Indians upon all the reservations in the agency appear to be taking an increased interest in farming, and are improving in habits of temperance.

Within the past few months two conventions of Indians, called by their leading men for the express purpose of encouraging them in habits of industry and temperance, have been held upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations. The Indians turned out in mass to these conventions, and were addressed by leading Indians and others, in short, stirring, and practical speeches. The one held upon the fair grounds at Cattaraugus, on the 28th of June last, was especially noteworthy for the interest manifested. About 1,200 Indians were present, besides several hundred white people from the surrounding country. The two Indian cornet brass bands of the Cattaraugus Reservation imparted additional interest to the meeting by their excellent music. After the exercises closed at the stand, all were invited to repair to the tables in the grove near by, which the Indian women had prepared and spread with a bountiful supply of well-cooked meats, chickens, bread, cakes, and pastry, in great variety, and of good quality. The tables were also tastefully ornamented with flowers. Tea and coffee were served to all who desired. The white people were invited to participate, and generally ac-

cepted the hospitality offered, and expressed great surprise at the abundant supply of provisions, sufficient to feed the multitude, at the excellence of the cooking, and the skill and taste with which the Indian women had arranged and conducted the picnic. All the Indians present appeared to be comfortably and decently clothed, and conducted themselves with the utmost decorum, without the least profanity, and not one intoxicated person was present.

At the date of making this report over 200 of the leading Indians of this agency are absent from their reservations, including three Indian cornet brass bands, attending the temperance convention of the "Six Nations of the Grand River," in Canada West, and I am requested to delay the delivery of annuity goods until their return.

The present Indian population of this agency is 5,246, including 163 Indians of mixed blood residing upon the reservations, descendants of white women, but of Indian parentage on the paternal side, showing about the same continued increase in population which has from year to year kept pace with their progress in civilization during 20 years past, their census in 1865, as taken by the State of New York, being 3,960, which did not include about 50 Indians then residing on the Cornplanter reserve in Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report of the affairs at this agency.

The Indians of the agency are now living upon their farms and cultivating their lands and following the avocation of farmers, much the same as white farmers, on a small scale, the average number of acres cultivated by a single Indian or family being from 25 to 50 acres, while quite a number of them cultivate as high as 50 to 100 acres. Those having the necessary teams and implements to farm, after putting into grain their individual lands, rent from other Indians who are not prepared to conduct their farming operations, and put in grain upon shares, paying for the use of the lands about one-third of the grain cropped from the land, and by this method many who are disqualified from farming upon their own account from sickness or inability to procure teams, farming implements, &c., derive considerable revenue from their lands, while the renters are enabled to profit by their industries, and from year to year increase their farming operations.

The cereals raised upon the agency consist almost wholly of wheat and oats, they being the best adapted to the soil and climate; and the wheat meeting with ready sale is the easier converted into provisions and clothing and articles of husbandry, while the oats are used for their work animals, while almost all of the Indians cure and put away timothy hay for their work animals in winter. The agency is well adapted to farming operations as conducted by Indians, as from the rolling and uneven character of the lands they are able to plow at almost any time during the fall, winter, and spring months. The natural drainage prevents the ground from becoming so wet as to be unfit for cultivation, and with but one team an Indian is able to cultivate considerable of an area of land, when if the land was flat and subject to overflow the time for plowing would be so short but little could be accomplished.

The Indians of this agency are remnants of several different tribes, composed of *Molels*, numbering about 25 males and 30 females; *Clackamas*, numbering 27 males and 32 females; *Oregon Citys*, 19 males and 24 females; *Wappato Lakes*, males 31, females 30; *Yamhills*, males 18, females 20; *Luckiamutes*, 14 males and 12 females; *Mary Rivers*, 15 males and 17 females; *Santiams*, 37 males, and females 39; *Calipooias*, 15 males and 16 females; *Cow Creeks*, males 13 and females 15; *Rogue Rivers*, males 60 and females 69; *Shastas*, males 35 and 37 females; *Umquas*, males 66 and females 69; and some few *Nestucca* and *Salmon River* Indians, who have come upon the agency since their country was thrown open for settlement by the whites.

Almost every tribe upon the agency (excepting perhaps the majority of the Rogue Rivers) are as a rule becoming industrious and striving to emulate the whites in their farming operations, and are accumulating a fair grade of horses, cattle, and swine, while some few have sheep; and such useful animals are rapidly taking the place of the worthless Indian ponies which formerly constituted the wealth of the Indians. The Indians of the agency will, at their own expense, and by their own industry, notwithstanding the extremely dry season, raise from ten to twelve thousand bushels of grain the present season, and at this time are running one government reaper and two of beir own, without any other assistance from the department than repairing their machines when breaks occur.

No farming operations have been carried on at the agency by the department during the past year with the exception of some thirty tons of hay being cut for the stock, as no employés are allowed at the agency other than a miller and interpreter, and no funds furnished to prosecute farm work.

The school building mentioned in my last annual report as in course of construction was completed and ready for occupation about the 15th of September, 1877, and the school, under the management of the "Sisters of the Holy Names," has been conducted in the new building under a contract between the department at Washington and the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet. The building is large, commodious, and well adapted for the purpose of a boarding-school, and is centrally located. The attendance at the school has been fair (the average being about 33 or 34), and the improvement of the pupils more marked and generally satisfactory than for many years past, and the teachers have exhibited untiring patience and care of the pupils, and have clothed the Indian pupils in neatness and comfort.

The missionary work of the agency has been under the supervision of the Rev. A. J. Croquet, who has been long and favorably known among these Indians as a spiritual teacher, and in whom they place the most implicit confidence, and, as a result of his long, ardent, and faithful work among them, almost the entire Indian population of the agency have united with the church, and are regular and attentive in their church each Sunday.

The presence of Chinamen in this State of late years is causing the Indians of the agency to lose a considerable revenue which they have formerly secured by grubbing, making rails, and harvesting and picking hops, &c., for the white settlers off the agency, as they have formerly been generally employed to perform this class of labor which is now almost entirely performed by Chinamen.

The Indian war existing upon the eastern border of the State for the past few months, has caused an uneasiness in the minds of some of the whites in the counties bordering upon the agency, which was augmented to some extent by an affray which occurred in the month of June, 1878, at the mouth of Salmon River, some thirty miles from this agency, between a white man and an Indian, and which resulted in the death of both the Indian and white man. From this cause I have been compelled to keep the Indians more closely upon the reservation, and not permit them to seek employment elsewhere. The matter of this affray was, however, fully explained to the department by letter, and will not be detailed in this report.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been good, and but very few deaths have occurred.

A statistical return is herewith inclosed and made a part of this report, for a more detailed report of the stock owned and work performed by the Indians, &c.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON,
August 20, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I herewith transmit my second annual report of the situation, condition, progress, and prospects of the service, or wards of the government here.

At this time, just after the great excitement caused by the Bannock war and unprincipled men, it affords me great pleasure to report the Indians of this reservation loyal, peaceable, and well disposed toward all mankind. During the summer, while the whole country around them was wild with excitement, they behaved themselves with coolness, judgment, and good sense, and yet they manifested a deep interest in the passing events, always manifesting satisfaction when the news was good and sorrow when it was bad.

LOCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

We are in the southeasterly part of the State of Oregon. The Klamath Lake, around which the principal valleys of the reservation lie, is more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded with mountains. The frosts during the entire year and the dry summers render it so uncertain as to producing crops that it is given up as a failure. It has been found that one crop in four or five years is all that can be produced. To try every possible way and place, last spring I went myself and sent the employés and selected places apparently most sheltered from the frost and best adapted to cultivation, and we sowed and planted about 150 acres, but the drought this season blasted it all.

INDUSTRY.

The *Klamath* Indians are as industrious as the average of our own people, and taking into account the disadvantages under which they labor they deserve great credit. This is not a farming country either on the reservation or adjacent to it, and the country is very sparsely settled for more than 100 miles, making it difficult for them to get work to do. When there is work to be done, such as haying and cutting wood at the fort, or making rails for any one near the reservation, these Indians go at it and do the work as if they enjoyed it. They build houses for themselves and fence pieces of land, and repeatedly try to raise crops, but mostly fail for the reasons stated above.

FOOD, AND MANNER OF OBTAINING IT.

Early in the spring and depending somewhat, as to time, upon the mildness of the weather and rains, fish in great abundance run up the little streams and are taken out by nets, spears, and even by the hands. These are used fresh for present food and dried for future supplies. The fishing season lasts from four to six weeks.

Just as the Indians get home and put away their dried fish, the camas crop (a small bulb, which grows in abundance here) is ripe, and they go out in every direction to the little valleys and camp out to gather this harvest. The women dig these roots and dry them while the men hunt. By the time this crop is harvested and put away, the *wookes* (the seed of the pond-lilly) is ripe and ready for them. This is their choice crop, and many families gather from 15 to 30 bushels of it. This takes about six weeks. Then the berry crop is just ripe, and very abundant. They gather these and dry them, and use them during the winter. This brings them up to the winter when they must gather at their homes for shelter, and to subsist on what they have laid up during the summer.

It will be seen from the above that this reservation is better adapted to the tribal relation than the quiet family home, and notwithstanding the attachment these people have for their country, it would be better for them in the future if they had an agricultural country.

CIVILIZATION.

The Americans are an impatient people. They are not willing to await the length of time necessary to elevate a morally debased and savage race. They forget that their ancestors were once a race of idolaters, and that it took a thousand years to transform pagan Britain into Christian England. Progress, which seems slow when considered from year to year, is seen to be considerable when viewed by decades. Twenty years ago the Klamath Nation was in utter darkness. Their best men were controlled by the basest superstitions. The masses were very low and very degraded. An eclipse was regarded with the greatest horror. At an eclipse of the moon they set up the most hideous howlings in order to frighten away what they regarded as a monstrous fish endeavoring to eat up that luminary. They regarded their medicine-men with superstitious dread, supposing that they had the power to kill or cure by unseen means, even when at a great distance. They also believed that their doctors could so control the elements that by their incantations they could cause it to rain or not to rain. They had very vague ideas of a Supreme Being, of a future state, and of moral responsibility. They were cruel in war, sometimes making slaves of their captives, and sometimes torturing and scalping their victims. Their women were the most abject slaves, and their infirm or old people were often left to die of neglect or starvation, and were frequently killed to get them out of the way. Polygamy was quite common, especially among those who had means to buy more than one wife. They were very tyrannical in their treatment of their women. No regard was had for the rights of unmarried women, especially if young girls. They were at the mercy of every licentious savage.

Ten years ago the work of civilization had just begun. The light was breaking through the darkness. A few minds began to have a perception of their degradation and began to struggle to rise above it. Among these were Blow, now the head chief of the nation, and David Hill, a chief and interpreter. These men are to-day really Christian men and sincere lovers of peace. Some others of the tribe have felt more or less the power and inspiration of a Christian civilization. These results have been attained principally by religious teachings and the influence of the boarding school at the agency.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Sunday-school is held as a memory service, in which all present participate. The children are required to memorize and rise in their seats and repeat portions of Scripture. We sometimes distribute among them Sunday-school cards, with Bible verses and other appropriate readings. These they memorize during the week and repeat on the next Sabbath morning. The adult whites follow with one or more Bible verses and frequent comments upon the same All the Indians present who cannot use the English are encouraged to talk in their native tongue. These services are commenced by singing for one half hour Sunday-school hymns, in which all the Indian children

heartily join. These children are becoming quite proficient in vocal music, and some of them have very sweet voices. In the afternoon is held another religious service, introduced by a brief sermon, followed by remarks by one or more of the most intelligent Christian Indians, who address their own people in Klamath.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

So extremely jealous are the Indians of any interference with their personal liberty and that of their children that it required great effort to establish this school, and continued effort and persuasion to keep the numbers up to 10 or 25 pupils. Another difficulty has been the scantiness and uncertainty of supplies to give the school a tolerably decent appearance even in the eyes of untutored Indians. Yet, notwithstanding these and other adverse circumstances, good results have been achieved, and will, I believe, continue to be achieved. But instead of $500 for school supplies, we ought to have at the least $1,500. We might then be able to very largely increase the attendance and the interest in the school, and very materially hasten the time when not only scores but hundreds shall be entirely emancipated from the thralldom of ignorance and superstition.

SANITARY.

Whole number of Indians treated and receiving medicine during the past year is 1,184. Whole number of deaths that have come to my knowledge, 23—males 7, females 16; children under 14 years of age, 15; over 18 years and in the prime of life, 1; aged, 7; died under treatment, 5—males 1, females 4; died from accident 4—3 from falling from horses, 1 from being overlain; 3 infants, one a boy about 12 years old. It is impossible to tell the number of births. These statements apply principally to the *Klamaths* and *Modocs*, as the *Snakes* rarely get medicines and are very healthy. The principal diseases are such as are produced from fatigue and exposure, as diarrhea and dysentery in infants, and pulmonary complaints and rheumatism in the adults. Sore eyes are very common among all the Indians. Their manner of life is such that only the hardy survive to an adult age. Their food consists of fish taken from the rivers and lakes, the flesh of various animals killed in hunting, and almost every vegetable substance which is not absolutely poisonous. Of these, some, as the *wookes*, or seed of the yellow pond-lily, the camas and other roots, are both nutritious and palatable, while others, as the tender buds of the pine tree, the berries of the wild currant, the choke cherry, and the juniper berry, are not palatable or nutritious.

A great many of the older Indians suffer from the effects of syphilis contracted years ago when they made annual trips to Oregon City, and other distant points, but primary syphilis is not common, as the Indians generally marry young and are not more licentious than white people. Prostitution is confined to only a few who visit the fort. I consider the practice of sweating, in which they all indulge, as greatly promoting their sanitary condition. It keeps the skin active and often breaks up severe colds, which they are frequently taking. The women have a practice of sitting over warm stones and steaming themselves after parturition, which must greatly tend to purify their systems and to prevent puerperal fevers, as that disease is unknown among these Indians.

The belief in the supernatural power of their doctors to cause and cure sickness, to influence the weather and all natural phenomena is one of the last superstitions which they give up, if indeed an Indian ever did completely relinquish the idea. It is completely interwoven in their natures, and it takes something more than the mere dictum of the white man, or a disposition on the Indian's part, to be like the white man, to overcome what is inbred in his being. A great many prefer the white doctors, not because they have no faith in the Indian doctors, but because they think that he makes them sick for the purpose of extorting a fee from them for the cure. There is also a general belief among the Indians that their doctors are not as powerful in these degenerate modern days as they were anciently, when they communed face to face with the Great Spirit.

J. H. ROORK,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE MALHEUR AGENCY,
Canyon City, Oreg., August 1, 1878.

SIR: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit my third annual statistical report, and with it would respectfully submit the following review of the condition at this agency:

THE NEZ PERCÉS WAR.

At the date of my last report the Nez Percés hostilities were raging near our borders. So alarming was the state of affairs that our Indians were kept closely upon their res-

ervations and near the agency all summer. Their usual hunting and fishing excursions were abandoned; and though the rations of subsistence issued to them were scant, they remained quietly at work with little apparent dissatisfaction or complaint. Seeming to realize the danger threatening their straggling brethren roaming the country without the privileges and protection of a reservation, they entered heartily into the

WORK OF SPECIAL AGENT TURNER.

Chief Egan accompanied Mr. Turner as guide and interpreter on his trip to the Weiser country, where he had been ordered in response to a request of M. Brayman, governor of Idaho, under date of July 28, 1877. He also went with Mr. Turner to Silver City, Boulder Creek, and Owyhee River, and seemed very earnest in his endeavors to induce all the Indians whom they visited to come to the agency and share his home with him. Through their combined efforts 139 Weisers, under chiefs Eagle Eye and Bear Skin, were induced to come to and accept Malheur Reservation as their future home.

WINNEMUCCA.

Under date of July 26, 1877, I made inquiry of Levi A. Gheen, farmer in charge at Elko, Nev., what action, if any, had been taken by him in relation to the establishment of an Indian agency at Duck Valley. He replied under date of August 16, 1877, giving details of his action under instructions of the Indian Bureau, and concluded:

I have received no instructions to induce Winnemucca and his followers to go to the proposed reservation. The tract of land referred to, as I understand it, has been reserved for the use of the Western Shoshones, who heretofore have had no reservation. My experience teaches me that the Pah-Utes and Shoshones do not get along well together. I therefore believe it would be bad policy to undertake to mix them to any great extent. I intend to issue the annuity goods belonging to the Shoshones at or near Duck Valley this fall, but shall issue none to Winnemucca and his followers, unless ordered to do so by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In pursuance of this information, Special Agent Turner was directed to visit Winnemucca's band on Owyhee River for the purpose of inducing him to return to the agency. In his report of September 10, 1877, Mr Turner says:

I proceeded to Bowlder Creek, 30 miles south of Silver City, where I found Winnemucca and Leggins, one of his subchiefs, and after a prolonged interview they agreed to return to Malheur Agency. Winnemucca had abandoned his desire to locate in Duck Valley, stating that it was too cold and destitute of fuel, but earnestly begged to be allowed a valley on the lower Owyhee River in which to gather his people. I knew the locality asked for to be a worthless alkaline barren, destitute of grass and timber; and I informed him that the request would not be considered by the department, as it was desired that his people should be cared for and receive the benefits of civilization. I gave him his choice between Pyramid Lake and Malheur as my ultimatum, and he gladly chose the latter.

Winnemucca complained to me that there were no blankets distributed at Malheur last winter; but his most serious objection to this agency is an unshaken belief that "Oits," a subchief now located here, has the power of witchcraft, and that he will practice his evil enchantments until every Piute except his own little band is driven through fear from the agency. Charley Thacher, his interpreter, raised and educated in a white family, partakes of this belief; and knowing the strength of Indian superstition, I considered it useless to argue the point, but assured Winnemucca and Leggins that you would exert your whole power to compel Oits to cease the practice of the "black art," even if it necessitated his removal, as the "dreamer" was removed for the good of Yakama Agency by Father Wilbur.

Mr. Turner was then directed to visit the camp of non-treaty Columbias, under Chief Waltsac, who have for several summers caused much annoyance and alarm to the settlers of John Day Valley. In his report of October 4, 1877, he says:

On Bear Creek, one of the northern tributaries of John Day's River, I found seven lodges, with a headman calling himself "Walsuth." This man professed great friendship for the whites, but insisted on his right to do precisely as the whites do, living and going where he pleased. He told me plainly that his people would not go on either Umatilla or Malheur Reservations, preferring to roam over the country gathering their own subsistence. I could only inform these Indians that the government would soon place them on a reservation as a means of safety to themselves, even if it were necessary to use force for that purpose. They promised to consider the matter, but I have no confidence in them, and do not believe their removal can be accomplished without, at least, a show of military force. There is a loud and universal demand among the settlers for the removal of these Indians. They procure liquor, it is thought, usually from Chinese, and when intoxicated behave in a disorderly and threatening manner, and are regarded as a band of horse thieves, stolen animals having frequently been found in their possession. This feeling of hostility is growing among the whites, who complain that the band have no right to any portion of the country adjacent to John Day's Valley, it having belonged to the Piutes, and that this non-treaty band are taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Piutes by occupying their abandoned territory. During the past season Walsuth and his tribe have pastured thousands of horses on the stock ranges of the settlers, and this practice alone, if persisted in, will eventually end in serious trouble. I would not advise any decisive action at the present time, however, as these Indians are scattered over a large extent of country in small bands. I would suggest that during the winter or in the early spring, when they can all be found on the Columbia River, would be the proper time to treat with and remove them, as at that time their horses will be unfit for a warlike campaign. These Indians will have to be dealt with firmly, and I believe, if convinced that they would be treated well and that a war would be the result of continued refusal to accept a reservation, they could be removed.

In reporting his visit to Chief O-cho-ho, at Surprise Valley, near Camp Bidwell, California, under date November 21, 1877, Mr. Turner says:

After hearing what I had to say, his answer was, substantially, as follows: "I lived at Yainax five years with my people. I was nearly starved the last year I was there. I have been three years off the

reservation. I will never return there. All the officers at Camp Bidwell tell me not to go on a reservation, and white men around here tell me the same. My people live hard in the winter, but we get along without killing any cattle or stealing anything. Long time ago General Crook told me I could live at Warner Valley and here with my people, and I don't want anybody to bother me." The citizens in the immediate vicinity of this camp seem to be averse to the removal of this bnad of Indians, as their presence is made the pretext for the continuance of a military post at this point; and it is feared that if they are removed the post will be abandoned and a source of revenue taken away from Surprise Valley. In Goose Lake Valley there are serious complaints against this band of Indians, settlers charging them with frequent thefts of cattle and hogs, and there is a general desire that they be kept away. There is no reason why this chief and his people, numbering about 100, should be allowed to go and remain away from their reservation without objections from rightful authority. It is encouraging insubordination in others, demoralizing to themselves, and annoying to settlers. If the department desire it, I can remove all this band to Malheur before spring; but I must have the authority to call for the co-operation of the military authorities, or at least the right to inform these Indians that if they decline friendly overtures and a home on Malheur, they will be placed there by force. Without this authority it is waste of time to talk to O-cho-ho, as he and his people are living a life of lazy vagabondage about the military post and will not willingly give it up. I shall make no further effort with O-cho-ho at present, but will await your instructions when you shall have conferred with the department.

This report was forwarded by me to the honorable Commissioner, under date December 17, 1877, with the following remarks:

In transmitting the inclosed copy of Special Agent Turner's report, I would respectfully direct the attention of the department to that portion in relation to the animus of the settlers in the vicinity of Camp Bidwell. It is identical with that of the settlers in the vicinity of Camp McDermott, Nev. During my visit to that country last spring, which is reported in my letter of April 14, 1877, I found the settlers generally averse to the removal of the Indians, and it was not disguised that their removal would involve the breaking up of the military post at Camp McDermott, which is the principal source of revenue to the valley. In this connection the annual report of this agency by Agent Parish, of date September 7, 1874, foreshadows what has since actually transpired. The rigor of the law requiring Indians to earn their living at agencies is avoided by their flocking to military posts, where no such rule is enforced. About 50 of Winnemucca's people have returned to the reservation this winter, and the balance are believed to be in the vicinity of Camp McDermott, with others, their relatives, who never came to this reservation. * * *

Special Agent Turner has now tracked up the renegades and stragglers of this region pretty thoroughly, and it will be found by his reports that they are not confined to any class in particular, but belong variously to Waltsac's band of non-treaty Indians of Priest Rapids, on the Columbia River; to Ochoho's band, formerly of Yainax Subagency; to Eagle Eye's band of Shoshones in Idaho, and to Winnemucca's band in Nevada. None of the Indians now off reservations in this region can be induced to change their roaming habits and the consequent annoyance of settlers without the display of more authority and force than mere words from a special agent. The work performed by Mr. Turner has proved of great benefit in many respects. His intercourse with settlers during the summer has satisfied them that the department is earnestly seeking to rid the country of the dreaded presence of straggling Indians, and he has prepared the minds of the Indians themselves for the lesson which must sooner or later be taught—that they cannot in their present state continue to roam the country at will, in defiance of the wishes of the whites and in disregard of the regulations of the department providing them homes on reservations. * * *

In my special report of January 5, 1878, I informed the department that—

It was not my design to go further with these Indians than to offer them the alternative of a home here, or, refusing this, to require them to remain away and cease their annoyance of our Indians on the reserve and settlers outside. Aside from the drunkenness, theft, minor acts of violence charged against them, they bring large bands of horses to graze upon the country. This is objectionable alike to our Indians and the settlers, who are generally stock raisers. It is deemed proper in this connection to state that these Columbias and Ochoho's band in Warner Valley have reservations nearer to them than this, to which they might be removed. Those gathered in by Mr. Turner were nearer this reservation than any other, and there are still others of the same bands who have not yet come in. I think there are fully 200 Indians belonging to this agency who are yet roaming at large outside the limits of the reserve.

It will be seen that while 139 of the Weisers, who never tried reservation life before, have been brought upon the reservation by Mr. Turner, few of Winnemucca's and none of Ochoho's people, who have formerly been upon reservations, could be induced to return. This presents the question whether it is on account of defects in the reservation system, lack of sufficient means to administer the system, or purely the result of mismanagement by the Indian Bureau and its agents. I am clearly of the opinion that it is the result of a combination of these causes. It is found, upon careful computation, that to administer this agency upon the plan indicated by department regulations for new agencies, giving full rations of subsistence and $12 a year for clothing to each person, $6,000 a year for lumber, tools, implements, teams, traveling and incidental expenses and transportation, and $6,000 for pay of employés, would require $80,000 per annum, while the amount of the appropriation by Congress for the present fiscal year at this agency is but $15,000.

From whatever source derived, every agency must have

SUPPLIES.

The yearly supply of clothing, groceries, &c., for this agency was not received until November 14. Though the funds for their purchase and transportation were made available March 3, my first tabular statement of funds received was dated at Washington, September 4, being withheld exactly six months, and was received September 29. The drugs and hospital supplies were bought in San Francisco January 8, and shipped to The Dalles, Oreg., where they remained, on account of deep snow in the

mountains, until May, and were received at the agency upon the day of its abandonment, June 10, or twenty days before the close of the year—the year they were intended to supply. These excessive delays have crippled the efficiency of the service and occasioned much complaint among the Indians. They also complain of the small quantity furnished, and say I do not *ask* for enough or they would be better supplied.

They also complain of the law which requires them to pay for their supplies in

LABOR.

The central thought of my management for two years has been to induce the Indians to labor in civilized pursuits. To accomplish this, I have called to my aid every available expedient. Moral suasion, that demands an outlay of muscular strength, has little effect on the average Piute. Few, I am convinced, could be *persuaded* to labor but for the fear of being denied the beef and flour which constitute their scanty living. I speak of them as a whole. There are honorable exceptions, I am glad to say, who seem to be prompted by the motives which inspire frugal thrift and careful industry. The Indian labor done during the year is 3,882 days, as against 2,617 last year.

The department has encouraged the hope that at no distant day grist and saw mills would be supplied at this agency, thereby taking the initial step toward a self-supporting condition. My plans during the year have uniformly contemplated the early inauguration of this enterprise; and I have used it liberally as an argument to enlist Indians in agricultural pursuits on their own account. Following this idea, I have built a new wagon-road to the nearest timber, upon which 1,150 days' Indian labor have been expended. The road is now practically completed, and good pine timber may be reached within twelve miles of the agency. I have endeavored to inspire the Indians with the hope that upon the completion of this road a saw-mill would be erected, when they could have houses to live in and fences for their small farms.

Circular No. 10, of date March 1, 1878, in relation to Indian labor, has created much uneasiness and some complaints, which are briefly:

1st. That issues of beef and flour cannot be long continued by the government.
2d. Requiring them to engage in farming without means to put tools in their hands.
3d. Reducing wages so low.
4th. Requiring them to exchange their ponies for cattle, sheep, and hogs.
5th. Forbidding and preventing the sale of ponies to them.
6th. Forbidding issues to visiting Indians.

They say, we have no wagons or plows to work with; no fences, no teams to haul fencing with; no houses, no lumber to make houses; we must soon feed ourselves. We have to work *now* for what we get. Farmers and cattle-men pay us $1 a day for work, and you pay only half as much. We get money when we work away from the agency, and can buy what we like. When we work for you our pay is too little, and only in such articles as you choose to buy for us.

HORSES.

I have discouraged the accumulation of worthless ponies, but, in spite of my efforts the Indian character—full of roaming and exploits in horsemanship—develops their greed for this favorite species of property. All their acquired wealth—women and wampum—is lavished upon the one cherished object of their desire, the horse, in the belief that their spirits hold fellowship through the elysian fields of the happy hunting-grounds. I find them so strongly attached to their horses that their use for that purpose forms their chief objection to farming. Indeed, they are the Indians' highest standard of value.

ENCROACHMENT OF SETTLERS.

I reported, December 18, 1877, "that stock-men are driving cattle to graze upon the lands of this reservation, and the growing dissatisfaction of the Indians resulting from this cause is likely to produce future trouble. Some are so bold that they have even taken up their residence within the limits of the reservation, and make no secret of their intention to occupy and use the land. Without the co-operation of the military at Camp Harney this cannot be prevented."

Lists, forwarded by direction of the department, show that twenty of these trespassers have on the reserve 1,400 horses and 10,839 cattle. I have been informed that orders were issued by the commanding officer at Camp Harney for all these parties to remove their stock, but none have yet complied with the order.

On account of this order for the removal of stock from the reserve, a movement was at once set on foot by the settlers for cutting off the western portion, upon which they are trespassing, and opening it to settlement. It is simply a repetition of the old story, to which nearly every agency might contribute a chapter. To avoid probable unpleasant complications between settlers and Indians, resulting from this conflict of interests, I recommended to the department, on May 20, a proposition from settlers to lease the coveted portion of the reserve for a term of five years, at a rental of $1,500 a year.

On the 25th of last March, one of our Indians reported to me the story of two

BANNOCKS

who visited the agency from Fort Hall early in the season to tell their grievances. They said there would soon be trouble there. The soldiers had disarmed the Indians and taken their horses; that when grass came the women and children would leave Fort Hall and go to Camas Prairie; that the men would then go to the buffalo country to fight the soldiers. This was reported at once to agent Danilson at Fort Hall. On Sunday, April 14, at the close of our religious services, at which were present over fifty Indians, including all the chiefs except Winnemucca, the interpreter informed me of the alarm and dissatisfaction existing among the Indians present, and that they desired to talk. I heard their stories, and found that their alarm grew out of fresh reports from lately arrived Bannock emissaries. Their greatest fear seemed to be that they were to be disarmed and their ponies taken from them by the soldiers. They accused the interpreter and myself of conspiring against them, and of concealing the true state of affairs in order to deliver them over to the military. I discovered at once that it was the work of Bannock emissaries operating upon them; and informed them that General Crook was then investigating the Fort Hall troubles, and when he got through he would say who were to blame for them; that if they felt in great danger or wanted to make complaint to the government I would invite General Crook to come over while he was near us and examine the situation, and hear their complaints also. The mention of General Crook's name hushed them to silence and ended the conference. No name is better known or more dreaded by them.

This talk was reported fully at the time to the department and to military headquarters at Portland, with the remark that "An outbreak at Fort Hall would cause excitement and enlist sympathy among these Indians."

On the 23d April I reported to military headquarters at Portland: "The Indians belonging to this reservation are collecting here from all parts of the country, and there are now more here than at any time during the winter. It is usual for them to scatter out from the agency in early spring for the purpose of hunting, fishing, and root-digging. This had already begun here, and nearly all the Weisers brought in by special agent Turner had been gone over a month; but they have returned from Idaho bringing with them abou 30 more who have never been there before. During the last ten days the number at the agency has increased 163, and they are still coming. This is attributed to the threatened difficulty at Fort Hall. While it is not regarded as indicating hostilities on the part of these people, it must be taken as an index to their fears, and the conviction on their part that there is real trouble abroad in the near future."

On June 2 a courier arrived at the agency *en route* from Fort Boisé, with a dispatch for the commanding officer at Camp Harney, and reported the killing one and wounding another citizen by Indians at Camas Prairie. It became apparent, then, that we were upon the eve of an open

INDIAN OUTBREAK.

On the 5th June, at noon, all the working Indians quit and left the agency without giving notice or assigning cause. On the following day the few remaining ones left in like manner, and, as I learned from my interpreter, all the tribes were then congregating at the fish-traps on Main Malheur River, 20 miles from the agency. At the issue of June 1, forty-six Bannocks were present and asked for rations, which were denied under authority of Circular No. 10. Chief Egan begged me to give them rations as visitors, and upon my refusal he divided his own with them and both parties left at once. No hint of their designs, no evidence of hostile intent, no assurances of their probable course of conduct were imparted by any of them prior to their departure. I had issued beef on the 1st, and it was known by them that the 7th would be the next day for slaughtering. As none returned upon that day to butcher, I concluded they were intent upon mischief, and started teams next morning, with all the white families, to the settlements in John Day Valley, 80 miles away. On the 9th I received a dispatch from the commanding officer at Camp Harney, notifying me of rumored depredations by Indians on Malheur River, within 20 miles of the agency. On the 10th I dispatched my clerk, who alone had remained at the agency with me, to turn back some flour teams and the returning agency teams, known to be on their way to the agency, and started myself for Baker City to telegraph the department and military headquarters in relation to the state of affairs. I rode all night and next day, arriving at Baker City on the evening of the 11th, when I made known the abandonment of the agency, and asked for instructions. I also asked for military protection for public property at the agency, which being denied, I waited until the 17th, receiving no reply from the department; and upon the suggestion of the department commander I tried to employ a citizen guard to return with me and my employés to the agency. Finding I could not procure arms for such guard, I abandoned the undertaking. Proceeding

to Camp Harney I learned indirectly that a body of troops under Major Stewart, Fourth United States Artillery, was ordered to occupy the agency and make it a depot for supplies and prisoners. I had informed the military headquarters that there were considerable quantities of beef, flour, and grain at the agency, and offered it for use of the troops, in the hope that they might save it from capture by the hostiles.

I proceeded from Camp Harney toward El Dorado and met Major Stewart's command 20 miles beyond the agency. Returning with the command to the agency, I found all the buildings broken open and the public property badly scattered and damaged. While engaged with Major Stewart in examination of the premises the general commanding arrived, and proceeded at once to give Major Stewart such instructions and to administer to me such a rebuke, by threatening to place me in arrest, as seemed to give free license to the whole command to take such public property as could be found, without any regard to my responsibility, receipts for my protection, or previous inventory of the same. Ineffectual attempts were made to procure the services of a military officer in the making of an inventory; but finding that delay was systematically prolonged until it seemed there would soon be nothing left to invoice, I ordered three of my employés to make a complete inventory under oath, which they did, and I then abandoned all property, agency, and crops to the military.

Proceeding to this place, where my records and office-files had been sent, I found the place in the midst of an excitement which in a few hours culminated in a panic. The hostiles were known to be approaching the valley in great numbers. Their first regular engagement with four companies United States cavalry, near old Camp Curry, only a few days previous, had resulted in a drawn battle; but their punishment was severe. All the troops were in their rear, driving the hostiles into the valley. One small company of citizens from this place had met the hostiles and been driven back with considerable loss. A second party of citizens, going to the rescue of the first, were also driven back and hotly pursued. The arrival of this party was the signal for a panic, which involved the whole settlement. Preparations for defense were hastily made, and all the women and children, to the number of about 400, were put into miners' tunnels near town. This state of alarm continued for two days, until the hostiles had passed through and the advance of the troops reached the valley.

SPOLIATION.

It is found that the destruction of property along the line of their march is fearful. All the stock that fell into their hands was either maimed, slaughtered, or driven away. The losses of four citizens alone were estimated at $200,000. Two farm-houses were burned, three citizens killed, and five wounded by the hostiles in crossing this valley. Seven houses were burned and six citizens killed in the adjoining settlement, 30 miles north. Eleven citizens were killed by the hostile Bannocks in Idaho, before our people joined them. Though they had been plundering the country from June 7, the first murders known to have been committed by Piutes were on June 17, when they murdered an old man, G. C. Smith, and his son, and burned them in their house, in Happy Valley, at the north end of Stein's Mountain. Up to the present date, according to my best information, 44 citizens and 4 soldiers have been killed by the hostiles, and all who fall into their hands are horribly mutilated.

In a conference with their leader, Chief Egan, he informed Mr. Scott, of Camp Harney, just before the outbreak, that they knew they would be subdued—that there were not enough Indians to whip all the whites—but he would fight as long as he could, and then he thought the Great Father at Washington would give him more supplies, like he did when they quit fighting before, and not try to make his people work.

In conclusion, I would say, if it is still the design of the department to consolidate agencies, the time has arrived for removing these Indians. Banishment from their country is mild punishment for the deeds they are now committing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RINEHART,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August 13, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report:

During the year a steady general improvement in the Indians has been noticeable.

During last quarter 1877 and first quarter 1878, owing to lack of funds, we were unable to render them the material aid they much needed, so that nearly all the improvements they have made on their farms have been made during second and third *quarters* 1878.

Since March 30 comfortable lumber houses and six good barns have been erected by and for the Indians, most of which are completed and ready for occupancy, if not already occupied. Nearly all the work required to manufacture the lumber and erect these houses has been done by Indians. During a part of the months of May and June our steam saw-mill was run, cutting more than 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and the only white men employed about the mill were a head sawyer and engineer. Not an accident worthy of notice occurred, nor was there an angry or profane word heard during the time.

The seeds issued to them last spring were planted, and, with few exceptions, their fields and gardens have been carefully tended. At a council held by them this summer there were more than 30 Indians counted who had this year, for the first time in their lives, sown a crop of wheat. They have shown an earnestness in the work of improving their farms which might be profitably imitated by many of the white persons who ridicule the idea that Indians can be civilized.

No community in Oregon of like number has been more quiet and orderly than they, when not disturbed by whites or whisky introduced among them by whites. Only in one instance have we found an Indian on the reserve who was under the influence of whisky. This individual was at once put into the guard-house to become sober. All the disturbances which have occurred have had their origin off the reservation, and in the settlement of all such I had the assistance of the Christian Indians, who are ever ready to do all in their power to assist us in inducing their friends and neighbors to adopt the laws and customs of civilization.

Grain crops, now being harvested, look remarkably well. Quite a number of Indians will raise a surplus of wheat and oats, though in the aggregate there will not be a sufficient quantity to supply the wants of all. For the first time within five years, we are now likely to escape the potato-rot. Early varieties are already ripe and late ones more than half grown, with, as yet, no indications of blight. The Indians are greatly encouraged by this, and in another year, provided with a sufficient quantity of seed, will produce for themselves a much greater proportion of their own subsistence than ever before.

The improvements made on government account have been confined to repairing the old buildings, so as to make them serviceable a little longer, and in building an extension and an addition to the school-house. The latter is in a good condition now, and is well filled with pupils every day.

I desire to urge upon you the necessity of permanently establishing a boarding-school for the benefit of the Indian children of this agency. While the day-school is doing much for them, it is by no means all they should have. The children who live many miles distant from the agency should be brought here and placed under the direction of a teacher and matron. The daily school lunch and the small quantity of clothing ($50 worth) has been a great benefit to the school. Though the latter had to be divided among more than 60 pupils, it has done much to encourage attendance. Four times the quantity could have been issued to them without injury; and with this amount ($200) we could have done more in the way of making them comfortable.

The dreamers, who have at times seemed to exercise considerable influence over the wildest of the Indians, have about lost their power over them. Comparatively few believe in their old medicine-men, and this class and their former chiefs are the poorest of the people now. In fact, the Indians are fast putting away their old customs and adopting the customs of the whites. Very little fishing or hunting is done by them. Could the present policy be continued for a few years more, and the agency furnished with means necessary to keep the Indians at work and to properly instruct and educate the children, the Indian problem would be solved so far as the Indians of Siletz are concerned, they would be able to take care of themselves.

In relation to the transfer of the Indians of this reserve to the Grand Ronde Agency, of which there has been so much said in and out of Congress, I would simply ask if, after an expenditure of several thousand dollars to build mills for the benefit of the 1,085 Indians belonging here, just when these mills are completed and in running order, the Indians making every effort in their power to make progress for themselves, would it be just to even ask them to remove to another country? For more than twenty years the government, through their agents, has been promising them security in their homes; and during the same time their original reserve has melted away from a length of 120 miles by an average width of 18 miles, and containing 1,382,400 acres, to a length of 24 miles and an average width of 15 miles, containing 223,000 acres. Not more than 23,000 acres may be termed agricultural land, the remainder being rugged mountains. They were promised when they gave up their original lands that they should be permanently located here, and not until 1,160,000 acres of this reserve was taken away from them did Congress pass a law looking to the permanency of the reserve. When this law was passed and approved by the President, it was hoped that the Indians were permanently secured in the possession of their lands. Now to remove them again would be simply legalized robbery.

In reference to the transfer of the Indians to the War Department, I have to say,

that, while I have all confidence in the Army officers on this coast, I cannot see that any change in the direction indicated would be beneficial to the interests of the government or the Indians belonging to this agency. The Indians are themselves opposed to any change by which they would be deprived of the religious instruction they have had for a few years past.

The statistical reports accompanying this will give you the further information required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAGLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, August 23, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency for the past fiscal year, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter under date of July 1st, 1878.

The number of Indians on the reservation, according to the census taken last May, is as follows:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla Walla	87	110	39	54	290
Cayuse	106	126	73	78	383
Umatilla	50	78	43	29	200
Columbia River Indians	46	50	24	30	150
Total	289	364	179	191	1,023

The Columbia River Indians indicated above came on the reservation over a year ago. They refused to be enrolled as permanent residents, on the ground that they only came here to await the decision of the government in relation to themselves and the other Columbia and Snake River Indians. They have remained on the reservation most of the time since their arrival and have fenced about 150 acres in 12 fields, besides planting about 100 acres in common with some Umatilla Indians. They are very poor, having only about 100 head of Cayuse horses, and know little or nothing about agricultural pursuits.

The principal wealth of these Indians consists in stock, the care of which is congenial to their roving disposition, and for which purpose the reservation is well adapted, the mildness of the winters making it unnecessary to feed, as a general thing. The aggregate amount of stock belonging to them, without including that of the Columbia Rivers', is 22,315 head, for which they find a ready sale at remunerative prices to parties who purchase in this section every spring for the Eastern markets. Nearly four-fifths of the stock belongs to the Cayuses, who, as a tribe, are more energetic than the others.

They all engage more or less extensively in agricultural pursuits, many of them raising a surplus of wheat, oats, barley, and hay, which they dispose of at the towns in the vicinity of the reservation.

The hostile Bannocks, Snakes, and Piutes made a descent on the reservation last July, and ran off a large number of horses and cattle, and burned four houses and barns, besides destroying most of the crops. The agency farm and four other large fields in the vicinity were destroyed by stock belonging to the reservation Indians, who encamped close to the agency during the trouble and turned their stock into the fields, being afraid to let them range toward the mountains lest the hostiles should capture them. Some of the most industrious and worthy Indians on the reservation have been reduced from comfortable circumstances to poverty by their losses. One Indian, named Tem-tem-mit-si, sustained the heaviest losses, having a good frame house a story and a half high, and a barn containing farming utensils, harness, &c., burned, and about 1,000 head of cattle out of a band of 1,200 killed or dispersed, besides the loss of many of his best horses. Three other houses, worth $800 or $1,000 each, two of which were built this year, and three barns containing farming utensils, were also burned, with all their contents. It is necessary to rebuild these houses as soon as possible, and in order to meet this extra demand for lumber, the saw-mill must be run to its full capacity during the balance of the year.

Many of the Indians were in the mountains and at the fisheries, laying in their usual supply of fish and roots when the outbreak occurred. In the hurry and excitement

attending their return to the agency, they lost most of their supplies; and this, with the loss of their crops and stock, left many of them nearly destitute, and much suffering would have ensued but for the prompt assistance received from the department.

The Indians had a larger acreage under cultivation than at any previous year to my knowledge; and although the season was too dry to raise an average crop, they would have at least double the amount raised during any previous year, but for the depredations of the hostiles and the animosity of the whites against any Indians seen in the vicinity of the settlements. They were afraid to venture out in the direction of Wild Horse Creek or Pendleton to gather their crops until after the greater portion of it was shed and destroyed by stock breaking in.

I am unable to give the exact amount of grain harvested, but from observation would estimate it at about 500 bushels, including wheat, oats, and barley. They have saved about 40 tons of hay and about 20 acres of vegetables—potatoes, corn, onions, beans, pumpkins, &c.

The saw-mill has turned out 104,900 feet of lumber during the year, 24,638 feet of which is still on hand. A portion of that which is expended was given to the Indians to build barns and sheds. The remainder was used in building 4 houses, in repairing houses, and in the shop; making doors, windows, boxes, coffins, and farming implements, and the numerous other articles and repairs needed for the agency and the Indians. Lumber for the erection of three new houses, one of which is under way, has been hauled, and the demand for houses is greater than can be supplied during the next two years.

There is one day-school at the agency, with an average attendance of 28 scholars. Some of the larger children read English well, and most of them show a decided aptness in writing, their copy-books displaying specimens of penmanship which for steadiness of hand and neatness would do credit to any children of their age. The Indian residences are scattered over the reservation from 1 to 18 miles from the agency, making it impossible for many of the children to attend day-school. A boarding-school would obviate this difficulty, and better results could be expected from a system where the children would be constantly under the eyes of the teacher and away from influences which have a tendency to counteract the habits of study and obedience which are enforced during school hours.

The moral tone of these Indians is improving, for which much credit is due to Rev. Father Conrardy, who is untiring in his efforts to win them from their pagan belief, which unfortunately has a strong foothold among a certain class of them, as is evidenced by the practice of polygamy and kindred crimes, which are still common. The number of practical Christians among them at the present time is 250, being a large increase over former years.

Drunkenness is still very common among a class of young men here, who manage to get all the whisky they want in spite of my best efforts to prevent it. The law making it a crime for a white man to sell liquor to an Indian, or to introduce it into the Indian country, and allowing an Indian to do either with impunity, appears to me to be one-sided. If the Indians were held accountable as well as the whites, I could easily make temperance men of them; but under the present circumstances they drink with impunity, and after once getting liquor from a white man they compel him to furnish more at their pleasure, under threats of reporting him to the authorities.

There is an uneasy feeling manifested among these Indians, and an anxiety to know what the policy of the government will be toward them upon the expiration of the treaty next year. They are aware that the press and people of this section of the country are clamorous for their removal, and charge them with being in sympathy with the hostiles, notwithstanding the fact of their having killed Eigan, the war chief of the hostiles, and 25 others, and having captured 35 women and children and two bands of horses. In fact they showed their animosity to the hostiles by doing more damage to them while in the vicinity of the reservation than was done by all the troops that fought them during the campaign. If, on the contrary, they had sided in with them, their example would have been followed by the Columbia Rivers and the other renegade Indians of Eastern Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho, and a savage outbreak would have been the result, that would have devastated this whole section of country, in spite of the best efforts of the force of troops that could have been brought against them. The men who rail against them do not wish to take these facts into consideration, for the simple reason that they wish to be rid of the Indians, and have the reservation thrown open for settlement. This feeling between the Indians and whites, if it continues, will lead to further trouble in the future, unless a military force is left here to protect the Indians until the question whether they are to remain here or not is definitely settled.

I respectfully submit herewith the accompanying statistics.

Respectfully submitted.

N. A. CORNOYER.
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 17, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending August 17, 1878, and the statistics accompanying the same.

POPULATION.

It is a much more difficult matter to arrive at an exact count as to numbers now than it was years ago when annuities were issued, as then every family was present or represented at the general issue. The census I have lately taken shows but little change from the numbers given in the census of 1876, and which formed the basis of my last year's report. There have been additions lately to the *Warm Springs* and *Teninoes* from the "roving bands," made up of Indians who left this reservation some nine years ago. They have always refused to return until the present Indian war compelled them to leave their accustomed haunts and come on to the reservation, as the only safe place they could find, and where I hope they will be willing to remain in the future. This addition of numbers, however, does not more than compensate for the loss in the tribe of the *Wascoes*, caused by the removal of a number of them to the Simcoe Reservation, and a few for some time absent in the Willamette Valley, the Dalles, and other places, where they have been and are now working for our citizens and giving good satisfaction. The present census gives of adults, males 155, females 171; of children, males 108, females 66; total, 500.

BIRTHS AND MORTALITY.

There have been 16 deaths reported during the year, many of them, however, being old people. On the other hand, but 15 births have been reported, or that we have had knowledge of. There have no doubt been a number unknown to us, as it is rarely that we are informed of a birth, and the physician is seldom called in to render assistance. It is still my belief that an exact count of the births and deaths among the Wascoes and Teninoes would show them to be slowly increasing.

HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

The general health has been much better than it was a year ago. During the spring months there were a number of severe cases of remittent fever, but owing to their treatment by a skillful physician they all recovered, since which there have been no very serious cases of an epidemic nature. While a good many have applied for treatment, they have mainly been cases of a mild character, requiring but simple treatment or remedies. I have been fortunate during the year in securing good physicians, and having had a much better supply of medicines than last season, have had such good success as to induce the Indians to quite abandon their Indian modes of doctoring, and Indian doctors or "medicine-men."

MODES OF BURIAL.

The Wascoes and Teninoes invariably have coffins made and bring their dead to our church for funeral services, from whence they are taken to their burial ground, about one mile northwest of the agency. It has been their custom to take up, reclothe, and rebury their dead at least twice a year for the first year or two after death, but owing to my efforts, and more latterly of the Rev. Fee, in which we have shown them their folly, and the injury to themselves they were producing in the way of health, they have, I am glad to say, abandoned the practice. The Warm Springs nearly all cling to their old modes of burial, the outgrowth of old superstitious notions, by which they were taught to believe the spirits of the departed did not rest in peace unless their bodies were well cared for and comfortably clad. Among all the Indians, the old traditions and superstitions are so inwrought into their very being as to be most difficult to eradicate.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

It gives me pleasure to be able to say that the calendar of crime here has been very light, there having been but one case which was punished by civil law, that of a larceny from a dwelling. The trials conducted by the Indian council here have been mainly troubles of a domestic nature, which have been nearly always satisfactorily settled, without the separation of the parties. In cases of theft or lawless conduct, fines have been imposed, and the proceeds taken to indemnify the aggrieved parties. Indian fines are usually paid in horses.

THE INDIAN WAR.

As a wrong impression seems to have gone out in regard to the stand taken by these Indians with reference to the Snake and Bannock war, I will give a brief account of what actually transpired here. When the war first broke out General Howard sent me a dispatch asking if I could furnish him some Indian scouts, not less than ten being asked for. Many of my Indians had gone off hunting, fishing, &c., and had to be sent

after. After a few days' delay a council was finally held, attended by nearly all the principal headmen, including the head chief. I made known to them the request made for a number of them to assist as scouts in the Bannock war, and urged them strongly to go, as also did my employés and the Rev. Fee; but with few exceptions they took strong grounds against going.

The principal reason given was that they were now living in peace with all mankind; that I had taught them that it was wrong to fight, and they had abandoned it; and, besides, a missionary had come to teach them about God's law, and now to go to this war they would have to go back and assume the old-time character, have their war dance, and be again a savage, a character they were trying to throw off. Besides it was near harvest-time, and if they left they would have to hire some one to harvest their crops for them. They also called up their experience in the Modoc war, where they rendered faithful service, for which they received but little pay, and the relatives of those braves who were killed had never received pensions, though such promises were made to them when they enlisted, and the question here was asked, "If we go to this war and some of us get killed who will provide for our wives and children?" It was also, they said, a long distance off to the seat of the war, and they were unwilling to go so far from home.

I give *their* reasons, since their refusal has been the occasion for many false and injurious rumors, which have been a matter of grief to them. The principal trouble, to my mind, was in General Howard not sending definite terms as to pay, &c. He merely stated that he wanted them as scouts, and they to furnish their own horses. One Indian having stated that he received $100 per month as scout in the Modoc war, it was taken up by others as the price to be demanded. They did not want to go less than 40 strong, and so they informed me they would make up a company of that number and go for the above wages and furnish their own horses. To this proposition answer was returned from headquarters that no terms could be made, "except to give them pay and supplies of soldiers." And here the matter rested, though by this time a company could have been raised with pay at $40 per month, and furnish their own horses and equipage. Their conduct all along has given the lie to all that has been said against them, and proves that the efforts made to civilize and Christianize them have not been in vain, and makes me still more proud of them.

HAY AND GRAIN CROPS.

These have been much better than they were last year. The rain-fall during the winter and early spring was unusually large, and so early-sown grain has turned out well, as also has most of the hay crop. Since the 1st of June it has been very dry, though not excessively hot, yet the drought has affected the late-sown grain so that in some cases it will be an almost entire failure as a crop.

SUPPLIES OF FOOD.

I have some fears that the supplies of food will be short of actual wants ere another crop season comes around, since on account of the Indian war nearly all the Indians, but more especially the "wild" ones, have been prevented from laying in their usual supplies of roots, fish, &c., and have had to subsist on food raised on the reservation, of which there will be but little if any surplus by those raising grain to spare from their own needs. Fortunately the late run of the salmon was the best, and considerable quantities have been put up, both of dried and salted. Lately I have given passes to many of them to go into the Cascade Mountains to hunt and pick berries. Their favorite hunting grounds are mainly in the Blue Mountains, but I consider it unsafe for them to go even near the settlements, and will not allow them to go across the Des Chutes River except to Prineville, where they go to sell vegetables. I hope this experience will teach all the Indians the necessity of depending upon their own soil, and by labor on it to produce their supplies of food.

THE DAY-SCHOOL.

This has been quite successful, but I hope will be much more so when we carry out our plans for boarding the scholars, or at least part of them, and all to the extent of a noonday meal.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The standard of morals is steadily advancing. The church here is increasing in membership, 19 having united at our communion service in June last. It will be an evil day for these Indians should the military ever again take charge here, judging by past experience. My term of office has nearly expired, so that to me personally it makes but little difference whether a transfer is made or not; but the future best interests of these Indians prompts me to strongly protest against it.

THE FUTURE.

These Indians are advancing. Many propose in a year or two to become citizens. They have a good location with all the natural resources necessary to supply all their

wants when properly developed. Here may they be allowed to remain. They are contented, happy, and quite prosperous; can never be as happy elsewhere. This is probably my last annual report. My last plea is that these Indians may not be removed nor come under military rule.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
August 15, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with directions contained in department circular No. 22, of July 1, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following as my eighth annual report of the affairs pertaining to the agency under my charge:

I am pleased to be able to report, all things considered, a satisfactory degree of progress and improvement, both as to the temper and conduct of our Indians, and in their agricultural and civilizing pursuits. The number of Indians making this agency their regular home and properly coming under its direct control and influence is 430. This, of course, does not include those who occasionally visit us from Captain Joe's, Kenosh's, and other small bands which have had at different times a more or less intimate connection with it.

THEIR FARMING OPERATIONS.

Considering the difficulties with which they have had to contend, I think they are fairly entitled to more credit than in any former year, for though the statistics may not show an increase in the products of their labor, they have been produced under greater discouragements and disadvantages and with more self-denial than usual. Let me allude to some of these. Last year they had an unusually fine prospect for a large yield of wheat. When we came to cut and thresh it a very large proportion, nearly one-half, was smut, so that instead of having about 2,000 bushels, as my employés think they should have had, little over one-half of that amount was obtained, and that of an inferior quality, which was really not fit for seed. In anticipation of a fine crop of wheat I estimated for only 10,000 pounds of flour for their annual supply, which was entirely inadequate. I have calculated that after saving enough wheat to sow, the balance did not yield more than 20,000 pounds of flour, which made the whole ration of flour, taking the whole number of Indians, less than one-fifth pound per day. Not only did they have insufficient flour, but necessity compelled them to use their wheat for food, and thus their seed this spring was limited. After I learned the condition of their wheat, I endeavored to procure more flour for them, but it was too late; no funds were available. Under these circumstances, I think their estimated crop of wheat this year, 1,400 bushels, proves their claim to unusual perseverance and industry. They had also last year a good crop of potatoes, but from the want of proper care during the winter many were frozen, and thus their supply for planting was insufficient. The supply of beef, 46,000 pounds net, was utterly inadequate, affording less than one-third of a pound per day, taking the whole number of Indians. Of course, under these circumstances, they were compelled to spend much time in hunting game and procuring the necessaries of life away from the agency. Many of them went to the settlements, purchased, hauled, and packed in flour and other provisions. I am surprised, as I think others would be if they knew the whole situation, at the patience, perseverance, and even cheerfulness with which they have pursued their farming operations and maintained their good nature and conduct. I respectfully refer to my statistical report herewith for the results in corroboration of what I claim for my Indians. Their crops are being harvested, and from the use of vitriol on their seed, the wheat is almost entirely free from smut. When asked about their wheat, "'waino' good" is the almost universal reply; and from their own and what has been purchased for them, I trust they will not have to starve and labor as they have done part of the year just past.

INDIAN STOCK AND OTHER PROPERTY.

There is a gradual increase of cattle, horses, other animals, and property, and this increase is becoming more generally distributed than formerly. Statistics recently obtained give 876 horses, among which are nine span which they use more or less in farming operations; 773 cattle, including 14 yoke of oxen used also in farm work, hauling fencing, firewood, &c.; 40 goats and about the same number of hogs. The latter are found to be very troublesome, as it is impossible to fence against them; hence I have discouraged the acquisition of more than they can keep up and feed. Five wagons, two new ones and three second-hand ones, have been purchased by the Indians, and it is not unusual ee an Indian driving his own team and covered wagon with h s family

like an "Americat" or "Mormon." Their style of farming is gradually improving, and the fencing, corrals, and other improvements are of a more permanent character. There is a growing desire for houses, stoves and other furniture, which we are trying to increase and gratify as fast as possible, letting it be distinctly understood that those who help themselves most will be first served.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

Most, if not all, that has hereinbefore been stated manifestly gives evidence of progress in the right direction, and would seem to supersede more minute specifications. At the risk, however, of being considered prolix, I will enumerate some particulars which, though small in themselves, yet, taken in connection with others, may serve as waymarks along their onward, and, as I think, though slow, upward progress. What was said in my last annual report may be repeated with increased emphasis. The past year has been distinguished on the part of our Indians by an unusual kindness of manner and respectful treatment, not only of myself, but of all persons belonging to the agency; by a willingness to receive and follow instructions and advice; by refraining generally from their ordinary work and on the part of many, a respectful and even serious attendance upon our religious services on the Sabbath; by an almost entire abstinence from all vulgar or profane language; indeed, in this respect, their example is worthy of imitation by many who have enjoyed the benefits of a Christian civilization; by their growing desire for houses and the furniture necessary for use and comfort; by the most general desire for and adoption of citizens' dress; their disposition to use their own means and exertions to procure necessary subsistence and comforts for themselves and their families; by their giving up their medicine-men in many cases, and applying to us for aid and comfort in sickness and distress; their abandonment almost entirely, no case having occurred this year, of killing horses and other animals on the death of relatives or friends; and finally, I would urge the spirit and perseverance with which they meet difficulties and discouragements as evidence of their advancement. Their health will, I think, compare favorably with any former year. Though there has been much complaining and a few deaths, I think not more, if so many, as would occur among the same number of whites; certainly not more than may be expected, considering the want of a skillful physician and hospital accommodations. Chronic diseases are the most common, arising from former immoral practices, their most painful and discouraging features showing themselves in the death of children.

SCHOOL, MISSIONS, AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

We had a school for about eight months, which during a part of that time did as well as we could expect, but when very cold, stormy, and bad weather set in, the distance of their houses and lodges from the agency being considerable (from three to six miles), the children could not attend. The teacher after laboring about eight months, at a cost to the government of about $350, resigned. Though all we hoped for was not accomplished, yet we do not consider the labor and expense without results, as, apart from the immediate benefits to the pupils, the general influence of the teacher and the school is manifest upon the tribe generally. As I have stated in former reports, particularly in a special one on this subject, the highest and best results can only be secured by an industrial boarding-school where the pupils of both sexes can be brought under the constant supervision of the teacher, and kept from the demoralizing influences in their lodges. I sincerely hope, for the sake at least of the young of this band of Indians, that greater facilities may be afforded for their moral training. The Indians generally are in favor of the school being kept up, but do not, of course, appreciate the importance of exerting themselves or compelling their children to attend regularly. As means have been provided, I have determined to reappoint the teacher and make another effort to secure better results with the limited facilities available.

No missionary or religious instruction has ever been provided by the church which has the nominal control in these matters, apart from the efforts of the agent and employés and their families. Religious service is held every Sabbath and the Indians encouraged to attend, which some of them do, but, of course, our services are little understood, and of comparatively little value to them.

POLICE AND APPRENTICES.

By an act of the last Congress, and instructions from the department, an Indian police has just been established and partially entered upon its duties. It took our Indians some time to make up their minds relative to this matter, and I desired that they should understand it as fully as possible, and go into it with their own consent. I gave them ample time after its presentation to them to make up their minds on the subject. They finally concluded it was a good thing and adopted it. Some difficulty was met in the selection of those most suitable for the service, some of those best qualified not being willing to give up their farming operations for the service. Still we were able, as we think, to get suitable men, who seem to enter upon their duties with considerable zeal, and we hope good results will be secured.

Provision also was made and instructions issued relative to the appointment and pay of two apprentices to each mechanic. This, as was the matter of police, is new, and it is difficult to put it in operation. As there is, with us, no compelling power, it is difficult to find and induce to serve those who are most suitable for the positions. Still the matter is before the Indians, and we hope to be able ere long to have this desirable measure adopted.

DISCOURAGEMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

First, to the Indians: One great source of discouragement and uneasiness is the constant apprehension that some radical change, either in their location or in the administration of their affairs, will take place, and thus interfere with all their industrial pursuits. They are afraid that this reservation will be thrown open to white settlers, they be removed to some other place, and thus lose all their labor. They have for two years heard exaggerated reports on this subject, hence their uneasiness is not strange or unnatural. My own opinion is that any such change would work great injury and injustice to these Indians, yet I know that many in this Territory would do anything to bring it about. Should such change be made without full and ample provision and compensation, I should blush for the honor and good faith of my beloved country, which would thus blight the struggling hopes and prospects of its weak and dependent wards.

Within a short time, by direction of the department, they have been called on to decide upon the matter of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. After as full and unbiased presentation of the matter to them as possible, and a full consideration of it among themselves, they, with great unanimity and some feeling on the subject, expressed their decided preference for the continuance of the present policy and relations with the Interior Department. They have no particular dislike to soldiers, but prefer to have them at a distance, and fear that any change would interfere with their farming operations and in some way cause trouble.

Second, to the agent: I have at various times endeavored to give the department and others some adequate idea of the discouragements and disadvantages under which we labor in the satisfactory and successful conduct of the affairs of this agency, but I fear have only partially succeeded. Apart from the inadequacy of subsistence hereinbefore partially alluded to, and the want of more teams, wagons, harness, and farming implements, making it almost impossible so to distribute those we have as to give satisfaction and secure the best results in industrial pursuits, the situation of this agency, about 200 miles from Salt Lake City, our base of supplies and post-office, with a road bad at any time, almost beyond comparison, and for several months of the year blocked by snow, and for several more impassable from high waters, thus rendering the reception of any supplies, except for three or four months of the year, impracticable, and the reception and transmission of mail and the transaction of business expensive, precarious, and unsatisfactory, and subjecting the agent to much anxiety and unusual labor and exposure—all this and much more that might be specified present difficulties and discouragements incident to the situation, which none but one who has to meet them can fully appreciate. I, of course, cannot tell, but I doubt if any agency in the service has more inconveniences incident to its management, and yet I cannot but congratulate myself upon the good conduct and industrial progress of my Indians, notwithstanding all, and at least partial, success in the conduct of this agency.

The want of a trading-post might also be mentioned as a source of inconvenience and loss to the Indians, and annoyance to the agent, as it necessitates the absence of the Indians from the reservation, to dispose of their products, and procure necessary supplies. It also affords some of them an opportunity for procuring and bringing in intoxicating liquor, which they do not fail to embrace. This has become a growing evil, but we hope by the aid of our police to break it up and even procure the arrest and conviction of those who sell it to them. Government farming is done only so far as is necessary to raise subsistence and forage for government animals. I fully adopt the view expressed in a department circular, that a number of even rude Indian farms is better evidence of successful management than a fine model government farm.

IMPROVEMENTS.

By the labors of employés and assistance of Indians, we have made several necessary repairs and improvements at the agency, and have built several Indians' houses, for which there is a growing desire.

In conclusion, I would respectfully refer to the concluding remarks in my last annual report as to my views on the matter therein contained.

Respectfully submitted by—

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Colville, Wash., August 8, 1878.

SIR: In submitting my sixth annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, I have the honor to state that never have the Indians committed to my care been on more amicable terms with the whites than at present, and the gratifying evidence they give of a desire to continue that relation, and to improve their own condition by engaging in civilized pursuits, is highly encouraging. Although they feel that they have much to discourage them in the unsatisfactory result of the council at Spokan Falls, last summer, in the gradual failure of the salmon fisheries, upon which they rely so much for support, the greater scarcity of game, the low price of furs and peltries, the settling up of the country by the whites, and the uncertain tenure by which they retain their homes, together with the doubt they are in as regards the future action of the government toward them, they evince no hostile spirit, and while some of the tribes belonging to the neighboring reservations continue to menace the peace of the whole frontier, no crime has been laid to the charge of these Indians.

The progress they have made in agricultural pursuits exceeds that of any former year, and is the subject of general remark by all who know them. They seem, at last, to be impressed with the conviction that the surest way of retaining their country is to live in it and cultivate the land, finding that by so doing they can have their homes and a better living than in any other way. The number of farms taken, houses built, and acres brought under cultivation are more than doubled since my last annual report, and from the present advanced state of their crops, it is safe to estimate their wheat at 12,000 bushels; oats, at 3,500 bushels; corn, at 300 bushels; vegetables, at 2,000 bushels; all of this has been attained mainly through their individual efforts. The distribution of the limited amount of seeds and agricultural implements purchased with what remained of the $500 allowed for the relief of the destitute Indians of the agency, while contributing but little to the general result, did much to encourage them.

It is not only in laboring for themselves that their industry and application is noticeable, but also in the increased demand for their services by farmers and others. So necessary have they become to the settlers that it is a matter of common remark, "If the Indians leave the valley, we will have to leave, as we cannot get along without their labor." They are found behind nearly every plow, and in every harvest-field, and it would seem impossible to put in or take off a crop without their assistance. During the year the amount of cord-wood cut by them will not fall short of a thousand cords. In point of civilization, with all that the term implies, these Indians will compare favorably with any of the tribes in the Northwest. So self-reliant are they, that could they once feel secure in their homes, and the same assistance in establishing themselves be extended to them that is afforded to the surrounding agencies, their welfare would be greatly promoted, and a permanent peace assured.

As many of the Indians belonging to this agency have improved farms outside of the reservation limits, and do not, as yet, seem prepared to avail themselves of the privileges of citizenship, it would seem desirable that some law should be enacted by which they can retain their places without being subject to formalities of law, other than continued possession and cultivation for a limited time, say five years, when they would probably see the advantages of becoming citizens or removing to the reservation. Until some such provision is made, a fruitful source of trouble will continue to exist.

The Cœur d'Aléne Indians belonging to this agency, numbering 450, deserve more than a passing notice. They have a reservation of their own, upon which they are all living, and are working with earnestness to secure themselves permanent homes. They have over one hundred farms, not mere patches, but many of them fenced and cultivated in a manner that would be creditable to any white settlement, and they produce more, in proportion to their numbers, than any tribe of the agency. They continue to evince the same good-will and friendliness to the whites that was shown by them last year, during the Indian hostilities, and are certainly entitled to some consideration at the hands of the government. They have built a school-house for themselves, and the $1,000 appropriated for the support of schools will aid them in obtaining teachers, but is scarcely sufficient to establish the school upon a proper basis. While they ask but little else of the government than to be made secure in the possession of their lands, justice seems to require that the same assistance should be given them in the way of shops, mills, and schools, as is allowed upon other reservations.

The Jesuit Fathers, who have been resident missionaries among them for more than thirty years, laboring indefatigably for their spiritual welfare, accompanied them upon their removal, and have rendered them efficient aid in establishing themselves upon their present reservation. The boarding-school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity during the past year, under contract between the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, has been carried on with great regularity, and with satisfactory results. The advantages conferred upon the Indians by the school are

continually manifest, and are particularly noticeable in the conduct and bearing of those who have been educated there, as compared with the many who could not avail themselves of it. The habits of application acquired, and the careful moral training that they have received, enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of civilized life both creditably and profitably. Were the capacity of the school enlarged or others established, there would be no lack of scholars, so impressed are the Indians with the benefits their children derive from the tuition they receive.

The missionary services rendered to the Indians of this agency by the Jesuit Fathers, whose head mission is near this place, are attended by the most encouraging results, as is evidenced by the devout bearing of their large congregations, and the fidelity with which their teachings are adhered to. The Rev. H. T. Cowley is also laboring with zeal for the spiritual welfare of the Protestant Spokans, and is meeting with much success in inducing that people to embrace a Christian life. The excellent supply of medicines received last fall has been of incalculable benefit, and the recent increase of salary will now admit of a resident physician.

There being no flour-mill belonging to the agency, the miller was induced to do the work at his own mill for the salary allowed, and the amount of wheat ground for the Indians has been greatly in excess of what was anticipated on his first employment. The Indians, finding that they could get their wheat ground without paying for it, willingly worked for wheat when they could not obtain money. It has also been an incentive to many to engage in farming.

The blacksmith has been taxed to his utmost capacity, and the authority to employ an additional blacksmith, together with an agency farmer and clerk, will result in much good to the service.

In my previous annual reports and at other times I have frequently alluded to the want of buildings at this agency, and forwarded estimates for that purpose. Under date of September 26, 1877, I was informed that the sum of $8,800 for building purposes at this agency had been embraced in the regular annual estimate of the Indian Office, for funds for the Indian service, to be submitted for the action of Congress at its next session; if the sum estimated for has been allowed, I would earnestly recommend that it be made immediately available.

The statistical information in regard to the agency, called for in circular letter of July 1, 1878, is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., *August* 5, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency:

The Indians under my charge are the *Makahs* and the *Quillehutes*, the first living on the latter just beyond the limits of the reservation. The whole of these Indians are fishermen, and I presume have ever been so; their wants are few and easily satisfied; their mode of living simple; fish, eaten raw, or prepared in the most crude manner, with whale-oil, being their chief food. There are, however, some few near the agency, disposed to so far adopt the habits of the whites as to make some show of cleanliness in the matter of cooking and eating, but with the majority, beyond at rare intervals a little hard bread or molasses, fish diet is the only one. They are naturally a dirty people, and constant supervision is required to induce them to make some show of cleanliness.

I am happy to state that a very friendly feeling exists between these Indians and the few white settlers of the vicinity, and this may in a great measure be attributable to the behavior of the whites. Their intimacy with the native women is not great, and fair dealing appears to have become an understood thing on both sides. There are, of course, isolated cases of differences between the two races, but such cases are neither very frequent nor very grievous, and have been easily adjusted. Further, these Indians are very temperate. We have no whisky element here, and I am of opinion that with this element among us, these people would not become very much addicted to the vice.

Polygamy is not permitted, but adultery is frequent, and the chief offenses are those arising from interocurse with women the property of other men. Wives are purchased, and, as is the case with most Indian tribes, they are the slaves of their lords. The men are moderately industrious, and are daring and fearless on the water. They are all thoroughly imbrued with superstition, believing in ghosts and gnomes, and their medicine-men have great control over them. To attempt civilization with the older members of the tribes would, I fancy, be useless. The old of the tribes have great influence over the minds of the younger. They are divided into factions, one faction

of the tribe being most ready at all times to complain of any shortcomings of another; hence, I take it, the absence of any of the higher crimes. They are not at all times strictly honest among themselves, but it is not often that theft is committed by them upon the whites. This, in a great measure, is the result of their not being able to trust each other. I may safely say, however, they are well disposed toward the whites, and if fairly dealt with I apprehend no trouble from them, even should tribes near them become hostile, for although wild and barbarous, they are shrewd enough to know that to become the enemy of the government would cost them, in all probability, their homes and remunerative fishing-grounds, which yield to them at any season of the year ample for their wants. Some few of them own two or three head of cattle, while a few of them have horses; but neither the one nor the other are of much service to them. No unfriendly feeling exists between these Indians and those of the neighboring tribes, beyond a certain degree of suspicion inherent in the Indian.

Whatever missionary labor may have been bestowed upon them has not met with much favor, and with the exception of those who have received the benefits of the school, they are ignorant and as uncivilized as ever.

I have made some little progress this year in inducing a few of them to fence and plant small patches, but the land is for the most part poor and sterile, and the results of their labor too slow in being realized. I have no doubt, however, that by furnishing a few seed (as I have this year done), and by other means of encouragement, some might be induced to try cultivation to a limited extent; but the demand for their fish, oil, and seal skins being immediate and sure, more so to-day than ever before, as canneries and fish-packing companies are starting up at no great distance, these Indians care for no part in anything that does not bring them in immediate returns.

The location of this reservation and its agency could not be better. Situated in latitude 48° 21′ 49″, longitude west from Greenwich 124° 37′ 12″, with a climate, although somewhat humid, nevertheless congenial; its streams abounding in fish, and with an inexhaustible wealth in the waters washing its shores, these Indians have, I am satisfied, as favorable a location as any tribe or tribes in the dominion. There has been no survey of the reservation, but its extent is said to be about 60 square miles.

The Quillehutes, who live off the limits of the reserve, are orderly, and are not only well disposed towards the whites, who are gradually settling up the land in their vicinity, but they are a benefit during the present early stage of civilization here, and I should suggest that they should be allowed to remain where they are. They, like the Makahs, are fishermen, and their present locality is remunerative to them, and in no way that I can see clashes with the interest of their white neighbors. I have had no complaint from that quarter against any of these Indians worthy of note. There are a class of men who will not tolerate an Indian simply because he is an Indian.

The health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good. Considerable sanitary improvements have been made since the advent of my predecessor, Capt. George D. Hill, late acting Indian agent, and I may add that in this matter, so essential with these people, no effort will be spared by me to further improve their condition.

The number of births and deaths during the past year I am unable to give. All I find recorded are as follows: Births, 8 males and 6 females; deaths, 6 males and 6 females. These numbers are, I am convinced, far below the facts.

The number of Indians of this agency, including the Quillehutes, is as follows: Males, 466; females, 556; total, 1,022. Of the above numbers, 309 are Quillehutes.

The annuity supplies issued to the Indians of this agency since my taking charge have been issued only when work adequate to the same has been performed (save in the case of the sick); the system, I find, works well, the Indians understand it, and they exhibit no discontent. This is an excellent method, in helping to make the Indian self-supporting, and in the economy of funds.

I have had erected a blacksmith's shop, the old shop being in a spare room in one of the employés' quarters, not at all adapted to the purpose, and a nuisance to the occupants. I have also done much in repairs to dwellings, fences, &c., and have now in course of erection two dwelling-houses for the employés, there not being sufficient accommodation heretofore.

The cattle, the property of the government, numbering 38 head, are for the most part small, but in good condition, the larger animals having been killed for consumption by the industrial school, until they are reduced mainly to two-year-olds, yearlings, and cows.

The returns from the agency farm this season will be moderate, rust having attacked the potato crop, and we are also experiencing some difficulty in securing the hay, through heavy rain-storms. We have still a quantity of hay uncured.

The industrial school at this agency, numbering at present 34 scholars, 15 males and 19 females, is situated at Ba-adah Point, at the head of Neah Bay, and distant about two miles from the Indian village; the school-house proper, however, a large, commodious building, is situated at the Indian village; it is the largest and most substantial

building in the agency, with walls of stone to the first floor, but, for some reason unknown to me, it has been allowed to go to decay, and is now so far out of repair that an outlay of probably $500 would be required to make it inhabitable. It is here the industrial school should be. The entire school of 34 children are boarders, and are living in the same house with the agent and his family, who also has his office there. The school is progressing very favorably; the scholars take an interest in their studies; many of them are remarkably good readers, and their writing and dictation is very satisfactory. Several of them are being taught arithmetic, and a knowledge of geography, particularly of the Continent of America, forms part of their studies. They take great delight in singing, and are carefully instructed in the same. All instruction is in the English language, and they are also taught the various industries most essential to them in the years to come.

It is with these children that the future of these people hinge. These Indians are certainly a wild race, the older members, as I have said, having great influence over the minds of the younger, but there is a great difference in the disposition of mind between the old and the young adults, nevertheless. Some of the latter of both sexes have been scholars here, and although the older ones have shown great antagonism to the school from time to time, yet these young are the wise among them, and their knowledge, when attained, secures to them a standing with their elders they would not otherwise have, and must help, not a little, in keeping down any seditious notions the older ones might venture to indulge in. The parents have become reconciled to their children being taught; whereas, but a short time ago, they would beat their offspring for speaking in any but their own tongue, and it was difficult to induce the scholars to answer in English out of the school limits. A great change for the better is slowly but surely making itself felt among these people, and it is the instruction the young receive at the industrial school that is working this change.

A good staff of white employés at an agency also add, much toward the advancement of the Indian. Such are our present employés. All are well qualified to fill the positions for which they are engaged, and all bear excellent characters. In addition to their duties, they are more or less in intercourse with the tribes and can influence them for good; and I regret exceedingly that Circular No. 22, with its accompanying list, has so far reduced the salaries of the employés of this agency that it is the signal for the resignation of some of them, and I am convinced the salaries fixed will not secure to the government as efficient a staff of employés.

In submitting the above, I would respectfully state that the industrial school is the main feature; that to educate the children of these Indians is the best and surest way to civilization; and in order to do this, none other than a boarding-school (such as at present exists) will answer. The children must be kept entirely from the homes of their savage parents. There are no better children anywhere than those at present dwelling under the same roof with myself and family. They are intelligent, well behaved, and much attached to their teacher and the other employés whose duty it is to watch over and instruct them.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent, Neah Bay Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT FOR THE
PUYALLUP, NISQUALLY, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Wash., August 20, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report, being for the year 1878, as the United States Indian agent for the 1,731 Indians belonging to this agency.

AS TO NUMBER OF INDIANS BELONGING TO AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency belong to five reservations and eight scattered bands not belonging to reservations. In obedience to your Circular No. 6, of January 23, 1878, as explained by your letter of March 14, 1878, I forwarded to you, under date of 7th of June last, a carefully ascertained census of the Indians belonging to said five reservations and to seven of said bands. The census of one of said eight bands, viz, the Louis River band, was not ascertained for reasons stated; nor have I yet been able to ascertain with the desired certainty the names of each head of family and numbers in all families, as this band is widely scattered upon the different forks and confluents of Louis River. But, as near as I can ascertain, this band numbers 104. This will make the whole number belonging to said eight bands 598. The whole number belonging to said five reservations is 1,133, bringing the whole number belonging to this agency up to 1,731.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

By direction of your circular of instructions of July 10, 1877 (which is the same this year), my annual report for last year contained "such general information as in itself afforded to any one who inquired for the first time respecting my Indians a fair and truthful picture of their condition." That condition has been so little changed during the year that has passed that any person desirous of knowing the present condition of the Indians belonging to this agency is, for all practical purposes, referred to my annual report for 1877, which I think it unnecessary to repeat.

PEACEABLE DISPOSITION OF INDIANS TOWARD WHITES.

The Indians belonging to this agency are very peaceable and well disposed towards the whites. Notwithstanding some of them are badly treated at times by evil-disposed white men, they never undertake to redress such wrongs, but either tamely submit or complain to me. I invariably examine and redress their wrongs and see that justice is done them as far as possible.

INDIAN LABOR FOR WHITES.

Since the termination of annuities in this agency in 1875, the greater part of the Indians belonging to it depend almost wholly upon obtaining means for the purchase of their clothing, bedding, mechanical and farming implements, and most of their subsistence, by labor for the whites in slashing and clearing up land (at least two-thirds of the timber lands west of the Cascades that have been cleared have been cleared by Indian labor), harvesting, hop-picking, logging, working at saw-mills, gathering oysters, fish, &c. Very few of them depend wholly upon the product of their farms for procuring all the necessaries of life; but this few is gradually increasing on the Puyallup Reservation.

STATISTICS, PROGRESS, RETROGRESSION.

The statistics herewith inclosed are of the Puyallup Indians and reservation only, as I had no blank for the other four reservations. But the Puyallup statistics are the only ones worth forwarding, as they alone show encouraging progress and improvement over last year. The Nisqually and Shoalwater Bay Indians are just about where they were last year as to progress. There has been decided retrogression with Chehalis and Squaxin Indians.

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HOW DESTRUCTIVE VICES MAY BE ARRESTED AND EXTINCTION STAYED.

The habits, barbaric ideas, and vices of the adult savage are to a great extent fixed and unchangeable, and, like the gnarls, crooks, and imperfections in a grown-up tree, cannot be much changed by culture. But as the fruitage of a grown-up tree may be greatly increased and improved by pruning, fertilizing, &c., so the adult savage may, by the all-transforming power of Christianity, be made a new creature by its benign influence, and be thereby purified and shielded from the deadly vices of the white man and the superstitions of his own race, his conscience awakened, and his perceptions opened to his responsibilities to God and his fellow-beings.

FRUITS OF CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE PUYALLUP INDIANS.

The salutary influence of Christianity and constant presence of efficient Christian teachers is signally illustrated at the Puyallup Reservation of this agency. At the beginning of 1876, the Rev. M. G. Mann came to the Puyallup Reservation as a missionary from the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, and has been constantly there, either in that capacity or as teacher of the industrial boarding-school, up to the present time, and has preached to the Indians and had a Sunday school regularly every Sunday, visited their sick, and buried their dead with Christian funeral service. He has been efficiently assisted in his Christian labors among these Indians by Mr. John Fleet, a consistent Christian, who has been a government employé on that reservation and resided there with his estimable wife and family over ten years. The result of these labors has been the establishment of an Indian church of over one hundred and sixty consistent members, a full Sabbath-school, Christian marriage of nearly all adults, and the strict observance of the marital ties; discontinuance of gambling, drunkenness, buying and selling women for wives, incontinence, superstitious rites and incantations, called *temanimus*, over the sick; settlement of personal disputes and difficulties among themselves by arbitration or by the council, &c.; decrease of idleness, increase of industry; more at home, less gadding about, &c. Please see annual report of teacher, herewith inclosed.

NO CHRISTIAN TEACHERS INSURES INERTIA AND DECADENCE.

Children can only be improved in correct knowledge and habits by the constant presence, instructions, and example of good parents or teachers, and when deprived of such parents and teachers, progress in everything good ceases, and the good they

may have learned is soon forgotten and supplanted by evil. Uncivilized Indians are eminently children, and after civilization and Christianity have been made to take root among them, these highest virtues can only be kept alive and in vigorous growth by the constant presence and culture of active, zealous, Christian teachers. This truth is strikingly illustrated by the past and present status of the Indians of the different reservations belonging to this agency. As has been shown, upon the Puyallup Reservation, where the Indians have for years had the constant presence and active efforts of zealous, Christian teachers, civilization and Christianity have taken root and have vigorous life and growth.

Upon the Chehalis Reservation, in 1872, after I took charge of the superintendency of Indian affairs of this Territory, I had good boarding-school buildings constructed and a good school under efficient teachers started, which with other employés was kept in operation there till June, 1875, when for want of funds the school and all employés there were discontinued. During that time, civilization and Christianity commenced taking root among the Indians of that reservation. They commenced cultivating larger patches of ground and to discard their vices and heathenish rites. A Methodist church of over 40 Indian members was organized, and a Sunday-school, and for a time there was considerable manifestation of Christian life and zeal among them. But active decadence in civilization and Christianity commenced with the discontinuance of the school and employés. Agricultural products of the reservation rapidly diminished, gambling, superstitions, and other vices revived; the Christian seed sown proved to have fallen by the wayside and on stony ground, and all traces of the church organization soon disappeared, "and their last state is worse than the first."

As there never have been any employés on either the Nisqually, Squaxin, or Shoalwater Bay Reservations since I took charge, there has been no change among the Indians belonging to these reservations from their native barbarism, except that they all wear clothing like the whites; some of them cultivate patches of land and have a few cattle, and many indulge in the white man's vice of gambling, drinking, use of tobacco, and incontinence in other matters. Either inertia or decay in morals and numbers is with the Indians belonging to all of said four reservations; and such is the case with the Indians of every reservation on this coast where there are no missionaries or government employés. All experience demonstrates the fact that it is just as impossible for Indians to civilize themselves without teachers as it is for white children to culture themselves in Christianity and knowledge without parents or teachers.

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EDUCATION—THE LACK, ETC.

The only Indian school within the limits of this agency is the industrial boarding-school at the Puyallup Reservation. By the direction of the department last year this school was limited to 25 boarding pupils. This was unfortunate, as 50 boarding pupils could be accommodated in the school buildings there. This last-mentioned number is only about half the Indian children of school age belonging to the Puyallup Reservation, all of whom ought to be passing through the civilizing mill, the industrial boarding-school. Within the limits of this agency there are fully 200 Indian children of school age, seven-eighths of whom are growing up in the ignorance and barbarism of their parents. Who is responsible for this? Surely not these children, or their poor, ignorant parents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. That ample provision be made for the compulsory education of all Indian children within the limits of this agency, at one or more industrial boarding-schools. This provision might be made at the Puyallup Reservation by additions to the boarding-school buildings there, so as to accommodate, say, 150 pupils; and by fitting up the boarding-school buildings at the Chehalis Reservation to accommodate 50 pupils. The buildings at the last-named reservation are sufficient in capacity to accommodate 50 pupils if properly fitted up.

2d. If no school is to be allowed at either the Chehalis, Nisqually, Squaxin, or Shoalwater Bay Reservation, I would recommend the discontinuance of said four reservations, after giving titles to all Indians on said reservations for the lands upon which they have made permanent homes and improvements and substantially complied with the homestead laws; and that the residue of the lands of said reservation remaining after the granting of said titles be appraised at their fair value and sold to the highest bidders, at not less than their appraised value, on ten years' credit, one-tenth payable in hand and the balance payable in nine annual payments, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on deferred payments. The money thus obtained to constitute a school fund for the support of the one or more industrial boarding-schools. All Indians not owning lands on or off the reservations to be moved to some reservation where their children could have the benefit of a school, and adult Indians the benefit of Christian instruction in morals and direction in their industries.

3d. That titles of such a character as may be thought best be speedily given to al Indians who have taken claims on reservations and made permanent homes and im

provements thereon. This is a matter I have urged so often in annual and monthly reports, and in letters, and the department must be so well informed as to my views thereon as to render it superfluous to say more on this subject at present. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1877, pp. 190, 191, and 193; for 1876, pp. 137, and 138. and for 1872, pp. 329 and 330.)

4th. That the criminal laws of this Territory be extended over all reservations and Indians the same as over the whites. Also the civil laws, except as to taxation.

5th. I again call attention to "the blunder in the Medicine Creek treaty" mentioned in my two last annual reports, and ask that in some way it be rectified. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1877, p. 194, and for 1876, p. 138.)

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF M. G. MANN, TEACHER ON PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.,
August 10, 1878.

SIR: The industrial boarding-school has been maintained on this reservation since July 1, 1877, at which about 30 scholars were in attendance. It is but justice to them to say that they learn well, and that they have made commendable progress in writing, reading, and arithmetic, and they have demonstrated the fact that Indian children have capacities very little inferior to white children. The great drawback to their more rapid advancement, and, indeed, to that of the whole Indian race, is their addictedness to use their native language. The teacher has lately made such rules and inaugurated such measures as will tend to entirely exclude their language in social intercourse. The school and the church have been the centers of civilization, progress, and light, radiating throughout, and extending to the most distant and darkest corners of the reservation.

The Indians have made an advance all along the line this year. They are materially more prosperous than they have ever been before in houses, cattle raised and bought, in lands cleared and cultivated, and their efforts during the past year give proof that they intend to derive their subsistence chiefly from the products of the soil.

Of their own accord they have done away with all manner of gambling, and they have condemned and abolished the practice of making *tamanamous* or incantations and other heathen rites heretofore used in cases of sickness. They now entirely depend upon the limited supply of medicines dispensed to them from the dispensary at the school.

At this time while the country is troubled and startled on account of the atrocities committed by hostile Indians east of the Cascade Range of mountains, our Indians are plying their peaceful vocations, or rather are making war on their forests, clearing their lands and cutting their hay.

The Puyallup tribe is decidedly on the increase, due to immigrations from affiliated tribes and to the increased number of births in excess of deaths during the past year.

The Indians care very little now for their tribal relation, and are independent of each other, each family living by themselves upon their allotments of 40 acres, which they all cultivate to some extent.

A *bona-fide* title to their lands cultivated by them as their homesteads, and they themselves citizenized, would at once transform them from being aliens and from the danger of being enemies into sure friends of our government.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. G. MANN,
Teacher.

General R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 5, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I very respectfully transmit the following report for the agency for the year ending June 30, 1878. Having taken charge of the agency on the 1st of April, I can only report from that date.

The agency is located at the mouth of the Quinaielt River, 30 miles north of Gray's Harbor, and is probably the most inaccessible and isolated agency under the govern-

ment. I presume the agency would have been located farther up the coast had not an impassable mountain prevented the locating party from going farther by land, and they were too timid to venture on the ocean.

There are about 12 acres of land partly cleared here, and on this are the agency and school building, boarding-house, and stables, and the larger part of the Indian homes. All of the land suitable for cultivation is used for gardens and raising vegetables; the balance is meadow and pasture. Two and a half miles up the river are a few acres partly cleared that are used for meadow and pasture. There is so much felled timber, stumps, and brush on this land that it is impossible to use it for other purposes, except two acres that we have managed to plow and plant vegetables. All of the hay is carried on poles to the river, loaded into a scow and boated to the agency. I have made no effort to raise any grain, nor do I think it can be raised in paying quantities so near the coast. The vegetables indicate a better growth than I anticipated. I estimate the harvest at 900 bushels, divided as follows: Raised by the government 250 bushels, raised by the Indians 400 bushels, raised by the school 250 bushels. The work done by the school is all under the supervision of the teacher, to whom the credit is given.

The Indians are not disposed to labor, not even for themselves, at any useful employment unless they are paid for it. To induce them to clear some land suitable for cultivation, I had to pay them $20 per acre and give them the land to cultivate when cleared. I have by this arrangement got the timber cut on 12 acres, which will be cleared as soon as it dies enough to burn well.

I have visited the *Queets* Indians, located 20 miles north of the agency, and have induced them to clear 6 acres on the terms given the Indians here. The *Hohs* are still farther up the coast. I have not had time to visit them. They are raising some vegetables on Destruction Island. The Quillehetes insist on being returned to this agency. They are frequently here and cannot be made to understand why they were transferred to Neah Bay. There is tillable land enough along the rivers on this reservation to give a small farm to every male Indian belonging to this agency and if the Hohs and Quillehutes could be induced to come on to the reservation they could be well provided for.

But very little has been accomplished in educating and civilizing these Indians. They adhere to their superstitions and traditions with the greatest tenacity. The adults will not give them up, and the education of the children is the only way to eradicate the evil.

I have given the school some attention and have added 16 scholars that attend regularly, making a total of 30 now in the school. More could be added if they could be cared for, but with our present help no others need apply. The assistant teacher performs the duties of matron and cook and makes all the clothing for the girls and a part for the boys. The salary is $200 per annum, nearly enough to pay her board. I have asked to have it increased to $400, but as the reduction of salaries is now the order of the day there seems little prospect of a fair compensation being allowed the assistant teacher. If she should resign the school would close, as no other assistant could be induced to take the place at the present salary.

There is but a limited amount of supplies for the school now on hand. The order of June 14, directing me to purchase $765.75 in supplies, reached me on the 3d of July. As the funds were only available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, I could not make the purchases as directed, and I deposited the funds to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the First National Bank, Portland, Oreg. It is important that supplies be furnished as soon as possible, for when the winter storms commence on this coast there is great danger in shipping supplies across Gray's Harbor, and great difficulty in hauling from the harbor to the agency.

This agency is assigned to the care of the Methodist Church, and I had supposed the church would aid as far as possible in civilizing and educating the Indians, but I find that collecting assessments from the employés (who have been so fortunate as to get places here) to aid in sustaining a church at Montisano (70 miles from here) has been of greater interest to those in charge than the welfare of the Indians. This has been a reversal of the object intended by the government, and the Indians have aided the church instead of the church aiding the Indians.

None of the Indians here have any knowledge of mechanism, except in making bows and arrows, and digging out canoes. I have no permanent mechanic except the carpenter to instruct them, and he has very little to do in the shop or in building. His work is generally repairing houses and fences, and assisting in the farm work, and showing the Indians how to cultivate their lands. An apprentice would learn but little while working with him. If building material could be furnished to build houses for the Indians, then apprentices would have an opportunity to learn something, but as there is no lumber to be had except what is gathered on the beach, the chances for building are very limited.

There have not been any indications of trouble since Congress adjourned. The Indians are satisfied that no effort will be made at present to consolidate or transfer

them to the War Department, and there will be no trouble with them so long as the subject is not agitated in Congress, and all treaty obligations are observed by the government. They had sense enough to make a treaty, and they have sense enough to know when the treaty is violated. They have great love and veneration for their homes, and the graves of their kindred and friends; any attempt to move them forcibly would cause trouble. This reservation is worthless for white settlements, but a paradise for these Indians. Fish and game are abundant, and while they last the Indians will be happy and contented.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
Special United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 20, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my eighth annual report of the affairs under my charge belonging to this agency.

By the favor of the Allwise Ruler we have had a year of quiet and prosperity. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been reasonably good; the schools have been successful and encouraging, and although the financial distress which has swept over the country has affected them to some extent, yet they have not suffered for want of food or clothes in consequence. It may seem strange to speak of the Indians as at all affected by the financial condition of the country, but it is a fact that they are so far advanced in the arts of civilized life that they earn their living as whites do by their labor, and when that is scarce or wages are low, their condition is affected as really as any other class of people.

Their condition might have been less affected by the ebullitions of trade had they more land cleared so as to gain more of their living from their farms; but the want of individual titles and their liability to be moved from their present homes to some other reservation has had such a discouraging effect upon them that they could not be induced to clear any more land than white men would have done under the same circumstances, and so they have to depend as yet largely upon outside work for means to procure the necessaries of civilized life.

Early last fall they had reason to believe that patents would soon be given them, and for a time were greatly elated, but soon after their hopes were again cast down by the news that a different policy had been recommended by the department. Some at that time abandoned their lands, the improvements upon which were worth hundreds of dollars, and went out on to the public domain and took up new lands away from their relatives and friends, and commenced anew to hew out homes for themselves which will not be subject to the changes incident to reservation life; but the greater part of them still hold on to their homes, hoping yet to be recognized and protected in the benefits and enjoyment of them.

Morally they are improving from year to year. There is less drinking and more industry. The stringency in the money market has cut off part of the supply of small change which the worst of them have, so that they have not had the means to gratify their appetites which they have sometimes had, and these circumstances, taken in connection with their growing appreciation of the evils of intemperance, have caused a considerable advance to be made by them in this respect during the past year.

In the matter of schools, there has been evident progress during the year. The one at the agency has been quite interesting. The teacher reports an attendance of 40 different scholars, with an average of 26 for the year. During the winter months these scholars are in school six hours a day, but during the spring and summer months they work one half of the day and study the other half. The past spring and summer they have, under the direction of the teacher, done the greater part of the farm-work at the agency, which has been raising about 6 acres of potatoes, turnips, and other garden vegetables, 3 acres of oats, and the cutting and housing of 60 tons of hay. By this arrangement the farmer has been released so as to devote much of his time to instructing the Indians in farm-work on their places.

Besides this one, in April last there was established a day-school at an Indian village 100 miles distant, which has surpassed my most sanguine expectations. At that place the Indians have secured by purchase a tract of 200 acres of land, divided it up and allotted it to the individuals who furnished the purchase money, have built comfortable lumber houses thereon, and live there, to the number of about 100. Of their own motion they have put up a small building, 16 by 26 feet, for a church and school-house; and a teacher having been furnished them, they have sent 31 scholars regularly to school, and the advancement made by their children in the acquirement of the rudiments of an education has been surprising. No community of white people could have

been more earnest and zealous in requiring the regular attendance of their children, neatly clad, and inciting them to study earnestly in order to get an education.

While, in some parts of this Territory, and more in the adjoining State of Oregon, many Indians have been engaged in hostilities, those belonging to this treaty have been ever and steadfastly peaceable and friendly in all their intercourse with their white neighbors, among whom they live upon the best of terms.

A building 24 by 50 feet has been put up at the agency, to be used for hospital purposes.

About 30 Indians have put into their houses this year planed floors and planed ceiling, and some half a dozen or more have papered their houses. These Indians now are a quiet, inoffensive, industrious, and, to a great extent, sober people. Their children, many of them, have the rudiments of an education, and, when grown up, would be as capable and deserving of the rights and privileges of citizenship as one-half that now enjoy the exercise of those franchises.

Among the freaks which some of them have taken the past year, has been their effort to become citizens under the naturalization laws, quite a number having taken out their first papers, under the impression that by so doing they would be secured against removal to some other reservation. However, the idea of becoming citizens is a subject in which they are becoming more and more interested; and the fact is that those who can read and write, who own land and other property, pay taxes, and live in comfortable homes as whites do, can have no good reason urged against their being so recognized.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP SPECIAL AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August 23, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of this agency. Upon my arrival here on the 6th of December, 1877, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. Edmond Mallet, and since have devoted my whole time to the affairs of the agency. The fact that I have been so short a time in charge must be my excuse for not presenting as full a report as might be desired.

I found the agent's house, as well as the houses of the Indians, in a dilapidated condition, and in fact wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are designed; repaired as they are now and inclosed by substantial picket fences, they present a neat and attractive appearance. The actual aspect of the agency, in approaching it from the bay, presents a scene of neatness and thrift which receives the commendations of the traveling public. The influence of these improvements upon the Indians themselves is very noticeable, and many of them have made considerable additions to their houses, and keep them in a neat condition.

Last year but little of any farming was done; this year we cultivated all that could possibly be plowed, and though considering the extreme dryness of the weather, we anticipate a satisfactory result.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops have been kept in operation, and have been of great service to the agency. From the want of an appropriation for the board and wages of Indian apprentices, none have been taught, but since the 1st of July of this year funds have been provided, and I shall now be successful in inducing the young men to learn those trades.

The saw-mill has been repaired and put in good running order; an addition has been completed for a planing-machine, which is now successfully used, and proves to be one of the greatest acquisitions to this agency, as it enables us to manufacture all the lumber needed.

A new wharf has been erected, but not completed as it should be, for want of lumber. It will be planked when there will be sufficient water to run the saw-mill.

The boarding-schools pertaining to this agency have been remarkably successful during the past year, and the daily average attendance has been 56. The influence exerted on the Indian people by the schools is marked and incalculably great. After the church the school is the great civilizing element here. Those who have been brought up in the school now form a considerable element of the population, and as they have abandoned all the Indian habits and customs, in a greater or lesser degree, they form a separate class from the old Indians. Their houses are neater, their partners and children better dressed, their gardens better cultivated, they work more steadily; in short, they are a better class of the Indian community, nor are their examples entirely lost on the old Indians.

The schools are now under the supervision of the Sisters of Providence, and too much

praise cannot be given for the manner in which they have managed them; the success they have obtained speaks enough in their favor. It is to be regretted that the appropriation should be so inadequate to the wants of these schools.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has improved during the past year; there is greater attention paid to cleanliness in their persons and appearance in dress. There has been but little sickness aside from constitutional diseases, such as scrofula, which seems quite prevalent. The extreme difficulty of a single physician visiting the several reservations so widely separated, and the infrequency of the trips made by the steamers, render it impossible that proper attention be paid to these sufferers. If there was a steam-launch placed at the disposal of the agency, it could be utilized for all purposes connected with the management of the several reservations, and would be a great saving of expense in transportation to the government.

There have been several changes in the employés since the department has reduced the salaries. I find considerable difficulty in procuring suitable men at the salaries allowed at present.

In distributing annuity goods I have strictly adhered to the letter of the law; no goods have been issued without obtaining labor for their value, except from old and infirm persons. The fact of requiring labor from the Indians in payment of their annuities has caused, for the time being, a great deal of hard feeling against the agent, because they have never been required heretofore to perform any labor in compensation for the goods received. Notwithstanding all their complaints in the matter, I have adhered to the instructions of the department, and now I have the satisfaction to see that the industrious Indians appreciate my efforts in enforcing these regulations.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALFRED N. MARION,
Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 9, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my thirteenth annual report of the *Yakama* Indian Agency, Washington Territory.

I was appointed to said agency as superintendent of teaching September 1, 1860, and in June, 1864, agent. Immediately on going to the agency, in the fall of 1860, I began to prepare places for opening a boarding-school for the children of the agency. There was no provision for the subsistence of the children. I pledged the department, if they would feed the children for a time, until the wild steers could be made oxen and the Indian children could be tamed to drive them, and seed planted and sowed, and time given for it to come to maturity, the school would raise enough for its own subsistence.

Provision was made to subsist the children of the school for eight months. I immediately gathered in the larger boys for school, and commenced my instruction in yoking the cattle, hitching them to the plow, and with my wild team and wild boys began making crooked furrows on the land chosen for a school farm. In starting out with unbroken team and uneducated drivers, I needed and had a boy or two for every ox in the team, and then it was difficult to keep them on an area of 80 acres. Patience and perseverance in the work soon tamed the cattle and instructed the boys in driving. So good work was done in opening a school-farm. We plowed in the fall about 20 acres, and sowed wheat: and in the spring plowed 10 acres more; that was planted in corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. We fenced 80 acres. When the crops were matured, we had 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels of corn, with pease, turnips, and garden vegetables sufficient for the subsistence of the school, and seed in the spring to assist the parents of the children in beginning the work of farming. This work was done wholly by the boys of the school and the superintendent of teaching.

The instruction in the school-house began in November with 25 children. The children were taken from the camps of their parents in great destitution, not having clothes enough to cover their nakedness. Mrs. Wilbur instructed the girls to sew, spin, knit, to cut and make dresses, and clothing for the boys. This work in part was done in a room adjoining the school-room. Mrs. Wright, matron, instructed the girls in cooking, washing dishes, washing their clothes, and keeping their beds and rooms in order. From the oldest to the youngest of the boys and girls, all were required, out of and in school, to do what they could to help and keep up their department. Mr. Wright was the teacher for the school-room. He was the right man in the right place; a Christian man, with great practical ability.

The school-farm thus opened, and the children thus cared for at the boarding-house

and school, operated like a mainspring to a watch to kindle a desire in the parents to have land and cultivate the soil. They asked for and received help in breaking new land, putting in seed, and instruction and assistance in fencing. The work thus begun in weakness has grown from year to year, until the Indians of the agency are well nigh self-supporting.

The boys of the school after being in school for a year or two were put into the different shops at the agency, where they were instructed in useful trades—blacksmithing, carpenter work, plow and wagon work, harness-making, saddle work, boot and shoe making, and painting; indeed, all the work in the shops, on the farms and mills, that is necessary in carrying on the work of the agency independent of white instructors. I am happy to say, with the instruction thus given, and the improvement made, we now have mechanics in every department of business that have developed to be full-grown men in business capacity. Whereas once all the teaming was done by white men, now it is done by the Indians of the agency. My head blacksmith is a native, good workman; has had charge of the shop more than four years. The Dan. Boone of the agency is a practical harness-maker. Smith, the saddler, has the reputation of being the best saddle-maker in the country. Charley Olnéy is a practical carpenter; Tecumseh has been educated in the plow and wagon shop, and George Waters is our painter.

Our farming and stock-growing has taken the lead in business enterprise. We have now under good fence at least 15,000 acres of land, and 5,000 in cultivation. This fencing has been done by the Indians; in some instances a white man has been delegated to superintend. Within four years we have made, with Indian labor, 30 miles of post-and-board fence, as good as any farmer in all the country has about his farm.

The Indians have at least 3,500 head of cattle of their own, and about 16,000 head of horses. Very many of them are living in good houses, painted outside and in, with furniture, chairs, tables, bedsteads, cook-stoves, mirrors, clocks, watches, crockery, the newspaper, and the Bible. They have barns, wagons, harness, plows, and the improved machinery for farming. The women have sewing-machines. For several years past we have not been issuing rations to any of the Indians except to the sick. To them we do not give more than 2,000 pounds of beef and the same number of pounds of flour in a year. When the able-bodied Indians want food, if they work they are fed; if they won't work, they go hungry. If they want clothing they are required to work. If in chopping, sawing, hoeing, plowing, mowing, or whatever work they may be put to do, there is not immediate profit to the department, there is profit to the Indian, in contracting the habit of work, the manner of doing it, and the pay he receives for it.

I have no affinity for the custom and practice now pursued in many of the agencies of this nation—feeding the Indians in idleness, and preparing them, when their treaties run out, to fight the whites, and get a new treaty, and thus from year to year and generation to generation be a tax upon the industry of the whites. What we want in the Indian service is not more money, but a consolidation of the agencies on good reservations, where the land if properly cultivated will be remunerative; where white men could live and prosper; where the Indians are remote from the pestiferous influence of degraded whites; remote from towns, cities, and the great thoroughfares of the country. They want and must have men of God, full of business enterprise, capable of managing their own business and making it thrifty; men who are awake to the interests of this and the world to come; instructors, to educate them by precept and example. Give the Indian agencies through the nation such men as agents, and the muscle and heart of the Indian would be educated, not for the use of the bow and arrow, not for the war-dance and scalping-knife, but for the plow, for the habits and practices of civilized life, for mental, moral, and physical culture, for the knowledge of the Bible, of God, and heaven. With such men upon the reservations, instructing and governing them, there *can be no failure.* They would soon have farms, houses, and all the comforts of civilization, and even many of the luxuries of life. Their home fixtures and comforts would put an end to their wanderings and wars, and would give greater security for future and continued peace with the whites, than regiments of soldiers stationed around them. They must have *practical business men,* who can instruct them how to live by the cultivation of the soil, and the teachings of God's Word; any and everything else connected with the service is a failure. I repeat, the great want of the Indian service to-day is practical Christian men that stoop down to help the fallen, and are ready to make sacrifices for the good of humanity; men that will go to their lonely camps and tell them of a better way of living and a better country on the other side of the river of death, and by this kind and wholesome instruction lead them out of the darkness of sin, from the bondage of Satan's power, to light and life, such as the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ can give. These are the men the Indian service demands, and which instrumentality will give the Indian a good moral character and physical culture. Then, the Indian has no need of the gifts of the government. He then, like all other good men, is prepared to take care of himself.

It may be said the Indians of the Yakama Agency have a better reservation than

others. This is doubtless true; the reservation is well located for the peace, purity and general prosperity of the Indians. It is a healthy climate, fine grazing, a good outlet to the mountains for hunting purposes, remote from town and whisky influences, containing a sufficiency of good land for farming purposes, fine streams of water, abounding with the best salmon in the world, and excellent timber; but what avails all these good things if men, white or red, do not work? Eden itself would be a blight to its inmates without industry and correct action. So of any reservation. The Indians of the Yakama Agency were as low at our beginning with them as humanity gets without getting into the pit that is bottomless. They were taken from the war-path, gathered upon the reserve, and fed at great expense by the government, clothed with annuity blankets and goods, living in idleness, using the goods furnished as a gambling-fund, drinking whisky, running horses on the Sabbath, stealing each other's wives, and carrying out the practices of the low, degraded white men to great perfection. The Bible and the plow (which must never be divorced) have brought them up from the horrible pit, and put a new song into their mouths, and new hopes into their hearts. They are washed and clothed and in their right minds. Between five and six hundred are accepted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There can be no lasting good accomplished with the children in school, without taking them to a boarding-school, where they are taught to talk, read, and write the English language. We have in the school, shops, mills, at the farms and station the past year more than 100 receiving instruction.

The sanitary condition of the Indians as a whole, is improving from year to year. The Indians are said to be fast running out, and will soon pass away; the Indians of this agency are increasing from year to year. Dr. KeyKendall, our agency physician, is very attentive to his profession and practice, and gives general satisfaction to the Indians of the agency. Depending as we did upon the department at Washington to supply the agency with medicines, and being destitute of them for more than one year after they were promised and expected, subjected us to great inconvenience, and caused us to send a man, at different times, sixty-five miles to obtain what was needed for a particular case. This occasioned restlessness with some of the employés, and dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians.

Our mills are in good running order except the water saw-mill, which needs repairs. The grist-mill, under the wise and prudent management of G. C. Roe, does all the work of the agency, in the best possible manner. The steam saw-mill and fixtures, planes, shingle-machine, and turning lathe give employment to a large number of Indian men when the mill is running. The mill cuts in twelve hours from 10,000 to 12,000 feet of lumber; the planer will dress from 8,000 to 10,000; the shingle-machine will make 15,000 shingles in twelve hours. The cutting and hauling the logs to the mill, tending the screws, bearing off the lumber, sticking it up, attending the planer and shingle-machine, cutting up the slabs and attending the engine is all done with Indians, except two white men to take the oversight; one stands at the lever to direct how the lumber is to be sawed, and to keep the saws in order, and the other to take a wider range in the business—seeing that the lumber is properly sorted and stuck up, looking after the running of the shingle-machine and planer, taking in his oversight as wide a range as the men and teams are working. The mill and the machinery attached, with men and teams to stock and run it, at a cost of $50 a day, will make and dress lumber and manufacture shingles that are worth at least $200.

The department did not appropriate one dollar for the purchase of the machinery, and building the mill; the mill and fixtures are worth $15,000. The agent grazed cattle on the agency for stock-growers around the agency, and obtained money to purchase the machinery, and the Indian men with their teams, under the supervision of the agent, transported the engine and machinery to the place of its erection. The agent went into the timber with the Indians and camped, working with them six weeks in the erection of the mill, and adjusting the machinery.

My settled plan and practice has been, is, and should be while I continue in charge of the agency, to have no employé but those who are strictly and constantly moral and well qualified to fill the place, and do the work for which they were employed.

The bell at the station rings at five o'clock in the morning, breakfast at half-past six. The bell for work rings at seven, when all employés are expected and required to be at their post of duty. The superintendent of teaching takes the boys to the garden (if in the warm season) to work, and if in the winter, to sawing and splitting wood about the station. The teacher, Mrs. Headley, has at the same time the girls doing up the work of the dining room and kitchen, and those not needed in that department are put to mending and making their dresses and the clothing for the boys of the school. At half-past eight o'clock the bell rings, the children put up their tools and work, wash and get ready for school, so as to be in their seats at the ringing of the bell at nine. The sessions are from nine to twelve, and from one to four. The children have lunch immediately after the school is dismissed at twelve and dinner when the bell rings at six to stop work in the evening. The superintendent of teaching gathers the boys at the school-room at seven in the evening and spends one hour

with their singing, reading and praying with them, and at eight they all go to bed, the superintendent seeing that every boy is in his place, and the teacher, Mrs. Headley, taking the same course with the girls.

My residence upon the Pacific coast for more than thirty-one years, during all the wars between the whites and Indians, and my living among them for eighteen years and having charge of them as agent fourteen years, and learning their language, customs and superstitions, I hold I know more what the Indians are, and what the Indians need, and how the Indians must be managed to have peace on our borders and prosperity in the Indian service, than those who have gained all their knowledge of Indians in reading the reports in the newspapers and from irresponsible men who claim and say "the Indian has no rights that the white man is bound to respect."

In conclusion, I repeat, give the Indian good land, practical business and Christian men for their agents, and moral men, without an exception, for employés who will educate them to work; then let the government appropriate money to help them to seed, tools, and teams until they can be educated to cultivate the s l, and the expense of taking care of the Indians in five years will diminish half, the Indian will be elevated, and wars with the whites will cease to the end of time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 20, 1878.

SIR: In keeping with the requirements of circular of July 1, herewith please find my fourth annual report of affairs of this agency:

With much pleasure and pride I was enabled last year to speak of a marked increase in the spirit of thrift as shown in efforts put forth by the

ONEIDAS

in enlarged farms and more careful attention to their crops than in previous years. This year the increase is still more noticeable, and their improvement in this respect is worthy of much commendation and great cause of rejoicing among the friends of the Indians; and while they keenly feel the injustice done them by the inaction of the government in not providing for the allotments of their lands, and granting them citizenship which they have often and loudly called for, they have industriously sown their seed, and are now reaping a bountiful harvest as a result of their labor. The statistics of their crops will show at least a third more than was gathered last year, and nearly double of any harvest they have made in the history of the nation since they came to Wisconsin.

While they profess to much interest in

Education,

the great mass of them are indifferent to this important matter. The school-rolls show but a fair average attendance, and the most trival excuse is given for days and weeks of absence by the scholar. I am proposing some radical changes for this tribe in their schools, which, if sustained by the Indian Bureau, must be productive of much good, and without question of much benefit to the rising generation.

I regret that I am unable to speak encouragingly of a decrease in

Crime and drunkenness.

The withdrawing by government of the reward formerly offered for evidence convicting a person selling liquor to Indians, and the seeming apathy of the commissioner before whom these cases are tried, and the nominal fine and imprisonment in case of conviction, emboldens the vender to carry on his traffic with a high hand, and only occasionally can evidence be procured to warrant arrest. Much

Religious

interest has been awakened in the Methodist Mission, many additions to the church made, and two or three have been licensed to preach the Gospel by the conference having the church in charge.

The Episcopal church, much the larger of the two missions, is well sustained, and their Sunday congregations would do credit to many of our city gatherings, both in numbers and devotion.

What can be said of the little handful of

STOCKBRIDGES,

the honor and glory of whom, as Indians, has long since departed? Only 122 souls all told, each speaking English, as capable as any village of so many citizens to care for

themselves, masters of all the white man's vices, ready for any acts of meanness, knowing that they are Indians, and therefore cannot be punished. There are a few old steady and reliable men left, but their counsel and advice is ignored by the younger men of the tribe, who hold the offices and control the affairs according to their own liking. They have but six months

Schooling

in the year, and although the teacher is efficient, but little interest is taken by the parents in education, and not one-half of the children of school-going age are enrolled as scholars.

Internal quarrels, as of old, the presence of the old citizen party upon the reserve, the determination of two or three to cut and apply to their own use the little pine remaining, secretly, if not openly, sustained in this stealing by outsiders, who take the lion's share in the division, all lead one to exclaim, How long must these people remain as Indians, a disgrace to themselves, the State, and the nation? A vote taken in this tribe by Indians, who are of Stockbridge or Munsee descent, would show an almost unanimous choice for citizenship; perhaps five or six old men would rather die as they have lived, Indians.

The

MENOMONEES

have made a worthy record the past year, clearing up over 200 acres of new land, which is under cultivation this season. It has been the aim of your agent, in connection with the expressed wishes of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Indian should be made to work for what he receives, thus making him self-supporting. With this end in view a distribution of $1,000 worth of seeds among the tribe last spring was made only to those who would clear an acre or more of land. All but a very few went heartily into the field and cleared their acre, and very much interest was manifested in the work. The statistics of crops, which have been carefully estimated, show a handsome increase over former years. This tribe have taken an inspiration for more and better work upon their farms, which will, if persisted in, place them by the side of many tribes whose claim to civilization is far greater. The

Educational

interests of this nation, so well under way last year in the boarding and manual-labor schools, have somewhat been retarded. Only a day school has been in operation since the closing of the boarding-school in early spring, although the tribe cheerfully voted $6,000 of their funds for the building of a suitable house in a more desirable location. The school, when in operation, is in such close quarters (and very near the store, warehouse, and barn) that we are unable to accommodate all who would be glad to come, and those availing themselves of the privilege are greatly disturbed by the surroundings, telling seriously to the great disadvantage of the teachers.

Having cut no pine, as in former years, for either market or agency use, with not average crops last year, a great reduction in the value of skins, with no work at the mill, and a very poor year for lumbermen in this vicinity, with whom many Indians find employment, much less work has been done and compensation received than in former years. Cases of

Drunkenness.

have been very very few, and not a case of crime of any magnitude among the tribe has come to my notice.

Only one case of trespass in cutting of

Indian pine.

upon this reservation am I aware of. Three cases of trespass upon the Stockbridge Reserve have been brought to trial with a conviction in each case, the court awarding full value for the timber removed, $3.50 to $5.50 per thousand feet.

Cases in suit for sales by the Oneida Indians, carried over from term to term, have been still further put over until October. Oneidas selling timber from their reservation will soon be a matter of the past; for they have cut and sold about all timber of any kind which had a value.

The visit of Inspector Kemble to this agency last October was one of pleasure to the Indians, as a direct representative from the Great Father at Washington is appreciated. His words of counsel and advice they enjoyed; and his assurance to the Oneidas that he would urge the allotment of their lands upon the higher authorities gave them much cheer, for it is what they so loudly call for, and great was their disappointment to know that Congress had adjourned without a bill for their relief. So with the Menomonees, who are disposed to sell a part of their reservation, and who for years have been trying to get a bill providing for the sale of their land. Notwithstanding the neglect these Indians get from the government, and the fact that overtures are made them from the hostile tribes of the West for a resort to arms, they remain truly

loyal, and patiently wait, praying the time may soon come when their request will be heard and acted upon; and there is much cause for gratitude, that under the peace policy of the government, a steady increase toward civilization is to be seen in their farms, houses, and habits.

With the exception of the scarlet fever in a mild form with the Menomonees and Stockbridges the

Sanitary.

condition of the tribes has been excellent.

Aside from any personal interests in the opinion of your agent, as well as all persons who have the interest of the Indians at heart, it would be a cruel blow to the cause of humanity to transfer the care of these oppressed and hated people to the power whose mission is to destroy.

With statistics of each tribe, and the annual report of blacksmith, miller, and physician inclosed,

I remain, very respectfully,

JOS. C. BRIDGMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN,
Bayfield, Wis., September 1, 1878.

SIR: It is certainly very gratifying to me to be able to report that my Indians have steadily advanced in civilization; that they show an increased desire to inhabit houses, to dress in civilized costumes, to have and care for cattle, hogs, and poultry.

Experience being my teacher, I am glad to report the following as one of quite a number of instances that has come within my own knowledge. Last fall, in obedience to the request of twelve of my Indians, I estimated for twelve cows and calves, but received only eight. In consequence of this failure four of my people were disappointed after having harvested, at their own expense, a sufficient amount of food to care for the cattle during the winter (by no means an easy undertaking for an Indian). The disappointed ones, however, took the ill luck philosophically and made the best of the disappointment. They earnestly besought me to try again and if possible get the cows and calves; I did try, and secured each of the four a good cow and calf, for which they each worked upon their own 80 acres in clearing, &c., under the direction of the government farmer, thirty-eight days, and received each a cow and calf and drove them to their houses. A few weeks after a report came to me that Henry Buffalo was sadly neglecting his cow and calf; that he had secured each to a stake driven in the ground for the purpose and had taken his family on a visit to an adjoining settlement a few miles away, leaving the cow and calf without food to eat or water to drink for days at a time. This to me seemed terrible treatment, and I set myself about an investigation, and found that upon the occasion above referred to, the Indians in the vicinity had all gone to attend church service some miles distance. They having word of the coming of a favorite priest, friends had advised the stake arrangement, the fence not being considered strong, and made preparations for Henry in order to induce him to go. He started, but looking back took pity upon the dumb brute and returned, and remained at home all day feeding and watering his cow and calf, and using an evergreen brush to keep the flies off. The report was founded upon the fact that his house was locked up. Such care and sympathy are worthy of reward, when we realize that for years the Indian has been permitted to live with no thought for the morrow, with no idea of husbandry, with no proprietary responsibility or individual care.

The other day an Indian applied to me for lumber and nails to finish his barn, that he might have a floor to thrash his grain upon. The lumber and nails were furnished him, and on inquiry I learned that he had stripped a sufficient number of cedar-trees of bark to cover his barn, and not having horses or cattle, had transported it in a small boat upon the lake to the nearest point toward his house, and then packed it upon his back one and a half miles. Do you say such zealous and fatiguing labor does not deserve its reward? But I cannot rehearse the hundreds of such cases that have come within my own knowledge.

The headquarters of the La Pointe Agency is located at Bayfield, Wis., where the agent, bookkeeper, storekeeper, and interpreter reside, and the agency includes seven reservations, which will follow in regular order, as the Indians are known by the name of the reserve, commencing with

RED CLIFF.

These bands are two in number, and have a reservation of four sections just three miles north of Bayfield, on the shore of Lake Superior. They number 760 souls, and, in

consequence of small territory, are compelled to find houses in many cases off the reservation, living, as many do, upon the islands and villages adjoining. They live upon the result of their own labor. They are generally quiet and well-disposed people. All of them live in houses and wear the costume of civilized society. Many of them have professed the Roman Catholic faith, and attend regularly upon worship, walking or riding in their own boats from three to six miles to church. The four sections have been allotted by the agent to the claimants in 80-acre tracts some two years since, and considerable improvements have been made by individuals upon the land so allotted; in some cases houses and barns have been built and clearing in the heavy timber of as much as six acres to an 80. This has been done under the direction of the government farmer.

The individuals have been paid by government aid, in the way of supplies, for a great portion of this work in the following manner: When the goods and supplies have been purchased and sent to the agent the due proportion for each reservation is assigned to its proper place, with the direction that the supplies be issued to the individuals for some kind of labor. The chiefs and individuals of this reservation aid and assist the agent and employés in the proper distribution, joining cheerfully in the plan proposed by the agent, as follows: Suppose we have for this reservation one thousand dollars' worth of pork, flour, tea, tobacco, soap, &c., the farmer informs the Indians that each person having an 80 (there are 32 families upon this reserve who have 80s) may put in fifteen days' labor under his direction, for which he receives fifteen dollars' worth of supplies at actual cost. The Indian feels that he gets the result of each day's work thus performed. This stimulates to exertion, to more zealous and effective labor in the right direction. The character of the work of course is left to the discretion of the farmer; but we generally require clearing, fencing, house or barn building.

The Indians have broken 25 acres; have fenced 50 acres; have raised 30 bushels wheat, 100 bushels corn, 300 bushels oats, 2,400 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels turnips, 7 bushels onions, 12 bushels beans, and 1,000 pumpkins, and cut about 40 tons of hay. They have cut for the government 275 cords of wood, and will send to the State fair this year the first samples of their produce, having provided a very nice box containing corn, oats, wheat, beets, beans, pease, tobacco, &c.

The President has by executive order withdrawn from the market 18 additional sections for the use and benefit of these Indians. These 18 sections lie just north of the 4 sections, not more than a section deep, and running around about 18 miles on the shore of the lake. We have asked, and now have a bill before Congress, which we hope and pray may become a law, providing that individual Indians, who are entitled to 80 acres under the treaty of 1854, may have the privilege of selecting and have patented to them land within the boundary of these 18 sections. We find many very desirable locations along the streams, and in the little bays, and there are not a few Indians who would like to settle upon this shore that cannot be provided for within the 4 sections.

The thirty-two 80s comprising the 4 sections have been taken, and recommendations have been made by this office some two years since asking that patents be issued to the claimants; but the department seems slow to give us relief, and not a little discouragement among the Indians has resulted from this lack of sympathy and prompt action.

We have upon this reservation a saw-mill, blacksmith and cooper shop, farm and blacksmith's dwellings, and a very fine

School-house,

the latter valued at about $5,000, in which we have kept school about ten months, having in attendance 30 regular scholars, 55 irregular scholars, out of a population of 58 children of school-going age, 209 Indians who can read, 61 of whom can read English; 12 have learned to read during the year. We have had 36 births and 25 deaths. The Indians are prosperous and happy, rapidly becoming a self-supporting people.

BAD RIVER,

located just east of Ashland and fronting upon Shagawamik Bay, and running round the lake to the mouth of Montreal River. It contains 124,333 acres covered with heavy timber, for agricultural purposes said to be the finest soil in North Wisconsin. Along the valleys of the Bad, White, and Ka-ka-gan Rivers we find a heavy, black, alluvial soil, rich in manure and the alkaline deposits of the mountain districts which these rivers drain, the uplands being mostly clay. We have belonging to this reserve 714 Indians. Many of the males are found at Ashland, and other white settlements, employed in the mills, sash and door factories, cooper, blacksmith, and carpenter shops, or earning their daily bread at other kinds of educated labor. They will leave their wives and daughters and small children at home on the reservation putting in crops, hoeing potatoes, curing wild rice, and otherwise preparing for the cold winter, while the men and large boys will earn from $1.25 to $2.50 per day in the towns and small villages, and send their families pork, flour, &c., upon which to live during their absence.

The result of this labor is thus recorded from an accurate estimate: 600 bushels corn, 550 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels turnips, 30 bushels onions, 100 bushels beans, 200 bushels pease, 30 tons pumpkins, 160 tons of hay, 65 gallons of maple syrup, and 6 tons maple sugar; 5 tons of wild rice have been harvested; 200 bushels of cranberries have been gathered; 1,500 pairs of moccasins have been made; and 5,000 bushels of other vegetables have been raised. The value of other products raised is $2,500. The Indians have made 1,200 pounds of butter, this being the first year that we have any statistics upon this subject, having only commenced the issuing of cows last year.

We have allotted (as in the case of Red Cliff) lands in 80-acre tracts to 204 families or individuals upon this reservation; these tracts are being improved by the individuals owning them, by building houses, barns, and fences. They are clearing a portion each year, and our policy is to seed down each year that portion planted the year before, and clear other lands for planting. We do hope that it may not be long till patents are issued, for Indians cannot bear suspense; long waiting is not conducive to good government or active enterprise among Indians.

We are again trying local government through the medium of Indians on police force, which was inaugurated by the present agent at Grand Portage, in 1874 (see annual report for that year), and which proved of so much benefit at that time; and although some opposition is felt, yet I think the Indians as a general thing look kindly upon our efforts to give them local self-government.

LAC COURT OREILLE.

This reservation is located in the northwest corner of Chippewa County, near the intersection of Ashland and Burnett Counties. It was selected undoubtedly for the timber, although some very fine farming land has been found. The Indians made the choice of this region of country on account of the very fine groves of sugar-maple and the large number of inland lakes, but the white man who defines the boundaries took occasion to so run the lines that the most of the maple groves and many of the lakes are left out, and the Indians have a reservation running from southwest to northeast about 30 miles, and from northwest to southeast but about 3 or 4 miles. This is much to be regreted, but it is passed, it cannot now be changed, so the Indians must make the best of it. The lands are, however, quite fair for agricultural purposes, and good crops can be raised when properly tended.

Upon this reservation we have made 160 allotments of 80 acres to individuals, and many good farms have been opened without very much encouragement from the department, as the Indians long for their patents, as in the case of Red Cliff and Bad River. In passing up the Lac Court Oreille River I found 5 new log houses, with (in one case) about 10 acres cleared and all planted. There are perhaps 20 or 25 other houses that have been built by Indians without any individual aid from government. They have improved the roads across the reservation.

They have some stock, but are sadly in need of more. They have but recently petitioned the department to permit a company to build a flooding dam across the Chippewa River, which has been refused as contrary to the policy of the department to allow white men other than Indian traders upon Indian reservations. This seems harsh treatment, especially as the department cannot aid these Indians for want of sufficient appropriations, and by building a dam a considerable revenue would be flowing into this isolated settlement. This office would earnestly recommend that the Indians be allowed to build these dams (two at least), and that they be authorized to operate them by charging toll for logs passing through to the lower waters. The Indians could do all the work, and should be permitted to reap the reward.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU.

This reservation is located near the center of Lincoln County, Wisconsin, being around the Flambeau Lake, and contains 69,824 acres. Belonging to these bands we have 542 Indians who live almost entirely by trapping, hunting, and fishing. They are rovers in every sense of the word, having no houses or permanent homes. They are visited each year by the agent, and such goods and supplies as the department furnished are distributed to them as presents. The appropriations not being large enough to supply employés, therefore no civilizing measures have been introduced here. This is to be regretted, as these Indians are being spoiled by the "do-nothing policy." They are willing to work, but want of funds to furnish them bread to eat is rapidly making a band of worthless vagabonds. It seems as though the general government ought to have pride enough to rescue these people while there is time. Five thousand dollars a year judiciously expended for labor in building houses, clearing land, and supplying cattle to these Indians would in a very short period place them beyond want, while the present policy of leaving them to their own inclinations will make a class of miserable paupers, without knowledge or disposition to be anything else, and the State will sooner or latter be called upon to step in between the Indian and general government and exercise some of its Christian charities. These Indians must be aided or they are lost beyond redemption. Will not some member of Congress champion the cause?

We have belonging to this agency three reservations in Minnesota, as follows:

FOND DU LAC,

located along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Carlton County, contains 100,121 acres. Belonging to this reservation there are 404 Indians. They are a thrifty, hardworking people, living almost entirely off their own labor. The young men are found in the logging-camps, saw-mills, and on the railroads. The old men and women hunt, fish, gather berries, and otherwise assist in providing food. But few families live upon the reservation.

GRAND PORTAGE,

located on Lake Superior, and south of Pigeon River and north of Duluth. Here we have 262 Indians claiming a territory of 51,840 acres of perhaps the poorest land the sun ever shone upon. The Indians, however, have done well, living almost entirely without government aid; the old men and women at hunting, fishing, and trapping, the young men as packers and guides into the mining districts along both the American and Canadian lines. They have about 15 or 20 acres on the Grand Portage Bay under cultivation, and this seems to be the only soil in that vicinity worthy of the name. I have eaten some most excellent potatoes grown upon this bay. Grasses do well anywhere on Lake Superior, and even here among these rocks can be found plenty of fine, nutritious grass.

BOIS FORT.

These bands, numbering 797 Indians, have a reservation of 107,509 acres lying in unsurveyed territory, about 40 miles northwest of Vermillion Lake, in Minnesota. They have mingled with the whites but little, therefore have but few of their vices. They roam, fish, hunt, and trap for a livelihood. They dress in civilized costume, and a few of them sow and plant and harvest, live in houses, and have some of the ordinary home comforts, but they are few indeed.

Two years ago the present agent made an effort to gather them all upon Vermillion Lake. We had the country explored in and about the reservation, but found no agricultural lands. In purchasing their lands about Vermillion Lake in 1866, the government seems to have had but one idea in view, to wit, "to get rid of the Indians." They have been banished to perhaps the most wretched of all lands or rocks in Northern Minnesota. Their treaty stipulates that a farmer shall be provided. A farmer! Think of it, on such a rock. One would infer from reading it (the treaty) that they had a garden-spot, but the explorers report not a spot upon which to plant a potato. There is not a road within 40 miles of the reservation. The treaty is rapidly passing away (half gone), soon they will have nothing left, and yet the department will not change its policy of consolidation, and make an effort to reclaim these people by inducing them to locate about Vermillion Lake, where soil at least can be found, where roads lead to them, where their wants and needs can be supplied. Why was this country explored; why an expenditure of funds in looking at the country, if no change in the location was intended? Why do anything for them if they must be "sent to White Earth"? Now, they will not go to White Earth as a tribe; perhaps a few could be induced to go, but a large portion, perhaps five to one, would prefer to locate about Vermillion Lake. Why not give a chance before the annuities expire? Try this location for a few years, and if they then desire to move, or a few can be persuaded to locate upon any other reservation, all well, but if not, we would have done our duty toward them. We most earnestly renew our recommendations of last year, that about 1,000 acres of land on the south side of Vermillion Lake be set aside for agricultural and educational purposes, and that the Bois Fort Indians be induced to select homes and settle thereon, and that the boundary be defined, and that the employés be permanently located as per my special report on this subject on July 14, 1877.

Schools.

Our schools have been well attended. Books for more advanced scholarship have been a constant demand, and the statistics from teachers and farmer show a gradual improvement. The free lunch system at Red Cliff and Bad River has been continued all the year, and is without doubt the most successful medium through which to reach poor and hungry children.

The Wisconsin scare,

as it is called, might have reached immense proportions had not the officers of the Indian Bureau taken a firm stand against the possibility of such a thing as an Indian outbreak among the Chippewas. The Chippewas have grievances that would make white men tear their hair and howl from one end of the country to the other, but they prefer to submit quietly and peaceably to the powers that be, praying without ceasing, hoping continually that the good men of the Great Father's household will yet hear and answer their petitions by the necessary legislation. If the government would pay

these poor people half what is justly their due under former treaties, they could and would live comfortably for many seasons to come.

I most earnestly recommend that the annual appropriations be increased to $20,000 to enable us to stretch our guardian care over the Flambeau Indians who need and require aid so badly. Besides, the old, poor, blind, lame, and permanently diseased will number about 2,000 persons. These should be provided for, and rations issued daily to them. Will the department please urge upon Congress the need of this aid?

Our Indians live upon the large lakes, and must necessarily subsist largely upon fish. I would urge the necessity of large appropriations for net-twine and hooks. I would further ask at least $5,000 for building houses, clearing land, and opening of farms for those who have taken allotments of 80 acres under the treaty of 1854.

Inclosed I respectfully submit the statistical information called for in your letter of July 1, 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY,
Wyoming Territory, August 25, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with custom and the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

In order that all readers may have a correct view and understanding of matters pertaining to the agency, I will carry them back to the year 1868, when, on July 3 of that year, at Fort Bridger, Wyo., while Andrew Johnson was President, was made the treaty between the Government of the United States and the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, by which said tribes obtained a right to the splendid tract of land upon which the *Shoshones* (*Eastern band*) and *Northern Arapahoes* are now located. The said treaty was ratified on the 16th day of February following, and included both tribes, viz, the Eastern band of Shoshones, under Washakie, and the Bannocks, under the leadership of Pan-sook-a-mootse. But the latter tribe never occupied the reservation but a few months during the winter of 1871 and the spring of 1872, when about 400 of that tribe were present at the agency, but, as they could not agree, being very mean and suspicious one toward another, the Bannocks were allowed to withdraw to the Port-Neuf country, near the Camas Prairies, located in Idaho Territory, and were secured in their rights and privileges in that country by the provisions of the same treaty referred to above, and are known as the Fort Hall Bannocks.

From that time until the present the Shoshones have enjoyed alone, with the exception of roaming bands of Western Shoshones, Bannocks, Crows, White River Utes, and Uinta Valley Utes, the privileges of the reservation. Recently, however, the Northern Arapahoes, under Black Coal and Sharp Nose, equal chiefs, were transferred from the old Red Cloud Sioux to this agency. From this time forward, therefore, the Shoshones and Arapahoes will be identified with whatever pertains to the future history of this reservation, and, although still called the "Shoshone and Bannock Agency" in Wyoming, not a Bannock in the United States has any rights here except those who have been legally incorporated with the Shoshones, numbering but a few.

The Shoshone and Bannock Reservation is located in latitude 43° and 44° north, and in longitude 108° and 109° west. It is made up in part of some of the grandest mountain scenery in the world. The mountains are the source of some of the most magnificent rivers on the continent, and contain within their recesses an almost innumerable number of fresh-water lakes, many of which are of unknown depths, full of the finest trout and thousands of water-fowls, and on whose banks live the beaver, otter, and many other fur-bearing animals. The mountains are very precipitous, and can be penetrated at but few points; they contain an inexhaustible supply of spruce, piñon, hemlock, balsam, and yellow and white pine timber. The whole reservation is the fairest and best watered portion of the Territory, and includes all of the Wind River valleys, which are level, easily irrigated, and from one-half to five miles in width; soil warm and rich, and with ordinary care very productive. No part of the reservation can be considered valueless for all purposes. For agriculture and grazing purposes it is simply a wonderful country. Stock lives all the year without any other care than being herded on the nutritious grasses growing from the mountain tops to the lowest valleys in the greatest abundance. The main obstacles to successful farming are early and late frosts and the ravages of the Rocky Mountain locusts. Crops are sometimes badly damaged from the above causes, but seldom entirely destroyed by the latter.

It will now, I think, be quite proper for me to give a short history of the Shoshones from the time of the treaty until the present, noting some of their struggles for a foot-

hold in this country, the progress they have made, present condition and progress, concluding with a brief account of the Northern Arapahoes.

At the time and long before this country was proclaimed the property and future homes of the Shoshones, it was a wild wilderness, which but few white people, aside from the veteran frontiersmen, Bonneville and "Jim Bridger," had ever beheld, and was so full of hostile Indians that even the Shoshones themselves could maintain their stay here but a small portion of each year, spending the summers in Utah and Idaho, far removed from their enemies, the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, returning late in the fall, when they could do so with safety, to hunt the buffalo during the winter. Conflicts were frequent between the said tribes. The Sioux, Shoshones, and Cheyennes were hereditary enemies. The Arapahoes and Shoshones were at times on terms of peace, but soon after the treaty of 1868 peace was broken again, and all these tribes became engaged in a very bitter and long-continued war. Murder and stealing horses from each other were frequent occurrences, and constituted the mode of warfare adopted—the three tribes against one. They made incursions into each other's country constantly for the purposes of theft and murder, when during this period many a Shoshone brave found his death in his own lodge or within the precincts of the village, at the hands of their active and vigilant foes. Finally, the Shoshones held a grand council and decided that they would strike their enemies a blow that would create consternation in their own homes. Volunteers were called for to go into the enemy's country, for the purpose of stealing the major portion of their herd. Forty-five young Shoshones, as fearless of danger as any men that ever trod the earth, stepped forward and offered themselves for the undertaking. Arrangements were hastily concluded, and the expedition made a cautious reconnaissance of the enemy's situation, and hovered about until a good opportunity presented, when they succeeded in surrounding and driving off several hundred head of horses, starting for home in high spirits, everything at first seeming to work to the advantage of the Shoshones; but they did not know how soon they were to be caught in the terrible meshes of the web which had been weaving. The enemy soon learned of their terrible loss, and, hastily collecting, gave pursuit, and the Shoshones were destined to suffer a sad defeat, even the elements seeming to favor their foes. A heavy snow-storm setting in, the trail could be followed without difficulty, and the fleeing Indians were soon surrounded, but for a whole day defended themselves bravely. Being armed withthe old-style Army revolvers, they soon became useless in the wet, drifting storm. Their enemies closing in, shot the last man of them, using the bow and arrow, and leaving every Shoshone on the field for dead. Three of them revived again, and ultimately reached camp, one of them crawling 18 miles on his hands and knees through the snow to get assistance. The Shoshones still speak of this as one of the saddest affairs that ever occurred in the tribe.

In 1871 the provisions of the treaty began to be actively supplied to the Shoshones. Houses for the employés and the agent were erected and put in order for occupancy. A saw, grist, and shingle mill and steam-engine were purchased and built ready for work. And now for the first time the Indians, seeing the helping hand of the government stretched forth to them, began to think seriously of settling down and remaining permanently on their reservation and at the agency built for them; but the still frequent incursions from hostile tribes, and the inadequacy of government troops sent here for their protection while they were learning to work, prevented to a great extent their reaping the full benefit of the expenditure made for them. The reservation at this time was also besieged by a most ungodly set of squaw-men, who attempted to set themselves up as guardians of the Indians' rights (?), and by abusing their minds came very near creating insubordination and distrust of the government among them; but the agent was equal to the emergency, and these bad citizens were forced to leave the reservation, order, peace, and confidence being restored.

In 1873 the Shoshones began to take great interest in farming, and there was a greater demand for seed and implements of husbandry than the agent was able to supply. About 200 acres were planted, the Indians giving considerable assistance, but the white employés doing the main part of the work. Everything worked as well as possible, but in July, when the fields were fairly blooming, the locusts made their appearance and badly damaged them; this being repeated several years in succession, the Indians had their perseverance and courage tested to the utmost.

A day-school was opened during this year, and was continued until December, 1874, when, for want of support of the church authorities, it was discontinued.

Rumors of the changed condition of affairs of the Shoshones spread far and near, and they were the recipients of complimentary messages from the dignitaries of other tribes and bands, some of whom expressed a desire to cast their lot with them, and received a warm welcome at the agency and a due proportion of the subsistence and annuity goods of the Shoshones, but as soon as such supplies were distributed and consumed these new-found friends quietly withdrew, leaving the Shoshones poorer, if not wiser people.

The years 1874-'75-'76, for various causes, show no very great progress made by the

Shoshones. Greater obstructions than ever before were thrown in their way. Hostile foes were more troublesome than usual, rendering it necessary to keep constant watch by the Shoshones over their herds of horses, thus interfering greatly with other work. Yet, notwithstanding the Shoshones remained at their agency, many of the young men enlisted under General Crook to go and fight their old enemies, the Sioux, during the year, where they behaved admirably. War operated for the time being against the good of the Shoshones, as having a tendency to break in upon their partial quietude, and retarding progress in matters pertaining to civilization. But a terrible and relentless foe had to be overcome in order to have continued peace and order and safety to life and property, and the Shoshones showed their willingness to help conquer a peace, by enlisting as scouts and guides to the United States troops. Several serious depredations and horrible massacres of whites and Indians by hostiles occurred during this time; there was a general unsettled condition of affairs on the border. The locust plague still continued, and in all the poor Shoshones appeared to be the greatest sufferers, losing the results of hard labor through the latter, and several of their people, men, women, and children, being butchered by the former. The only wonder is, that any progress was made at all, and that during these great trials, the Shoshones themselves were preserved from disaffection, and their steadfast friendship towards the government retained. But such was the case, and we find them to-day more strongly attached to the government, and better prepared to receive instruction, than at any time previously, and progressing in many things.

The Shoshone and Bannock Agency is located on Trout Creek, within 10 miles of the southern line of the reservation. The location was very good in the beginning, but since the cession of the southern portion of the reservation, under the Brunot treaty of 1872, it brings the agency entirely too near the white settlements. The same treaty should have made provision for the removal of the agency to the Big Wind River Valley, 18 miles further north, as said treaty should have been ratified. This would have placed the Indians further inland and the military post between them and these bad outside influences, besides a location in all respects superior to the present site. Trout Creek carries only about 3,000 inches of water, and is the only stream of hard water on the reservation as far as known. Had the agency been placed two miles north of the present point, we would be blessed with pure, good water for use. To overcome the bad effects from the use of Trout Creek water, I propose to turn its waters along the base of the bluff south of the agency, and the digging of a canal from Wind River to the bed of Trout Creek, will at once improve the quality and quantity of our water supply; and this will also give us command of the water to irrigate the whole of the lands in the vicinity of Camp Brown and of the agency.

CENSUS.

The Shoshones, Eastern band, number 1,250 souls. Their number has heretofore been reported at 1,800.

I give below a table of the latest enumeration of both tribes, which will be found to be nearly correct:

Bands.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Shoshones (Eastern band)	309	573	209	159	1,250
Arapahoes (Northern band)	189	259	238	252	938
Grand total	498	832	447	411	2,188

The above is the exact number belonging to Washakie's band of Shoshones, and is all that will be claimed for it hereafter. Their number has heretofore been computed at 1,800, by including some small bands of Western Shoshones, who, however, never really belonged at this agency. The largest number of Shoshones coming under the influence of the agency at any one time during the year was 1,097; of the Arapahoes, 938; total at agency, 2,035.

This leaves a balance of 153 Shoshones who have not been in the past year. These, consisting of eleven lodges, wander about from place to place, but usually stop in Cache Valley, Utah. The leader is Taboonsheya, and he is one of the signers to the treaty of 1868. He is about forty-eight years old, owns 100 head of cattle, and about 50 head of horses. It is believed the direct cause of his absenting himself from the reservation is owing to his antipathy towards Washakie. Taboonsheya is a full-blooded Shoshone Indian and aspired to the chieftainship, but which position was accorded to Washakie, who is half Flathead. The former has just written me a letter saying that he would be in with his camp this fall.

This agency has been visited during the present spring and summer by the White River Utes, Uinta Valley Utes, Bannocks, and Western Shoshones. I have not kept an

account of the number of these visiting Indians, but they would increase the number of Indians at the agency by several hundred. I have firmly and all the time refused to issue rations to visiting Indians, or to be bothered with them, and I have so notified my Indians, those who come here to visit, and also their agents. I fully recognize the evils springing from the habit of visiting in bands, and I believe every agent in the service should give faithful heed to departmental instructions relative to this matter, and see that they are strictly complied with. In this way the practice can be broken up. I would recommend, for the purpose of preventing Indians from a distance from visiting those living within the buffalo countries, especially during the planting and harvesting seasons, that Congress pass a law prohibiting all persons, including Indians, from hunting and killing buffalo during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. There would be no difficulty in enforcing such a law, but the Indians must be provided with abundance of subsistence during the period named.

AGRICULTURE.

I have to report that the Shoshones have shown considerable progress in this industry since my last report. We still adhere to the system of the "model farm"; that is, the Indians, instead of each one having his own individual farm or patch of ground fenced off by himself, have pieces of ground within the large fields fenced for them by the government several years ago. It will be necessary for them to farm in this manner until such time as they can fence and break land on their own account. They planted, this season, all the seed that I was able to procure for them; besides many planted seed which they had saved from last year's crops. They were desirous of putting in much more, but I advised them to plant the seed given them and then commence opening for themselves individual farms, to which they consented, and some of them have been trying to get down timber for the purpose of fencing. But, without wagons, they make very slow progress; dragging poles eight miles on their ponies, they find it rather discouraging, and I am not sure that white people would not, under similar circumstances. The Indians being unused to handling cattle, I have not been able to induce them to try and use oxen for hauling timber and in farm work.

The want of proper care of tools and implements I find a great obstacle. They will leave these things wherever they happen to be when quitting time comes. Parental authority being lax, and the children very destructive, a great many parts of the harnesses have been lost or destroyed, and the hard-wood double-trees and single-trees used up and devoted to other uses. However, the Indians are trying to learn, and I am confident they can be taught to become careful and thrifty farmers. We may not expect that an Indian will do anything properly and right until after many failures. It is necessary to repeat the same lesson many times, and that without showing the least impatience.

The present season there were but few employés at the agency, most of them having resigned because of the low wages. The Indians thought we should be allowed more employés; but when, just as the working season opened, they found those we had were leaving, they became almost discouraged. Calling them together, I advised them not to give up, but to take hold like men and do the best they could, and I believed we could pull through all right. Their courage was raised in this way, and I went myself into the shops and mended their tools when broken, and showed them how to work in the fields. Under these circumstances we planted about 200 acres, principally in wheat, oats, and potatoes, and there is at the present time a better prospect for good crops than ever before in the history of this agency. Having an insufficient number of farming implements, it was a great disadvantage in our operations, but as fast as one party finished up the implements were turned over to his neighbor, and by so doing nearly every lodge put in something, from a small garden to a field of 15 acres. A few lodges took no interest in any of our plans, consequently their supplies of subsistence were withheld from them. This had the effect to drive them into the mountains, where they now are; no doubt they will return and go to work next year.

The Indians are at present engaged in the harvest-fields. Their wheat and oats they have always gathered with the old-style sickle or reap-hook, but the progress they have made will hereafter necessitate the use of machinery. For the first time in the history of this agency Indians have been induced to work in the grist and saw mill, to perform the labor of the slaughter-pen, and they are now being drilled in the use of the mowing-machine and hay-rake. Thrashing is yet to be done, and I shall expect them to learn the use of the thrasher. Some of them have already selected locations for their future homesteads, and are making improvements thereon. Owing to the difficulties under which they have to labor in getting fencing from the mountains, this will be slow. The kind of fences built in this country are made with posts and poles. These poles are very dry pine, from three to six inches in diameter, perfectly straight, and make a very strong fence by nailing or spiking to posts set firmly in the ground. There is an abundance of this timber, but the mountains are so steep and rocky it requires much skill to haul the same down the descent without accident. It cannot be done on wagons successfully nor safely, except by those who have had experience in

the business. The Indians dare not yet venture to bring down loads on the wagon, but drag the timber to the bottom with their ponies, but they see this is too slow a method, and they desire to have wagons to use for this work. These have been estimated for, and the Indians are inquiring about them every week, and I hope they will be furnished.

GOVERNMENT FARM.

This consists of a piece of land fenced off, close by the agency, of 50 acres, nearly all of which was broken up at one time; but little of it has ever been worked. A young man of the Shoshone tribe was induced to take charge of the place the present season. He plowed and put in about 10 acres in oats, which was very good, being almost his first effort at farming. He made up his mind at one time that he had undertaken too great a responsibility, and became so worried that he gave all his crop to me, saying he had "got tired of it." Seeing that I could not prevail upon him to remain at the time, I took possession and have reported the same as planted by the government. When the field was ready for irrigation this young farmer was reinstated in his possessions, and has given it close attention and raised a good crop, and bids fair to become a leading man in the industry. Besides attending to this farm he has also done considerable work on his own place.

SUBSISTENCE.

Rations of beef, flour, meal, sugar, coffee, bacon, baking-powder, tobacco, and soap were issued to 1,097 Indians up to April last, when we received an accession of 938 Northern Arapahoes, who were destitute and hungry, and had to be fed. Rations have been issued to these last, the same as to the Shoshones, from the supplies that were on hand, the beef and flour contracts alone being slightly increased. With these two exceptions no additional expense has been incurred on account of this increase in the population of this agency. In distributing the above supplies, it was necessary to equalize the same, in order to carry them through the fiscal year. The amounts issued, according to the established rules, have not given satisfaction to the Indians, and they have expressed their dissatisfaction on a good many occasions, and their clamors for additional rations are sometimes very annoying. I am sure the ration established by the department is not sufficient for sustenance of the Indians, lasting not more than four days; during the balance of the week they provide for themselves. They do this in different ways, by going about begging, digging roots, hunting game, which if they fail to find, do not hesitate to kill a neighbor's cow or steer, provided they do not find one handy belonging to themselves. Others dispose of horses, or sell some of their cattle, to get money to purchase groceries. Such misdemeanors were never committed by them until supplies became shortened. Indians just learning to work should have plenty to eat, not allowed to get hungry, for then they will not work, and are inclined to grumble at everything. They had become so used to supplies being exhausted at this season of the year, they all wanted to know how long they would last, for when they are gone they said, "We want to go on a hunt." When I assured them that provisions would not "give out" they were surprised, and withal not a little disappointed, when they could find no excuse to have a summer chase. However, the buffalo being within easy reach, many of them went without permission, and were gone several days, when they returned loaded with meat, and satisfied. I would earnestly recommend that larger rations be authorized, until their herds increase and they become more extensive farmers. There is no perceptible diminution in the droves of buffalo and other large game within the limits of this reservation. Indeed, I think it is more plentiful since the Sioux and other warlike tribes were driven out of the country north and east of us; and as long as game abounds and within easy reach it removes the time more remotely when these Indians will settle down all the year round to quiet, steady, hard, and constant toil. The difficulty will not be to keep them on their farms during the summer; but if it is the design to retain them at home winters, this cannot be done immediately; it will take some time to accomplish this, and patience must be exercised until this trouble is overcome. We must remember that the chase has such great attractions to many white men that they run any risks, and incur great expense, and travel thousands of miles to indulge in this pleasurable excitement. How, then, can we blame the Indians, who have always lived thereby, if they occasionally break away from the monotony of farm-work, and especially when their appetites are unappeased by sufficient rations from the government?

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

Under the rules and regulations for the government of the United States Indian police service, dated July 1, 1878, I endeavored to organize such a company, composed of the Shoshones and Arapahoes, and have succeeded only with the latter tribe. The Shoshones complain of the smallness of the wages, and complain about not getting compensation for their horses also. I have no doubt but that when the force is thoroughly organized it will be competent to maintain peace and good order on the reservation. There is nothing needed much worse than this force. The agency being so close to the

southern line of the reservation, the Indians have many opportunities of leaving the same, and whites to come upon, committing misdemeanors, with small chance of being detected. Their advantage is increased by the fact that across the line are located, to all appearance, a graceless set of whites, whom I have reason to believe organized to carry on illicit traffic with the Indians in the way of furnishing them with whisky and cartridges, and of inducing them to steal from each other, and of buying stolen property. I am trying to detect these parties.

SCHOOLS.

Although the agent has labored diligently with those in authority, both in church and department, since taking charge fourteen months ago, it is but recently that a teacher was secured and a day-school opened for the Indian youth. Present indications are that no difficulty will be experienced in having a full attendance at schools, provided necessary aid is not withheld from us in the future as it was in the past, for, as represented heretofore, and thoroughly demonstrated at this agency, a day-school cannot be made entirely successful as long as the Indians have lodges to live in. It must be manifest to all practical minds that to place these wild children under a teacher's care but four or five hours a day, and permit them to spend the other nineteen in the filth and degradation of the village, makes the attempt to educate and civilize them a mere farce. * * * Preparations are being made to open a boarding and industrial school. Estimates have been forwarded for an additional school-building, which it is hoped will be completed the present season. A day-school, while it is better than to have none at all, yet must continue to be, for reasons already given, very unsatisfactory to both agent and teachers, and of comparatively small benefit to the Indians. The school has been placed under the charge of Mr. J. W. Coombs, a worthy man, who is laboring with commendable zeal for the good of the Indians. The progress of our school will be reported from time to time.

MISSIONS.

The care of the Indians' education and religious training was assumed some years ago by the Protestant Episcopal Church, but there has been no mission established as yet, not, however, because this is not an inviting or promising field for opening and conducting work of this character, but owing to a want of means. It is hoped this matter will not be long delayed, for a mission must be considered a very important part of the service at an Indian agency. A Sunday-school has been opened under the supervision of the teacher, and is regularly attended by all the white and many Indian children, giving satisfactory evidence that all that is required is to have some good man to lead the way. Such an one placed in charge of this people as their minister, would receive a welcome by the Shoshones and the Arapahoes now.

HEALTH.

We cannot always tell, from the amount of medicine called for at this agency what the state of health of the tribes is, as they suffer from many imaginary diseases, and call on the physician for treatment of these, as well as real complaints. They generally wish to prescribe for themselves, and thus become at once both patient and physician. I have instructed the doctor in no instance to give an Indian medicine unless his condition was such as to require it. There should be a resident physician for these Indians, who would then have time to visit the sick and deal out remedies to them in their lodges, which would be far better and more economical than as now. They come to the medical dispensary calling for such medicines as they think they need or desire to have. A hospital is needed.

THE AGENCY TRADER.

Mr. James K. Moore, who keeps a large supply of goods on hand for the military and Indian trade, is not located at the agency, but at Camp Brown, he being also post-trader. His store is usually well supplied with such articles as the Indians usually purchase. This trade is changing rapidly, and is due to the change taking place gradually in the Indians themselves. Many articles a few years ago were not called for at all, such as fancy soaps, articles of kitchen furniture, dried and canned fruits, and all kinds of groceries. There is now a large trade built up by the demand of the Indians for these articles. Among the Shoshones the trade in beads, paints, and trinkets has fallen off greatly during the last five years. Mr. Moore's dealing with the Indians, as far as I have the knowledge, gives general satisfaction. His trade with them has been reduced to a cash basis.

When the Arapahoes came to the agency in the spring, they made a complaint of the trader not giving them enough for their furs. Upon inquiry I found that the "cash system" had to a great extent cut off the "extras" or presents which they had always been used to, and this trader gave them no presents. I told them they could call for another trader for themselves whenever they chose, and I would recommend a good man, but I have heard no further complaint.

AGENCY HOUSES,

of which there are sixteen, consist of the following: Agent's dwelling; six employés' dwellings; stone fort, 20 by 20; office, 32 by 25; log school-house, 32 by 16; issue room, 24 by 16, log; frame saw and shingle mill, 40 by 20; log smith-shop, 24 by 17, (worthless); frame grist-mill, 24 by 20; frame warehouse, 40 by 20. The agents and employés' dwellings were all put in good repair during the year. The other buildings are in bad repair; especially is this the case with the saw and shingle mill; this machinery, including the engine, has been standing since erected, seven years ago, with little more than a roof over it, exposed to the elements and the destructiveness of the Indians, and has suffered more damage in that time than twenty years' careful usage would have inflicted. The so-called warehouse looks well on paper, but is decidedly an unsafe place to keep supplies in of more value than a sack of corn. It has been entered several times during the year, probably by Indians, and small thefts of subsistence committed. The condition of this building was fully represented to the department in my last annual report, and estimates sent in for a suitable one, but which was considered unfavorably by the department. The department does itself and the agent great injustice by making me responsible for the safe-keeping of such a large stock of supplies in such a place. I trust soon to see a better building provided.

INDIAN HOUSES.

There are fifteen on this reservation, and three more partially completed being erected, one by Washakie and two by half-bloods—most of them in a bad state of repair. Some are occupied by Indian families; three are uninhabitable, the doors and windows being broken to pieces, and the floors and stairways chopped up. The above shows the destructiveness rampant among the children in the village. Funds were estimated for last year to make these buildings habitable, but nothing was remitted, and the buildings, though only erected in 1873, are fast going to decay. The tent or lodge should give way to the house. No more tent-cloth should be furnished by the government than to keep the Indians from suffering, until they can build houses for themselves. I think they can soon be taught to build log huts for themselves, which are good enough, such as are occupied by thousands of white families. This will break up the habit of moving about from place to place whenever the notion takes possession of them. By persistent and continued effort in this direction, this can surely be accomplished.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

committed on this reservation during the past year have been mostly petty thieving, and confined almost exclusively to Indians against themselves, and within the Shoshone tribe.

The present is the first year since this country was settled by whites that violent deaths of friendly Indians and whites have not occurred at the hands of hostile enemies. It has been remarkable for the reign of peace and quietness in this regard.

Whisky, as usual, has been introduced upon the reservation quite frequently, undoubtedly by white persons banded together for the purpose, and the traffic is conducted so secretly that no evidence has been collected pointing to the guilty parties. And while the local authorities and others in the vicinity of Lander have made complaints to me of the frequency of drunken Indians in the neighborhood, yet not one of them, nor of the other citizens of the place, are able, or say they are not, to give me important information that would lead to the detection and punishment of the parties engaged in this traffic. The Indians who know will not inform on those from whom they get liquors. The only available plan, it seems to me, by which the parties can be discovered and their arrest affected, is to employ a secret detective.

CLAIMS FOR SPOLIATION.

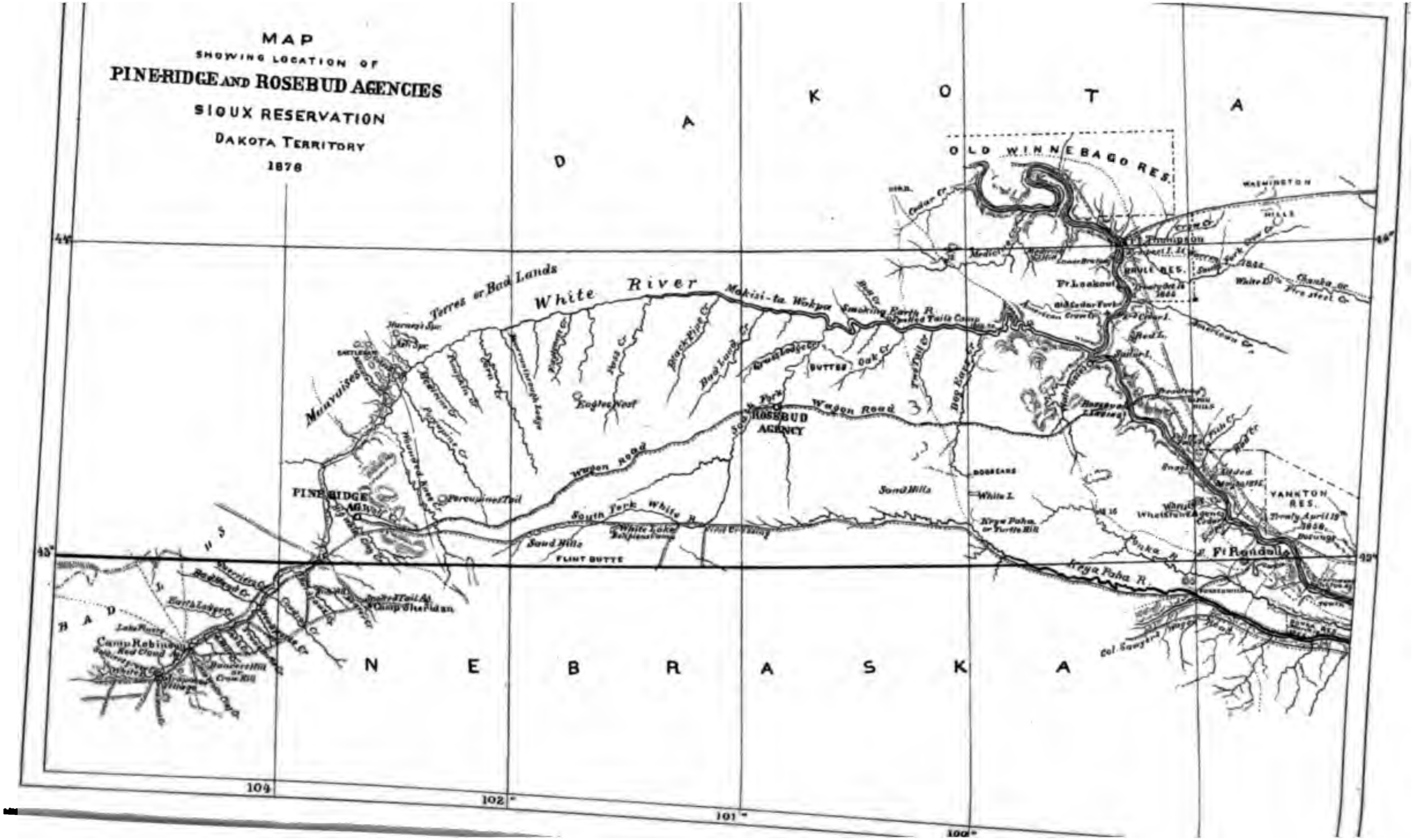
But one claim of this kind, and that against the Shoshones for $500, has been presented during the year, and is now undergoing examination. Owing to the remoteness of the period on which the act was alleged to have been committed, it will require considerable time for proper investigation.

SETTLERS.

The white settlers alluded to in my first annual report still remain on the reservation, being located on their several claims, increasing their stock and improvements, and, of course, still further encroaching on the Indians' rights. The claims of said whites were long ago appraised, and Congress should pass a law without delay authorizing the liquidation of the same, or else to dispossess the claimants and settle the matter by law afterwards. I would earnestly recommend that some enactment be made by which said settlers may be removed and the Indians given their rights.

NORTHERN ARAPAHOES.

This band is a remnant of the once powerful tribe of that name, inhabiting the mountains and plains of Northern Colorado, Western Dakota, and Eastern Wyoming.



MAP
SHOWING LOCATION OF
PINE-RIDGE AND ROSEBUD AGENCIES
SIOUX RESERVATION
DAKOTA TERRITORY
1878
D A K O T A
N E B R A S K A
OLD WINNEBAGO RES.
White River
Terres or Bad Lands
Mauvaises
PINE RIDGE AGENCY
ROSEBUD AGENCY
Wagon Road
South Fork White R.
Sand Hills
FLINT BUTTE
Eagles Nest
Porcupines Tail
Camp Robinson
Camp Sheridan
Keya Paha R.
Ponka R.
Ft Randall
YANKTON RES.
BRULE RES.
Ft Lookout
Ft Thompson
WASHINGTON
Dog Ears Cr.
Bad Land Cr.
Black Pipe Cr.
Post Cr.
Col. Sawyers Wagon Road
44°
43°
104
102°
101°
100°

They have met many misfortunes within the past few years, by which they have become thoroughly subjugated, and their numbers reduced to 938 souls. Their character is peaceable, and they are better developed mentally and physically than many other tribes. The other bands constituting this tribe were removed several years ago to the Indian Territory; these refused to go to that miasmatic country, and have been underlings of the Sioux, until recently transferred from the Red Cloud to this agency. They have conducted themselves quietly and peaceably since their arrival, and have made a permanent peace with the Shoshones and the surrounding tribes. They are in such indigent circumstances as to be wholly unable, without generous assistance from the government, to speedily emerge from their present state of mendicancy. When the steps taken by the government to furnish these people with food and other supplies and implements of farming are completed, and the Indians have a chance to use them, I predict that they will make a far better showing, in a shorter period of time, than many others who have possessed advantages that this band will never experience. They express themselves pleased with their treatment at this agency, and are especially grateful that the department permitted them to come here, instead of compelling them to journey to the Indian Territory. It shall be my endeavor from the beginning to induce these people to improve each one his own farm. I think time will develop them into thrifty and industrious people.

TRANSFER.

This subject has recently been presented to the Shoshones and Arapahoes, and in a council held at this office, which was generally participated in by the chiefs and their councilors, they have expressed their preferences for a civil instead of a military agent.

Before closing, I wish to express my grateful sense of the kindly feelings which have marked the intercourse, socially and officially, between the officers of the military department and myself. I have many times received from them good and timely advice, and have ever found them ready to see that every just order issued from this office was strictly complied with.

In conclusion, I desire to say that while I am aware that we have come far short of what is expected of us by the department, yet I am sensible that we are making progress, it may be slowly, yet nevertheless surely, and beg that the authorities will remember that we have a *savage* people to deal with, and that while it is the chief duty of an agent to induce his Indians to labor in civilized pursuits, he should be clothed with a large discretion with regard to carrying out the various orders promulgated by the department.

I have the honor to invite attention to the inclosed reports of teacher and physician

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 28, 1878.

SIR: We have the honor to report that, under an act of Congress, approved June 20 1878, and in obedience to instructions from the Interior Department, dated Washington, June 28, 1878, the commissioners appointed under the aforesaid act convened at Yankton, Dak., June 4; present, Col. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., Mr. J. M. Haworth, Rev. A. L. Riggs, Mr. Ed. K. Hayt, secretary. The latter was duly qualified as disbursing officer for the commission.

Upon the 5th of July the members proceeded to the old Ponca Agency (now occupied by Spotted Tail), accompanied by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. E. A. Hayt. The Brulé tribe under Spotted Tail had been duly notified of the coming of the commission by their agent, Lieut. James M. Lee, U. S. A., and met in council on the afternoon of the 6th. The council was opened by the honorable Commissioner, Mr. Hayt, who fully explained to the Indians the law, the delays owing to the lateness of the appropriation, and the importance of settling the Brulés near the Missouri, thus avoiding the expense of overland transportation.

Spotted Tail being the authorized speaker for the Indians, followed in a speech in which he went over a long list of promises made to him and his people by former government agents and commissioners and unfulfilled. He complained bitterly of being delayed so long this summer upon the Missouri; claimed this had caused many deaths in his camp. He recited the promise of the President, made to him in Washington last fall, that his people should settle in the place of their choice, which place he described as the South Fork of the White Earth River. He expressed a determination of breaking up his camps twenty miles east of the Missouri in ten days, and setting out for the place of his selection; made threats that he would burn up the present agency buildings; was rather arrogant and dictatorial, and was opposed to the commission visiting and examining the country he had chosen. His speech, summed up, meant that he would not settle upon the Missouri, and that he would settle nowhere but on the South Fork. It was evident that both the manner and words of Spotted Tail's speech were for Indian populace.

General Stanley spoke on the part of the commissioners, carefully explaining to the Indians the intention of the government to settle them in permanent homes; the desire to have them contented; the necessity for economy, and finally the intention of the commission to visit the South Fork country notwithstanding Spotted Tail's objections. This ended the council. The commission looked over the country some ten miles to the eastward of old Ponca Agency, and looked into the valleys of the Niobrara and Ponca Rivers. The country is comparatively destitute of timber, and the grass is of varieties which the winter kills, and only a small band of Indians, say 300 to 500, could ever become self-supporting there.

On the 7th of July, the commission took steamboat for Red Cloud Agency, at which place they arrived on the 10th. Dr. James Irwin, the agent, had notified Red Cloud, chief of the Ogalalas, of the coming of the commission, and upon the evening of the 11th a council was held at the agency, at which first the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and after him General Stanley, on the part of the commission, fully explained to the Indians the object of the law, the mission of the commissioners, the disadvantages of their locating far from the Missouri River, and the intention of the commissioners to thoroughly examine any country they selected for their homes. The chief, Red Cloud, had been instructed and delegated as the representative for the tribe. He made a very dignified reply without any show of bad temper. He recited the hardships his people had undergone; spoke of the many deaths that had resulted from their stay on White Earth River; expressed the great willingness and desire of his people to settle down and try to make a living for themselves. He then took from his wallet a pamphlet containing the account of proceedings of the delegation in Washington last fall, and pointed out the promise of the President of the United States, that provided the Ogalalas went to the Missouri for their goods and provisions this last winter, then this spring they would be allowed to select any location within their reserve for their permanent home. In accordance with this they had unanimously selected Big White Clay Creek, and this place, and this alone, would satisfy them. After this addresses were made by Commissioners Haworth and Riggs. This ended the council.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Hayt, left for Washington on the 12th, and upon the 13th the commission, having procured escort and transportation, and being themselves handsomely fitted for the plains, through the courtesy of Maj. P. D. Vroom, Third Cavalry, commanding the post at Red Cloud, set out to examine the country chosen by these two tribes of Sioux for their future homes. The first two days and a half were spent in making 65 miles to the traders' stores at the forks of White Earth River. The road follows the Yellow Medicine Creek most of the way, and

leads southwest. There is some good grazing land on the Yellow Medicine, but the land is of the bad lands kind, full of alkali, with flats of wire grass, and unfit for cultivation. The water is alkaline and bad. No timber for building.

After nooning the third day at the crossing of White Earth River, we encamped ten miles above the mouth of South Fork of White Earth River and upon that stream. The contrast between these two branches of White Earth River is very great. The South Fork has a gravelly bed, clear, fresh, and good water, is easily fordable at all points. The North Fork, or the main river, has a bed of quicksand, is difficult to cross, and the water is the very worst found in any river of the great plains, being strongly charged with various alkaline salts, and carrying such a quantity of fine, impalpable powdered earth, gathered in the bad lands, that the running water resembles ordinary whitewash, and differs from the muddy waters of the streams of the Missouri Basin in the fact that the water does not settle when dipped up, but remains turbid and unfit for use. Animals will not drink it if they can find other water, and as wells dug in the White River bottom furnish unwholesome water, this deficiency of water fit to use is an insurmountable objection to the valley of the main White Earth River as a home for Indians.

The main camp of the Ogalalas, under Red Cloud, was near where we camped the night of the third day out, 75 miles from their agency. This is about as close to the Missouri River as this tribe has been, and is as close to the present Red Cloud Agency as wood, water, and grass combined could be found for their use and the subsistence of their animals, and for last nine months they have packed out their subsistence from their agency on the Missouri River the best way they could. This fact alone shows that with a little aid in the means of transportation, and a little organization, these Indians can soon be educated to do their carrying business, and at once solve this vexed subject of transportation.

Following up the valley the fourth day, we found a valley varying from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile wide, with a goodly proportion of land adapted to cultivation, very fine grazing lands, but with very little timber; camped the fourth night about 30 miles, by the valley, above the mouth of the South Fork.

At this point the pine timber sets in, and continues on both sides of the South Fork for about 45 miles. The pine is found in all the ravines leading into the valley of the South Fork, and is in sufficient quantity to last a community of the size of Spotted Tail's band of Sioux for many years in the future. The pine is not of the best variety, and growing as it does in ravines and cañons can be gotten out only by hard labor, but it will answer all purposes of building and fencing for the Indians. At a point below the middle of this stretch or belt of pine timber a strong creek of water, about 10 miles long, puts into the South Fork from the southeast. This creek, called the Rosebud, is where Spotted Tail said the Brulés wanted their agency. The Rosebud has scarcely any valley, and at its mouth the valley of South Fork is also very narrow; therefore the point selected by Spotted Tail was deemed unsuitable. But the commissioners saw the country sufficiently to convince them that at some point within 5 miles above or below the mouth of Rosebud a good and superior site for an agency and a military post may be found. The commissioners recommend that the agency for the Brulé Sioux, known as Spotted Tail's Indians, be established here, and that it be named the Rosebud Agency.

The road thence to the Missouri River, at a point below the mouth of White Earth River, is over an easy country for wagons, and would be about 70 miles. The march of the commission westward from the Rosebud was along the course of the South Fork for 80 miles. Thus it occurred that the South Fork was examined from its mouth to its source, a distance of 150 miles. The commissioners were agreeably surprised with the favorable character of the valley. It can best be described as first-class grazing country. For 20 miles above and below the mouth of the Rosebud timber is abundant, and settlements will at first be confined to this region, but rich pasture lands extend the entire length of the stream, and the bottoms, varying from 10 to 20 or 30 acres in each bend of the river, will raise the cereals or any of the vegetables of Minnesota.

The water coming from the sand-hills is remarkably pure, and the South Fork is peculiar in this feature, that 20 miles from its fountains it has as much volume of water as it carries to its mouth. The main fork and its branches containing living water would give valleys of 200 miles and upward, and in the course of time will all be occupied with prosperous ranches for cattle-raising, we hope in the hands of these Indians. Settlers would soon occupy this country if it were open to their enterprise.

From the last water-holes at the head of South Fork, a short march of 11 miles brought us to the Wounded Knee Creek, which, heading in the same line of sand-hills in which the South Fork has its origin, runs north 25 miles into the White Earth River. After a day's rest on this creek we marched 15 miles west to Big White Clay Creek, the chosen stream and country of Red Cloud. This creek is a bold-running stream of good, fresh water, rising in the pine ridge which runs parallel to the northern boundary of Nebraska, and nearly on the boundary line. The creek has a course nearly due north 25 miles into the main White Earth River. The bottom varies from one-fourth to a

mile in width, and has arable land from its source to its mouth. The timber on the creek is sparse and only sufficient for winter cover for cattle. The fine timber on the head forks and lateral ravines is practically inexhaustible, but can only be utilized by hard labor, owing to the broken country where the timber grows.

The creek was thoroughly examined by the commission and found to be an excellent home for Red Cloud's band of Ogalala Sioux, and too limited in extent to accommodate so many people. The timber, the grass, the water, and the land, so far as it is capable of cultivation, are unexceptionable. The Big White Clay Creek was the farthest point westward examined by the commission, and in any case is as far west as the country could be colonized, being within 15 miles from Nebraska on the south, and the same distance from ceded land on the west. The country west of Big White Clay to the Wounded Knee Creek was examined and found to be a rough country of sharp ridges, the ravines filled with pine timber.

Passing eastwardly the creeks emptying into the White Earth River, the Wounded Knee 15 miles, the Porcupine Tail Creek 25 miles, the Medicine Creek 35 miles, the Corn Creek 35 miles, and the Bear-Running-through-the-Lodge Creek 45 miles, were found to be streams of living water, with a fair proportion of arable land on each, with good grass and abundance of pine timber in the ravines on either side of the valley. This pine country extends in a direction nearly east and west from the Eagle's Nest Butte on the east to Camp Robinson on the west, 100 miles, and will furnish timber for 10,000 people for 100 years to come, and is one of the advantages which recommend this country for an Indian settlement.

The Pass Creek, 15 miles east of Eagle's Nest, and the Bad Lands Creek, 30 miles east of the same landmark, can be utilized as stock country, but are distant from timber; yet it is recommended that these creeks be embraced in the territory of the Ogalalas under Red Cloud. This territory, nearly 100 miles in extent east and west, would contain all the land available for settlement south of White Earth River on the Sioux Reservation, and not assigned to the Brulés under Spotted Tail, and would furnish comfortable and profitable homes for the tribe.

It is thought best that the agency should be placed on the Wounded Knee, as the Big White Clay is near the western border of the Red Cloud land. And as the selection of a site for the agency is a matter of lasting importance, it is recommended that this be referred to the Indian agent and the commanding officer of the post.

After returning to the forks of White Earth River, the commission examined the valley of that river to within 20 miles of the Missouri, their attention having been called to this valley by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This valley the commission condemned as a home for Indians from the badness of the water of White Earth River (the only water), the sterile soil, and the sparseness of the timber.

The commission were fully aware of the great expense in the matter of transportation in placing the Indians, Spotted Tail 70 miles and Red Cloud 150 miles from the Missouri River, and in council on the 1st August at the Forks of White River, in accordance with instructions received by the commission and as a compromise, it was explained to Red Cloud and chiefs assembled that $20,000 would be paid them in cattle if they would remain on or near the Missouri River at some new location.

This proposition they received in perfect good nature, but answered that they could not do so; that they could not do anything to make a living on the Missouri; that they had selected the White Clay country for their home while in Washington last fall; that their people were unanimous on going there, and nothing else would content them. These promises, which it appears were really made the Indians, seemed to bar any chance of inducing them to remain on the Missouri. And in fact after a faithful examination of the country the commission were forced to the conclusion that if these Indians, excepting in small numbers, were located on the Missouri they must be paupers dependent on the government forever; whereas if located upon the lands recommended, and supplied with stock and reasonably and honestly assisted, within ten years they have a fair and good prospect of becoming self-supporting, and in an economical point of view it should not be lost sight of that for these Indians to become settled and ultimately self-supporting, with homes of their own, they must have houses; and on the Missouri the materials for houses would have to be obtained from some other locality, and the cost would be greater than the cost of transportation of supplies; hence a removal to a locality where building material can be had ready to their hands would in the end be more economical.

We think these Indians fully realize their own condition. Their country, the Sioux Reservation, is comparatively poor in soil and pasturage; no equal extent of territory east of the Rocky Mountains could be laid off so deficient in natural resources. The game is almost entirely gone, the living wild creatures of the Sioux Reservation would not feed its Indian population one week. The Sioux tribes have lost all the resources of their savage life, they have ceased to live as Indians, without having made one single step toward being civilized men. They realize all this themselves, and they now only need proper help. We believe they can be rescued from barbarism, and can

be made a happy and prosperous people. Surely they merit everything possible for their preservation and elevation to a place in human society. These Indians fully comprehend how much in valuable territory they have given up, and while they believe they are entitled to a living in consideration of their sacrifices, the thinking, serious men among them deprecate the idea of being paupers.

The agent, Dr. James Irwin, and Red Cloud, with a party of twenty and upward of the chiefs and principal men of the Ogalallas, traveled in company and camped with the party of the commission.

The Indians expressed great anxiety to move to their new homes as soon as possible, but a move of such importance should be made deliberately, in order that the best location for the agency and the best roads to the agency be secured.

The return trip of the commission, partly over a road of their own choosing, and mainly upon the divide between the main White Earth River and its south fork, shows that a good wagon-road can be made from the depot on the Missouri, below White Earth River, and the new agency of Red Cloud.

As these tribes have moved so often, and the names of places called after Spotted Tail and Red Cloud have become utterly confusing, it is respectfully recommended that the agency for Red Cloud Indians be named either Ogalalla Agency or Pine Ridge Agency, and, as before referred to, that Spotted Tail Agency be called Rosebud Agency.

We submit an estimate of stock, implements, &c., needed now by these two bands of Indians to enable them to commence their new life. This estimate is not made upon the ultimate needs of the bands, but upon a reasonable beginning in supplying them for one year. The estimate for wagons may appear large, but experience teaches that no appliance of the white man's inventions takes hold of the wild Indian sooner than improved transportation in the shape of wagons; and as Red Cloud's tribe alone has 15,000 ponies, most of them already broken, it is plain what a capacity for work these wagons would give them when fully utilized.

Inasmuch as this commission was appointed to consider matters pertaining to the final settlement of these Indians, we would here respectfully suggest some points which should be made more prominent in our future treatment of them:

First. The individuality of the Indians should be recognized more clearly and decidedly. The efforts in that direction in issuing rations to heads of families instead of to bands have had the happiest results. Each Indian should be made to feel that he sustains a personal relation to the Government of the United States, without regard to the chief he may be under. And each man should have the right to go and select the land he pleases, subject only to the advice of his agent. This may seem a truism, but as regards Indians it is unfortunately not so, for the whole force of the old Indian tribal system is to herd men. And because it is easier for Indian agents to manage them under the same conditions, the temptation is very great to discourage the efforts of the individual Indian who would emancipate himself from this thralldom.

Consequently, a second point we would make is that the domination of the chiefs should be broken up. While the present arrangement of chieftainship among these tribes has had some advantages in the past, it cannot continue to exist without great evil resulting, unless the system is essentially modified in making the office elective for short terms, and limiting its range of authority. For it is next to impossible for an Indian chief of the old style to maintain his pre-eminence and yet be a leader in civilization. However much he may favor civilization and progress theoretically, he soon finds that the roots of his power come from the opposite direction. It is at present the cause of a most unfortunate state of things among Spotted Tail's people. He has found his old power waning, and the only party which could bolster him up is made up of the untamed and thoughtless young fellows of his tribe, who have established what is termed a "soldiers' lodge," and who have put the whole tribe under martial law. Thus a wild, reckless set keeps the peaceably-disposed majority under a terrible terrorism, and Spotted Tail is merely their mouth-piece.

Another thing which we deem important is the segregation of these tribes into small communities. This is not only necessary for political reasons, but it is also an agricultural necessity. The character of the country they are to occupy will require this dispersion in order to settle them upon it. But the Indian is so gregarious that it will require special effort to accomplish this. In the case of Spotted Tail's people, while the main body will be located, according to their desire, on the South Fork of White River, yet it would be of great advantage to allow colonies to return to the Missouri River in case they may wish to do so.

The agricultural resources of the region specifically allotted to Spotted Tail, along the South Fork of the White River, may not prove adequate for the whole tribe; but this want may be met in the way just mentioned, by encouraging some portions of the tribe to occupy the country along the Missouri River. This they will do as soon as the present despotism of Spotted Tail's "soldier lodge" can be broken up. Some four or five hundred might locate in the old Ponca Reserve, utilizing the agency buildings and mills which have been placed there at great expense. Another colony could go in about Whetstone Creek, and another settlement could make the new Missouri River de-

pot below the mouth of White River, their base of supplies. This might require one or more subagents or superintendents of farming, but the expense thus incurred would be more than offset by the saving on inland freight thus arrested at the river.

We would call attention to the urgent necessity for fulfilling the obligations of the treaty of 1876, which guarantees to these Indians the protection of the United States laws. What is needed is the creation of an additional judicial district in the Territory of Dakota, with the necessary officers, and that authority be vested in the United States Indian agents to exercise the powers of justice of the peace, in accordance with the code of the State or Territory in which these Indians are located.

We urge, also, some legislation which shall open the way to giving to these Indians, with proper safeguards, actual title in the lands taken by them as fast as they are ready to occupy and improve individual homesteads. The provisions of the Sioux treaty of 1868, which are continued and made law through the treaty of 1876, authorize the issue of certificates of occupation, to be recorded in a Sioux land-book. But this provision is practically of no value whatever, and fails entirely to meet the want of any Indian who steps out of the Indian ways into the ranks of civilized men, which is absolute ownership of the land he lives on. How much importance the Indian places on this may be seen in the sacrifices which those of this same stock have made to gain it: in the Flandreau Colony, which went off from the Santees and took homesteads on United States lands, and more recently, in the Brown Earth Colony, which has gone off from the Sisseton Agency for the same purpose; in both cases abandoning present advantages in the way of rations, annuities, &c., for the purpose of obtaining foothold somewhere as men.

We would also point to the very encouraging efforts made in the same direction by the Santees and Sissetons who have remained on their reservations, and who for ten years have been asking and working to gain individual titles to the lands they there occupy. We also point to the energy and enterprise of the colony from the Cheyenne River Agency, located on the east side of the Missouri, at Peoria Bottom, which has but recently come out of one of the wildest of the Sioux tribes, but now forms a community of peaceable farmers, who are anxiously waiting for legal titles to the lands there surveyed for them. We point to these to show the hopefulness of work in this direction and the pressing need of legislation which shall help all of these people to come on to the platform of civilized men.

The commission spent 22 days in tent-life, and traveled about 400 miles with wagons and upward of 200 on horseback. A large part of the wagon-route was new and through an undescribed country; the marches on horseback were over a very rough country. We had heavy rains and high water during the greater part of our march.

In conclusion, we desire to acknowledge courtesies from the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs; also to thank Bvt. Maj. P. D. Vroom, Third Cavalry, for most valuable assistance; and also our secretary Mr. E. K. Hayt, for his faithful services.

Very respectfully,

D. S. STANLEY,
Colonel Twenty-Second Infantry, Brevet Major-General.
J. M. HAWORTH.
A. L. RIGGS.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

NOTE.—We would notice the fact that Red Cloud's people require the undivided services of a physician, whereas they now have only such medical assistance as the surgeon of the post can render outside of his regular duties.

List of articles for Red Cloud's Agency.

1 saw-mill and fixtures and 4 wagons	$4,000 00
150 wagons, wide track, 2¾ inches, with bows and covers, at $55	8,250 00
200 sets harness, at $20	4,000 00
50 plows, at $12	600 00
10 harrows, at $10	70 00
20 sets harrow-teeth, at $3	60 00
75 double and single trees, at $3	225 00
50 hilling-hoes, at $4	200 00
100 spades, at 75 cents	75 00
50 shovels, long handles, at $1	50 00
25 cross-cut saws, at $5	125 00
100 hand-saws, at $1.50	150 00

200 augers, assorted, and handles, at 75 cents	$150 00
50 mattocks and handles, at $1	50 00
100 garden-rakes, at 50 cents	50 00
100 scythes and snaths, at $2	200 00
300 scythe-stones, at 10 cents	30 00
25 grindstones, at $5	125 00
100 drawing-knives, at 50 cents	50 00
12 broad-axes, at $2	24 00
250 small wash-tubs, at 75 cents	187 50
250 wash-boards, at 50 cents	125 00
1 fanning-mill	20 00
200 log-chains, $\frac{3}{8}$, at $2	400 00
500 heifers, at $14	7,000 00
100 cows, milch, at $22	2,200 00
	29,216 50

Estimate of articles for Rosebud Agency.

200 axes, with handles	$300 00
12 axes, broad	24 00
200 augers, assorted, with handles	200 00
250 boards, wash	100 00
200 chains, log, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch cable	600 00
50 dozen grease, Frazier's	60 00
150 sets harness, double	3,000 00
50 dozen hoes, hilling, socket	250 00
200 hammers, carpenter's	100 00
100 knives, drawing	50 00
100 mattocks, with handles	100 00
1 mill, fanning	25 00
30 plows	510 00
200 garden-rakes	100 00
200 spades	150 00
50 shovels, long handles	50 00
25 crosscut-saws	125 00
100 handsaws	150 00
100 scythes, with snaths	200 00
300 stones, scythe	30 00
25 grindstones	125 00
100 sets of trees, single and double	300 00
250 wash-tubs (small)	187 00
150 wagons, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with bow and cover	8,250 00
500 heifers, at $14	7,000 00
100 cows, milch, at $22	2,200 00
	24,186 00

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO APPRAISE CHEROKEE LANDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

PAOLA, KANS., *August* 22, 1877.

SIR: The commissioners appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to appraise the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory have the honor to submit the following report:

The commissioners assembled at Lawrence, Kans., in accordance with their instructions, on the 28th of March, 1877, and organized by the election of Thomas P. Kennard, president, and Thomas E. Smith, secretary.

For a detailed account of our action preparatory to entering upon field-work, and for a more minute description of the lands thus far examined, and general history of the proceedings of the commission, your attention is invited to the journal which will be forwarded with the acounts of the disbursing agent.

We reached the Indian Territory south of Arkansas City, Kans., on the 12th of April, and on the following day began the work of inspection, following the suggestions contained in our instructions, with reference to our mode of proceeding, as closely as was found practicable. Our progress was somewhat retarded in consequence of the fact that the military escort which was to accompany us did not arrive until the 29th of April. We were again delayed several days in the vicinity of the Pawnee Agency by the failure of the military authorities to furnish the escort with rations, which failure was doubtless in consequence of the extraordinary floods in the streams of that section. The only other interruption in our work was from frequent rains and high water.

In general, the fractional townships lying along the right bank of the Arkansas River, within our work, are much broken, with little low bottom-land and not much timber. The slopes of the hills are generally too abrupt for cultivation, and are additionally unfitted by frequent outcropping ledges of limestone rocks. This common character extends to from six to eight miles from the river, beyond which the slopes become more gentle, with less outcropping stone and deeper soil.

The valley of the Shakaska River, with the country drained by its tributaries, is exceedingly rich, and the shape of the surface almost perfection. It is quite well supplied with timber of good quality, principally burr and post oak, pecan, hackberry, walnut, and cottonwood. In range 2 east, a stream runs south through townships 28, 27, 26, and 25 north, called Bodoc. The country drained by it is fine, and along the stream there is a fair supply of valuable timber. Probably 90 per cent. of the country drained by the Shakaska River and Bodoc Creek is prairie.

The country between the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River and Red Rock Creek, east of the road which runs southwest from Arkansas City to Fort Sill and west of range 2 east, is quite similar to the valley of the Shakaska, but not so well supplied with timber. In township 24 north, range 1 east, the country is more rolling, with occasional outcropping sandstone.

The country between Red Rock Creek and Black Bear Creek is quite rolling; somewhat too much so. The quality of the soil is not quite so good as that north of Red Rock. The supply of timber is better; probably 10 per cent. of the land is forest.

From the west side of townships 22 and 23 north, range 1 west, going east, the country becomes somewhat broken by occasional ledges of sandstone. The Pawnee lands are quite rolling, abundantly timbered, and well watered. There are many varieties of fine building-stone, easily accessible, in all sections. Portions are rough and rocky, and unsuitable for cultivation.

The country east of the Pawnee lands, lying in the fork of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers is quite hilly and rocky; much of it of very little value. It is well watered and timbered; probably 30 per cent. of the country is forest.

West of range 4 east, as far as and including range 3 west, the country between Black Bear Creek and the south boundary of the Cherokee lands is generally of inferior character. It is moderately well supplied with water, timber, and stone, and is better adapted to stock-raising than general farming. Some portions near the Indian meridian are quite broken.

The country drained by Hackberry and Skeleton Creeks is principally of fair quality, smooth surface, with very little timber or stone of value. Much of the land is moderately well adapted to general farming. The country about the heads of Black Bear and Red Rock Creeks, and that drained by Nine-Mile and Sand Creeks, is almost wholly devoid of timber and stone. The surface is smooth and gently rolling, with some sand-hills about the heads of Sand and Skeleton Creeks. The soil is generally of second or third rate.

There is but little timber on the south bank of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. There is generally a narrow strip of timber along the north bank, chiefly cottonwood. The country between the Shakaska Valley and Osage Creek is gently rolling, with fair quality of soil. It is scantily supplied with timber, except within six or eight

miles of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas. The country is fairly watered, and moderately well adapted to general farming.

West of Osage Creek, as far as and including the townships of range 8 west, the country north of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas is comparatively poor, and almost wholly devoid of timber.

It is our opinion that the country within from six to eight miles of the Arkansas River is well and best adapted to stock-raising. While generally too rough for cultivation, the soil is good, and the growth of grass good.

Judging by the success of the people of Sumner and Crowley Counties, Kansas, in raising wheat, it can scarcely be questioned that the country from and including the townships of range 4 west, to within six or eight miles of the Arkansas River, and extending south from Kansas to Black Bear Creek, being very similar in character to the adjoining lands in Kansas, is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

Doubtless stock-raising might be carried on successfully in any part of the country east of the Abilene cattle-trail. Cattle have frequently been wintered in this country without the use of prepared food.

It is our impression that the country we have thus far examined is healthful. The drainage is everywhere good. The low valley-lands, especially of those running from west to east, as those of the Black Bear and Red Rock Creeks, are probably somewhat malarious, and we would regard it as important to the health of Indians located on these lands that their dwellings should be located on the highlands.

In valuing these lands, it is our impression that the chief difficulty consists in determining the amount of allowance which ought to be made in view of "the fact that these lands are for Indian occupancy and settlement only, and consequently less valuable than lands open to white settlement." We have devoted our attention carefully to the consideration of this subject. Our conclusion is that, in view of this restriction placed upon their use, these lands are worth about one-half as much as they would be if open to settlement by white people. As far as made, our appraisal is, in our judgment, in conformity with that opinion.

The detailed statement of prices fixed upon the lands thus far examined and appraised will be found in the schedules entitled "Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory," &c., which will be forwarded with this report.

Having applied for and received permission to adjourn after inspecting the lands east of the Abilene cattle-trail until about the first of September, on the 21st of June we left the Indian Territory near Caldwell, Kans., and proceeded to Wichita, Kans., which point we reached on Saturday, the 23d. In consequence of the fact that the private affairs of Mr. Kennard seemed to him to render it extremely doubtful whether it would be possible for him to continue to serve as a member of the commission, it was determined to meet at Paola, Kans., on the 14th of August for the purpose of preparing a report of the work of the commission as far as it had proceeded. In accordance with this, the commission adjourned at Wichita, Kans., on June 25, and reassembled at Paola, Kans., on August 14. After the foregoing had been prepared it was determined to adjourn to meet at Wichita, Kans., on September 15, in order to resume work in the Indian Territory. The commission then adjourned on August 23.

Very respectfully,

THOM. P. KENNARD,
EBENEZER H. TOPPING,
THOMAS E. SMITH,
Commissioners.

Hon. J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PAOLA, KANS., *December* 12, 1877.

SIR: The commissioners appointed to appraise the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory have the honor to submit the following additional report:

Messrs. E. H. Topping and T. E. Smith met at Wichita, Kans., on Monday morning, September 17, 1877, and were informed by Mr. William N. Wilkerson, of Cass County, Missouri, that he had been appointed a member of the commission in place of Mr. Thomas P. Kennard, who had resigned. Mr. Wilkerson then took the required oath and was elected president of the commission.

At the same time Lieutenant Cushman, of the Sixteenth Infantry, reported to the commissioners that he was present with a detachment of ten men, and instructed to accompany the commissioners as an escort. Our departure from Wichita was delayed until the afternoon of Thursday, September 20, awaiting the arrival of Lieutenant Cushman's wagon and team. We then left Wichita, via Wellington and Caldwell, for the Indian Territory. For a detailed account of the movements of the commission, your attention is invited to the journal of the commission.

It was manifest that the limits of the appropriation would be reached long before it would be possible to complete a personal inspection of each township; hence it was determined to pursue such a route as would to the best of our judgment give us the most general knowledge of the whole body of the land remaining to be appraised within the limit of time which it was supposed might be devoted to the business of inspection, and which was supposed not to exceed six weeks. It was determined to move west, as near as might be found practicable, through the middle of the northern half of the lands, to near the head of Buffalo Creek; thence south through Camp Supply and up Wolf Creek to near the middle of the southern half of the lands; thence east to the Abilene cattle-trail. It was expected that many deviations from a straight course would be found unavoidable in order to secure wood and water, but the difficulties encountered in this respect were much greater than was anticipated. Notwithstanding we provided for carrying a small supply of water, we were frequently forced to limit our movements in consequence of the uncertainty of finding water fit for use. In general, however, the route agreed upon was followed, but the time necessarily occupied in finding a practicable road and suitable camping places prevented us from making as many or extensive excursions to the right and left as we desired and had expected to. Much of the traveling was over precipitous hills, or crossing streams whose beds were either full of quicksand or the more troublesome red clay abounding in much of the country, or through the sand-hills which line the larger streams to a greater or less extent. The many unavoidable hinderances met with rendered it necessary to move as constantly and as rapidly as possible, so that with the exception of occasional delays caused by stormy weather, and two or three times by the breaking of the wagons, we were constantly moving, and our observation of the country was in the main confined to that portion which was in sight of the zigzag route followed from camp to camp. Almost daily one or two of the commissioners made excursions of greater or less extent to the right or left of the route followed by the wagons and escort.

While necessity compelled us to pursue a course which leaves us in some doubt respecting the character of some portions of the Cherokee lands west of the cattle-trail, it is our belief that our opportunities for judging of the great mass of those lands were sufficient to enable us to place a fair average valuation upon them, and it is our further belief that with the information we have derived from a careful examination of the plats of the townships, and field-notes of the surveys, most remote from our line of observation, that we cannot be greatly wrong as to the character of any considerable number of townships.

The reasons by which the commissioners were governed in the valuation of the Cherokee lands while Mr. Kennard was a member of the commission, have been carefully reconsidered and approved.

The lands in the townships of range 9 west, and lying north of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, are composed chiefly of sand-hills and flat marshy plains. The timber is chiefly cottonwood along the streams, and scattering black oak among the hills; none of it of much value except for fuel. The country is tolerably well watered. The soil is poor and the land of little value except for grazing purposes.

The country lying west of range 9 west, and north of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, is generally smoothly rolling prairie of good soil. It is probably well adapted to wheat. It produces a good growth of nutritious grasses. There is some timber, principally cottonwood and elm, chiefly on Medicine Lodge Creek and Mule Creek. The water is almost all what is called by the people of the adjoining country in Kansas alkali or gypsum water, and is generally disagreeable to those who are unaccustomed to it, and to some it is very offensive and perhaps injurious. Whether water of this character is wholesome for stock may be a question of importance in the ultimate determination of the comparative value of much of the Cherokee lands west of the Abilene cattle-trail.

The country west of range 6 west, south of the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, which is drained by that stream, is quite similar in general character to that north of the river and west of range 9 west, except that it is almost wholly devoid of timber. The surface is smoothly rolling. The soil is of good average quality. It is not as well watered as the country on the north side of the river. It is probably adapted to wheat, and produces good crops of the indigenous grasses. It is probably well adapted to stock-raising.

The country drained by Eagle Chief Creek is quite similar in the general character of the soil to that north of it on the Salt Fork of the Arkansas. The surface is more rolling, but well adapted to tillage. There is little if any stone of value. There is a scanty growth of timber, principally cottonwood, along the creek and some of its larger tributaries. The country is probably well adapted to stock-raising.

The lands north of the Cimarron River, and west of range 15 west, are chiefly high, rolling hills, too abrupt for cultivation. There is some timber along the numerous small streams of this section, but of little value except for fuel. Along the north side of the Cimarron River there is generally a range of sand-hills, varying in width from

a few hundred yards to three or four miles. The most recently formed of these hills are entirely bare of vegetation, while the greater portion are covered with a scanty growth of grass and scrubby timber of little value. The sand-hill country is of no value except for pasturage.

The water of this section is almost all bad, whether to such a degree as to materially affect its value for stock-raising we have no means of determining. Otherwise, the country is tolerably well adapted to the business.

The country west of the Cimarron River and north of the 6th standard parallel is generally high, rolling prairie, almost wholly devoid of timber. There is a little cotton-wood and scrubby elm timber in the valleys of some of the small creeks; also some cedar in the deep gorges at the heads of the streams near the dividing ridge between the Cimarron River and the North Fork of the Canadian and Beaver Creek; but the total amount of timber is insignificant in proportion to the extent of the country. The soil of this section of the country is generally second or third rate. Much of the country—probably not less than half of it—is too rough or rolling for profitable tillage, and the adaptation of the tillable portion to any of the chief cultivated crops of the West is, in our judgment, doubtful. The growth of grass is not heavy, but it is, no doubt, very nutritious, and the country is well adapted to grazing purposes, unless the supply of water is insufficient or its character unsuitable. The water of this section is nearly all of the kind called gypsum or alkali water. The country is generally underlaid by beds of gypsum, some of which are 10 or 12 feet thick. Springs are very rare, and the water of the streams not permanent. The adaptation of this section of the country to the use, for grazing purposes, of a permanently-settled people, owning the land in small bodies, is, in our opinion, rendered extremely doubtful by the uncertainty connected with the supply of water and its fitness for use. As an open or free range for stock, the grass might be utilized by taking advantage of favorable seasons, and driving to other sections in times of drought.

The country south of the 6th standard parallel, which is drained by the North Fork of the Canadian River and its tributaries, is generally smooth, rolling prairie. The supply of timber is scanty and of but little value except for fuel. There is some stone of poor quality. The soil is much of it sandy, and generally second or third rate. Along Wolf Creek, chiefly on the east side and the north side of the North Fork of the Canadian River, there are sand-hills extending back from one to four or five miles. The water of this section of the country is generally good, and the supply probably sufficient to render the country, in that respect, fairly well adapted to stock-raising. Much of the country, probably 30 per cent., is too sandy for cultivation, and the adaptation of any considerable portion of it to profitable tillage we regard as improbable. The growth of grass is good, and the land generally well adapted to stock-raising.

The country south of the 6th standard parallel and the Cimarron River, which is drained by that stream, is chiefly exceedingly broken prairie. There is some good tillable valley-land along the Cimarron and the larger creeks, but west of Glass Mountain probably not more than 20 per cent. of the land is plowable. About the heads of the creeks there is some good timber, and in the gorges generally there is a good deal of cedar. There is little stone of value. Beds of gypsum, from 6 to 10 feet thick, crop out near the hill-tops. The water of this section is very similar to that of the country to the northwest which has been spoken of, and we think the same remarks are applicable with reference to the suitableness of the country to stock-raising.

The country east of the Cimarron River and the valley of Eagle Chief Creek, and west of range 6 west, which is drained by the Cimarron, consists of sand-hills, more or less covered with scrubby oak and a thin growth of grass, and open, level or gently-rolling prairie of second or third rate soil. The region of sand-hills lies along the river and extending back from 3 to 6 or 7 miles. This section of the country is moderately well watered. No stone was seen. The timber is of but little value except for fuel. Some portions of the land on Turkey Creek, and about the heads of the small creeks between Turkey Creek and Eagle Chief Creek, are probably fairly adapted to general farming purposes.

It may not be superfluous to state the substance of our observations of the game of the country traversed. We saw two or three hundred buffalo in the valley of Eagle Chief Creek, and about as many more between Eagle Chief Creek and the Cimarron River. In the valley of Buffalo Creek we saw probably from eight to twelve thousand buffalo; in the valley of the North Fork of the Canadian, one thousand, probably. There are considerable numbers of deer and turkeys, chiefly in the sand-hills and along the most heavily-timbered streams. As furnishing a permanent supply of food and other necessaries of even savage life to any considerable number of people, the game of the country seems to us worthy of very little consideration.

As a whole, we regard the country referred to in this portion of our report as chiefly valuable for stock-raising. Some portions of it we believe to be adapted to wheat, and we have little doubt that, with experience, a considerable portion of the country will be found adapted to other profitable crops.

On Sunday, November 4, we reached the Abilene cattle-trail and stage-road, near the

stage-station on Skeleton Creek, and started for Wichita, Kans., which place we reached on November 9. Mr. Smith having received intelligence of the severe illness of one of his family, it was decided to adjourn to meet in Paola, Kans., on Monday, November 26, on which day the commission reassembled and began the preparation of this report.

In conclusion, we desire to state that, while seeking to use the money appropriated for the business in which we have been employed, in the most rigidly economical manner, and to limit our expenditure to that amount, we have, in various ways and from various causes, apparently to us unavoidable, exceeded it, which being unauthorized to do, no account is made of such excess.

The journal of the commission will be transmitted with the accounts of the disbursing agent, Mr. Topping.

For the detailed statement of prices fixed upon the lands appraised by us, your attention is invited to the schedules which are entitled "Description and Valuation of Cherokee Lands in Indian Territory," &c., which are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM N. WILKERSON,
EBENEZER H. TOPPING,
THOMAS E. SMITH,
Commissioners.

Hon. E. A. HAYT, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, lying west of 96° west longitude and west of the Osage lands, appraised in 1877, under the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress approved May 29, 1872. (Stats. at large, vol. 17, p. 190.)

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.				
North.	*East.*	*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
20	1	20, 555. 86	25	$5, 388. 96½	
21	1	23, 048. 09	62½	14, 405 05⅝	
22	1	23, 013. 70	75	17, 260 27½	
23	1	23, 018. 79	62½	14, 386 74⅜	
24	1	22, 914. 45	62½	14, 321 53⅛	
25	1	22, 517. 94	87½	19, 703 19¾	
26	1	23, 038. 15	100	23, 038 15	
27	1	22, 988. 61	75	17, 241 45¾	
28	1	23, 002. 93	87½	20, 127 56⅜	
29	1	15, 255. 70	87½	13, 348 73¾	
		220, 354. 22		159, 221 67¾	
20	2	21, 749. 12	50	10, 874 56	
21	2	23, 021. 34	75	17, 266 00½	
22	2	23, 049. 27	75	17, 286 95¼	
23	2	22, 945. 91	75	17, 209 43¼	
24	2	22, 443. 43	62½	14, 027 14⅜	
25	2	16, 901. 90	62½	10, 563 68¾	
26	2	21, 553. 14	62½	13, 470 71¼	
27	2	22, 902. 78	75	17, 177 08½	
28	2	22, 959. 03	87½	20, 089 15⅛	
29	2	15, 284. 49	87½	13, 373 92⅞	
		212, 810. 41		151, 338 65⅞	
20	3	21, 800. 27	75	16, 350 20¼	
21	3	23, 025. 09	62½	14, 390 68⅛	
22	3	22, 986. 69	62½	14, 366 68⅛	
23	3	14, 098. 84	62½	8, 811 77½	
24	3	14, 311. 73	50	7, 155 86½	
25	3	52. 45	62½	32 78⅛	
26	3	20, 239. 15	37½	7, 589 68⅛	
27	3	22, 656. 08	50	11, 328 04	
28	3	17, 355. 71	62½	10, 847 31⅞	
29	3	12, 375. 07	50	6, 187 53½	
		168, 901. 08		97, 060 56⅛	
20	4	21, 947. 18	75	16, 460 38½	
21	4	22, 985. 04	62½	14, 365 65	Pawnee.
22	4	22, 964. 52	62½	14, 352 82½	Do.
23	4	16, 214. 98	50	8, 107 49	Do.
24	4	1, 017. 10	75	762 82½	Do.
24	4	2, 667. 77	50	1, 333 88½	

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, &c.—Continued.

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.				
North.	*East.*	*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
25	4	84.64	62½	$52 90	
26	4	5,944.63	50	2,972 31½	
27	4	2,669.96	37½	1,001 23½	
		96,495.82		59,409 51	
20	5	21,716.14	62½	13,572 58¾	Pawnee.
21	5	23,026.80	62½	14,391 75	Do.
22	5	22,984.06	62½	14,365 03¾	Do.
23	5	21,914,48	50	10,957 24	Do.
24	5	9,670.56	50	4,835 28	Do.
		99,312.04		52,121 89½	
20	6	21,810.38	62½	13,631 48¾	Pawnee.
21	6	23,053.51	50	11,526 75½	Do.
22	6	22,017.76	75	16,513 32	Do.
23	6	638.71	62½	399 19⅜	Do.
		67,520.36		42,070 75⅝	
20	7	21,810.47	50	10,905 23½	
21	7	16,637.91	37½	6,239 21⅝	
22	7	7,486.10	50	3,743 05	
		45,934.48		20,887 50⅛	
20	8	21,943.48	37½	8,228 80½	
21	8	14,840.29	25	3,710 07¼	
		36,783.77		11,938 87¾	
20	9	17,508.43	12½	2,188 55⅜	
21	9	721.39	62½	450 86⅞	
		18,229.82		2,639 42¼	
20	10	4,507.65	25	1,126 91¼	
		4,507.65		1,126 91¼	
	West.				
20	1	21,659.16	37½	8,122 18½	
21	1	22,956.55	62½	18,347 84⅜	
22	1	22,946.43	75	17,209 82¼	
23	1	22,983.83	62½	14,364 89⅜	
24	1	23,078.05	75	17,308 53¾	
25	1	22,290.41	75	16,717 80¾	
26	1	23,007.60	87½	20,131 65	
27	1	22,939.48	100	22,939 48	
28	1	22,992.48	100	22,992 48	
29	1	15,203.63	87½	13,303 17⅝	
		220,057.62		167,437 87⅝	
20	2	21,614.09	62½	13,508 80⅝	
21	2	22,989.74	62½	14,368 58¾	
22	2	22,830.95	75	17,123 21¼	
23	2	22,952.43	75	17,214 32¼	
24	2	23,051.11	87½	20,169 72⅛	
25	2	22,497.27	75	16,872 95¼	
26	2	22,915.61	62½	14,322 25⅝	
27	2	22,927.92	87½	20,061 93	
28	2	22,899.48	87½	20,037 04½	
29	2	15,149.93	87½	13,256 18⅞	
		219,828.53		166,935 02¼	
20	3	21,645.30	37½	8,116 98¾	
21	3	22,955.11	62½	14,346 94⅜	
22	3	23,087.83	62½	14,429 89⅜	
23	3	23,029.62	75	17,272 21½	
24	3	23,099.37	87½	20,211 94⅞	
25	3	22,000.03	75	16,500 02¼	
26	3	23,065.34	50	11,532 67	
27	3	23,040.77	62½	14,400 48⅛	

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, &c.—**Continued.**

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range				
North.	*West.*	*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
28	3	23, 060. 14	87½	$20, 177 62¼	
29	3	15, 103. 15	75	11, 327 36¼	
		220, 086. 66		148, 316 14¾	
20	4	21, 581. 56	75	16, 186 17	
21	4	22, 990. 58	62½	14, 369 11¼	
22	4	22, 977. 62	75	17, 233 21¼	
23	4	22, 926. 51	75	17, 194 88¾	
24	4	23, 117. 77	75	17, 338 32¾	
25	4	22, 427. 81	75	16, 820 85¾	
26	4	23, 014. 12	75	17, 260 59	
27	4	23, 078. 12	75	17, 308 59	
28	4	23, 065. 74	75	17, 299 30½	
29	4	15, 099. 92	62½	9, 437 45	
		220, 279. 75		160, 448 50	
20	5	21, 315. 67	75	15, 986 75¼	
21	5	22, 933. 93	62½	14, 333 70⅝	
22	5	23, 059. 22	62½	14, 412 01¼	
23	5	22, 979. 70	62½	14, 362 31¼	
24	5	23, 093. 78	62½	14, 433 61¼	
25	5	22, 071. 78	50	11, 035 89	
26	5	22, 911. 77	75	17, 183 82¾	
27	5	22, 856. 82	62½	14, 285 51¼	
28	5	22, 884. 87	75	17, 163 65¼	
29	5	15, 089. 92	62½	9, 431 20	
		219, 197. 46		142, 628 47⅞	
20	6	21, 490. 07	62½	13, 431 29⅜	
21	6	22, 958. 84	62½	14, 349 27½	
22	6	22, 967. 54	50	11, 483 77	
23	6	22, 919. 99	62½	14, 324 99⅜	
24	6	22, 769. 58	37½	8, 538 59¼	
25	6	22, 851. 13	37½	8, 569 17⅜	
26	6	21, 932. 11	37½	8, 224 54⅛	
27	6	23, 123. 57	37½	8, 671 33⅞	
28	6	23, 183. 67	37½	8, 693 87⅝	
29	6	15, 108. 14	50	7, 554 07	
		219, 304. 64		103, 840 92½	
20	7	13, 566. 06	50	6, 783 03	East of 98° meridian.
21	7	14, 364. 15	50	7, 182 07½	
22	7	14, 372. 49	25	3, 593 12¼	
23	7	14, 282. 29	25	3, 570 57¼	
24	7	14, 395. 97	25	3, 598 99¼	
25	7	13, 523. 20	37½	5, 071 20	
26	7	12, 902. 72	37½	4, 838 52	
27	7	13, 394. 60	25	3, 348 65	
28	7	13, 529. 23	25	3, 382 30¾	
29	7	8, 680. 31	25	2, 170 07¾	
		133, 011. 02		43, 538 54¾	
20	7	7, 986. 79	50	3, 993 39½	West of 98° meridian.
21	7	8, 662. 33	50	4, 331 16½	
22	7	8, 617. 23	25	2, 154 30¾	
23	7	8, 524. 68	25	2, 131 17	
24	7	8, 468. 91	25	2, 117 22¾	
25	7	9, 527. 52	37½	3, 572 82	
26	7	9, 180. 68	37½	3, 442 75½	
27	7	9, 575. 41	25	2, 393 85¼	
28	7	9, 429. 37	25	2, 357 34½	
29	7	6, 334. 57	25	1, 583 64¾	
		86, 307. 49		28, 077 67⅘	
20	8	21, 295. 52	37½	7, 985 82	
21	8	23, 046. 80	25	5, 761 70	
22	8	22, 990. 11	37½	8, 621 29⅛	
23	8	23, 000. 52	37½	8, 625 19½	
24	8	22, 883. 74	37½	8, 581 40¼	
25	8	23, 035. 88	50	11, 517 94	
26	8	21, 626. 61	25	5, 406 65¼	

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, &c.—**Continued.**

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.				
North.	*West.*	*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
27	8	23, 040. 80	25	$5, 760 20	
28	8	23, 024. 95	25	5, 756 23¾	
29	8	14, 919. 13	25	3, 729 78¼	
		218, 864. 06		71, 746 22⅛	
20	9	21, 236. 70	25	5, 309 17½	
21	9	23, 065. 89	25	5, 766 47¼	
22	9	23, 052. 65	37½	8, 644 74⅜	
23	9	23, 014. 26	37½	8, 630 34¾	
24	9	23, 037. 39	37½	8, 639 02⅝	
25	9	22, 917. 56	50	11, 458 78	
26	9	21, 947. 89	25	5, 486 97¼	
27	9	22, 335. 89	25	5, 583 97¼	
28	9	22, 902. 14	12½	2, 862 76¾	
29	9	14, 768. 44	12½	1, 846 05½	
		218, 278. 81		64, 228 30¾	
20	10	19, 285. 95	25	4, 821 48¾	
21	10	21, 489. 71	25	5, 372 42¾	
22	10	22, 921. 66	37½	8, 595 62¼	
23	10	22, 948. 56	37½	8, 605 71	
24	10	22, 955. 57	37½	8, 608 33⅞	
25	10	22, 966. 08	50	11, 483 04	
26	10	22, 900. 04	12½	2, 862 50½	
27	10	22, 066. 18	25	5, 516 54½	
28	10	22, 745. 33	50	11, 372 66½	
29	10	14, 719. 92	37½	5, 519 97	
		214, 999. 00		72, 758 31⅛	
20	11	21, 390. 22	37½	8, 021 33¼	
21	11	21, 080. 55	25	5, 270 13¾	
22	11	23, 046. 22	25	5, 761 55½	
23	11	23, 044. 14	37½	8, 641 55¼	
24	11	23, 136. 25	37½	8, 676 09⅜	
25	11	23, 059. 99	50	11, 529 99½	
26	11	23, 042. 04	50	11, 521 02	
27	11	22, 971. 51	37½	8, 614 31⅝	
28	11	22, 953. 33	50	11, 476 66½	
29	11	14, 755. 29	50	7, 377 64⅛	
		218, 479. 54		86, 890 31¼	
20	12	21, 453. 23	37½	8, 044 96⅛	
21	12	22, 882. 63	37½	8, 580 98⅝	
22	12	20, 268. 56	25	5, 067 14	
23	12	22, 948. 55	37½	8, 605 70⅝	
24	12	23, 058. 52	50	11, 529 26	
25	12	23, 047. 72	50	11, 523 86	
26	12	23, 055. 14	50	11, 527 57	
27	12	23, 061. 50	37½	8, 648 06¼	
28	12	22, 981. 08	50	11, 490 54	
29	12	14, 906. 89	50	7, 453 44½	
		217, 663. 82		92, 471 53⅛	
20	13	21, 582. 12	25	5, 395 53	
21	13	22, 987. 51	25	5, 746 87¾	
22	13	20, 865. 62	12½	2, 608 20¼	
23	13	22, 781. 15	25	5, 695 2-¾	
24	13	22, 955. 09	37½	8, 608 15⅞	
25	13	22, 996. 54	50	11, 498 27	
26	13	22, 969. 65	50	11, 484 82½	
27	13	22, 925. 36	37½	8, 597 01	
28	13	22, 923. 63	50	11, 461 81½	
29	13	14, 870. 69	50	7, 435 34½	
		217, 857. 36		78, 531 32⅛	
20	14	21, 810. 90	12½	2, 726 36¼	
21	14	23, 039. 71	12½	2, 879 96⅜	
22	14	21, 208. 32	12½	2, 651 04	
23	14	21, 494. 59	25	5, 373 64¾	
	14	23, 171. 15	37½	8, 689 18⅛	
25	14	22, 990. 27	37½	8, 621 35⅛	
26	14	22, 905. 45	37½	8, 589 54⅛	

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, &c.—**Continued.**

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.				
North.	*West.*	*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
27	14	22, 925. 08	37½	$8, 596 90½	
28	14	22, 981. 44	37½	8, 618 04	
29	14	14, 948. 54	50	7, 474 27	
		217, 475. 45		64, 220 30½	
20	15	22, 416. 11	25	5, 604 02¾	
21	15	22, 961. 16	12½	2, 870 14½	
22	15	22, 952. 65	12½	2, 869 08⅛	
23	15	19, 308. 93	25	4, 827 23¼	
24	15	22, 988. 90	25	5, 747 22¼	
25	15	23, 034. 03	37½	8, 637 76⅛	
26	15	22, 986. 44	25	5, 746 61	
27	15	22, 968. 97	37½	8, 613 36⅜	
28	15	22, 990. 57	37½	8, 621 46⅜	
29	15	15, 034. 24	37½	5, 637 84	
		217, 642. 00		59, 174 75	
20	16	22, 309. 44	25	5, 577 36	
21	16	23, 104. 49	25	5, 776 12¼	
22	16	23, 058. 11	12½	2, 882 26⅜	
23	16	23, 026. 87	25	5, 756 71¾	
24	16	18, 909. 62	25	4, 727 40½	
25	16	22, 677. 66	25	5, 669 41½	
26	16	22, 938. 44	25	5, 734 61	
27	16	22, 919. 71	25	5, 729 92¾	
28	16	22, 945. 72	12½	2, 868 21¼	
29	16	14, 999. 87	25	3, 749 96¾	
		216, 889. 93		48, 472 00⅜	
20	17	21, 926. 69	25	5, 481 67¼	
21	17	22, 990. 63	25	5, 747 65¾	
22	17	23, 050. 65	12½	2, 881 33⅛	
23	17	22, 970. 46	12½	2, 871 30¼	
24	17	23, 094. 76	25	5, 773 69	
25	17	20, 534. 44	25	5, 133 61	
26	17	21, 391. 28	25	5, 347 82	
27	17	23, 135. 10	25	5, 783 77½	
28	17	23, 124. 71	25	5, 781 17¾	
29	17	14, 941. 84	25	3, 735 46	
		217, 160. 56		48, 537 50¼	
20	18	22, 254. 21	37½	8, 345 32⅞	
21	18	22, 331. 72	25	5, 582 93	
22	18	23, 059. 99	25	5, 764 99¾	
23	18	22, 955. 94	25	5, 738 98½	
24	18	23, 252. 59	25	5, 813 14¾	
25	18	23, 002. 54	25	5, 750 63½	
26	18	21, 556. 39	25	5, 389 09¾	
27	18	21, 558. 41	25	5, 389 60¼	
28	18	23, 058. 63	25	5, 764 65¾	
29	18	14, 882. 99	25	3, 720 74¾	
		217, 913. 41		57, 260 12⅞	
20	19	22, 005. 18	25	5, 501 29½	
21	19	22, 886, 85	25	5, 721 71¼	
22	19	22, 486. 56	37½	8, 432 46	
23	19	22, 856. 83	25	5, 714 20¾	
24	19	23, 166. 54	25	5, 791 63½	
25	19	23, 073. 72	25	5, 768 43	
26	19	23, 009. 32	25	5, 752 33	
27	19	18, 893. 08	25	4, 723 27	
28	19	23, 091. 65	25	5, 772 91¼	
29	19	14, 837. 65	25	3, 709 41¼	
		216, 307. 38		56, 887 66½	
20	20	21, 851. 33	25	5, 462 83¼	
21	20	23, 027. 32	25	5, 756 83	
22	20	23, 000. 36	37½	8, 625 13½	
23	20	22, 977. 56	25	5, 744 39	
24	20	23, 191. 30	25	5, 797 82½	
25	20	23, 074. 50	25	5, 768 62½	

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, &c.—Continued.

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.				
North.	*West.*	*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
26	20	23, 034. 74	25	$5, 758 68½	
27	20	21, 037. 52	25	5, 259 38	
28	20	21, 243. 04	25	5, 310 76	
29	20	14, 565. 71	25	3, 641 42¾	
		217, 003. 38		57, 125 89	
20	21	21, 721. 02	25	5, 430 25½	
21	21	23, 002. 42	25	5, 750 60½	
23	21	22, 983. 45	25	5, 745 86¼	
22	21	22, 981. 37	25	5, 745 34¼	
24	21	23, 134. 28	12½	2, 891 78½	
25	21	23, 080. 16	12½	2, 885 02	
26	21	23, 176. 65	37½	8, 691 24⅜	
27	21	23, 116. 04	37½	8, 668 51½	
28	21	22, 623. 27	25	5, 655 81¾	
29	21	13, 178. 97	25	3, 294 74¼	
		218, 997. 63		54, 759 18⅞	
20	22	21, 694. 82	25	5, 423 70½	
21	22	23, 003. 44	25	5, 750 86	
22	22	22, 987. 73	25	5, 746 93¼	
23	22	23, 032. 32	25	5, 758 08	
24	22	23, 063. 25	25	5, 765 81¼	
25	22	23, 033. 84	12½	2, 879 23	
26	22	23, 062 76	25	5, 765 69	
27	22	22, 953. 84	37½	8, 607 69	
28	22	22, 959. 12	25	5, 739 78	
29	22	14, 982. 72	25	3, 745 68	
		220, 773. 84		55, 183 46	
20	23	21, 695. 80	25	5, 423 95	
21	23	23, 017. 85	25	5, 754 46¼	
22	23	23, 003. 25	37½	8, 626 21⅞	
23	23	22, 978. 67	25	5, 744 66¾	
24	23	22, 765. 46	25	5, 691 36½	
25	23	22, 996. 90	12½	2, 874 61¼	
26	23	23, 052. 15	12½	2, 881 51⅞	
27	23	22, 951. 84	25	5, 737 96	
28	23	22, 894. 00	25	5, 723 50	
29	23	15, 037. 74	25	3, 759 43½	
		220, 393. 66		52, 217 69	
20	24	21, 662. 23	25	5, 415 55¾	
21	24	23, 023. 64	25	5, 755 91	
22	24	22, 998. 77	25	5, 749 69¼	
23	24	22, 956. 30	25	5, 739 07½	
24	24	22, 687. 87	25	5, 671 96¾	
25	24	23, 038. 10	25	5, 759 52½	
26	24	23, 116. 58	12½	2, 889 57¼	
27	24	23, 116. 42	12½	2, 889 55¼	
28	24	23, 041. 70	12½	2, 880 21¼	
29	24	15, 178. 67	25	3, 794 66¾	
		220, 820. 28		46, 545 73¼	
20	25	21, 779. 11	25	5, 444 77¾	
21	25	23, 030. 27	25	5, 757 56¾	
22	25	23, 008. 86	25	5, 752 21½	
23	25	22, 958. 40	25	5, 739 60	
24	25	22, 635. 81	25	5, 658 95¼	
25	25	23, 003. 76	25	5, 750 94	
26	25	22, 984. 12	25	5, 746 03	
27	25	23, 000. 36	12½	2, 875 04½	
28	25	23, 015. 32	12½	2, 876 91½	
29	25	14, 734. 60	25	3, 683 65	
		220, 150. 61		49, 285 69¼	
20	26	17, 563. 30	25	4, 390 82½	
21	26	16, 255. 04	25	4, 063 76	
22	26	16, 108. 01	25	4, 027 00¼	
23	26	16, 001. 40	25	4, 000 35	

Description and valuation of Cherokee lands in Indian Territory, &c.—**Continued.**

Description.		Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.				
North.		*Acres.*	*Cents.*		
24	26	15, 757. 42	25	$3, 939 35½	
26	26	12, 486. 85	25	3, 121 71¼	
26	26	12, 553. 05	25	3, 138 26¼	
27	26	12, 548. 88	12½	1, 568 61	
28	26	12, 462. 92	12½	1, 557 86½	
29	26	6, 245. 64	12½	780 70½	
		137, 982. 51		30, 588 44¼	

RECAPITULATION.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Value per acre.	Total value.	Remarks.
20 to 29	1 E.	220, 354. 22		$159, 221 67¾	
20 to 29	2 E.	212, 810. 41		151, 338 65⅞	
20 to 29	3 E.	168, 901. 08		97, 060 56⅛	
20 to 27	4 E.	96, 495 82		59, 409 51	
20 to 24	5 E.	99, 312. 04		58, 121 89½	
20 to 23	6 E.	67, 520. 36		42, 070 75⅝	
20 to 22	7 E.	45, 934. 48		20, 887 50⅛	
20 to 21	8 E.	36, 783. 77		11, 938 87¾	
20 to 21	9 E.	18, 229. 82		2, 639 42¼	
20	10 E.	4, 507. 65		1, 126 91¼	
20 to 29	1 W.	220, 057. 62		167, 437 87⅝	
20 to 29	2 W.	219, 828. 53		166, 935 02¼	
20 to 29	3 W.	220, 086. 66		148, 316 14¾	
20 to 29	4 W.	220, 279. 75		160, 448 50	
20 to 29	5 W.	219, 197. 46		142, 628 47⅞	
20 to 29	6 W.	219, 304. 64		103, 840 92½	
20 to 29	7 W.	133, 011. 02		43, 538 54¾	**East of 98° meridian.**
20 to 29	7 W.	86, 307. 49		28, 077 67¾	**West of 98° meridian.**
20 to 29	8 W.	218, 864. 06		71, 746 22⅛	
20 to 29	9 W.	218, 278. 81		64, 228 30¾	
20 to 29	10 W.	214, 999. 00		72, 758 31⅛	
20 to 29	11 W.	218, 479. 54		86, 890 31¼	
20 to 29	12 W.	217, 663. 82		92, 471 53⅛	
20 to 29	13 W.	217, 857. 36		78, 531 32⅛	
20 to 29	14 W.	217, 475. 45		64, 220 30¼	
20 to 29	15 W.	217, 642. 00		59, 174 75	
20 to 29	16 W.	216, 889. 93		48, 472 00⅜	
20 to 29	17 W.	217, 160. 56		48, 537 50⅛	
20 to 29	18 W.	217, 913. 41		57, 260 12⅞	
20 to 29	19 W.	216, 307. 38		56, 887 66½	
20 to 29	20 W.	217, 003. 38		57, 125 89	
20 to 29	21 W.	218, 997. 63		54, 759 18⅞	
20 to 29	22 W.	220, 773. 84		55, 183 46	
20 to 29	23 W.	220, 393. 66		52, 217 69	
20 to 29	24 W.	220, 820. 28		46, 545 73¼	
20 to 29	25 W.	220, 150. 61		49, 285 69¼	
20 to 29	26 W.	137, 982. 51		30, 588 44¼	
Total		6, 574, 576. 05		2,711,923 40¾	
Average value per acre				41¼	

REPORT OF LIEUT. R. H. PRATT, SPECIAL AGENT TO COLLECT INDIAN YOUTH TO BE EDUCATED AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 22, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders of September 2 last, I proceeded to Dakota, and visited the several Indian agencies from Fort Berthold to Yancton Agency, on the Missouri River, making at each satisfactory arrangements that its proportion of Indian youth of both sexes would be ready on my return, a month later, to accompany me to Hampton, Va., for education in books and manual labor, as you had arranged. I found that the very small number of thirty-four, which you had allowed for the eight agencies named in the order, crippled the effort, and was a beggarly allowance compared with the needs and willingness of the Indians; and when I reached telegraph communication at Fort Sully, I telegraphed a request that I might be authorized to bring seventy-five. You then fixed the limit at fifty.

I returned to Fort Berthold by rail, and, in company with my wife, began the work of gathering up. The Indians at Fort Berthold are more industrious and nearer to self-support in their original state than any others within my knowledge. They are like all other Indians, however, in making the squaws do the greater part of the work. On my return they argued that they could not spare the girls because of their usefulness as laborers, and that education injured this quality. Through the cordial co-operation of the agent, E. H. Alden, the missionary, Rev. C. L. Hall, and his wife, and also of the two teachers, Miss Briggs and Miss Calhoun, I got nine boys and four girls, or rather three girls and one woman. This was more than the proportion from this agency, but I esteemed it the most deserving. One of the girls was especially bright, and there was a general desire to save her from the degredations of her Indian surroundings. The mother said that education and civilization would make her child look upon her as a savage, and that unless she could go with her child and learn too, the child could not come. I brought them both.

The boys from this agency are as follows:

ARICKAREES.—1. Karnnach (Sioux boy) .... aged 16 years.
2. Tis-cahf-uh (Laughing Face)................................ aged 18 years.
3. Koo-nook-te-a-wan (Shooting Bear); Christian name, George Sharphone .... aged 20 years.
4. A-hu-ka (White Wolf).................................... aged 20 years.
MANDANS.—5. Say-Edda (White Breast) .... aged 18 years.
6. Ka-what (Bowlegs) .... aged 12 years.
7. E-corrupt-ta-ha (Looking Around).................................... aged 18 years.
GROS VENTRES.—8. Ari-hotch-kish (Long Arm) son of Hard Horn, chief. aged 13 years.
9. No-wa-tesh (Tom Smith) .... aged 14 years.

The girls are:

ARICKAREES.—1. Mary (the mother).................................... aged 26 years.
2. Anna (the daughter) .... aged 10 years.
GROS VENTRES.—3. Josephine Malnourie .... aged 18 years.
4. Sarah Walker .... aged 13 years.

Except Mary, the girls are half-breeds. Tom Smith is a half-breed, and White Breast and Ka-what are one-fourth white.

This material is a fair average of the people, and each subject was recommended by the agent and his educational help.

At Standing Rock the Catholic Church controls the educational and religious work There were three separate agents in charge during the period of my visits. Father Stephan, the last agent, was quite anxious his agency should be represented. I brought from this agency—

1. Nak-a-pala (John Cadocte).................................... aged 18 years.
2. U-hah-ke-umpa (Carries Flying).................................... aged 16 years.
3. Puh-ta-chella (John Pleets) .... aged 18 years.
4. Wah-seech-u-a (Rosa Pleets) .... aged 15 years.

All Sioux; the last two brother and sister and half-breeds.

From Cheyenne River Agency I accepted nine boys, exceptionally bright and of good standing. Upward of thirty had applied to come:

1. John Robb (son of White Bull) .... aged 17 years.
2. Daniel Chautay Wahneechay(son of Chief Little No Heart) .... aged 14 years.
3. Henry T. Fisherman (son of Charley Fisherman, who was the first Indian at that agency to adopt citizen's dress) .... aged 17 years.
4. Harry Brown (son of Chief White Horse) .... aged 14 years.

5. Louis Aygenonghwea.. aged 15 years.
6. Leroy Shutaschnay .... aged 14 years.
7. Joseph Wahu... aged 14 years.
8. Samuel Wahminuyah Luzah.. aged 14 years.
9. Charley Tah-tahu-kah-skah.. aged 12 years.

The girls arranged from this agency were, at the last moment, led to abandon their intention through the prejudices against Hampton Institute, as a colored institution, existing in the minds of educators at the agency, which the officer who had undertaken the task of getting them ready found it impossible to overcome in the short time at his disposal. I found this prejudice more or less at the several other agencies below, and with like effect as to girls.

From Crow Creek Agency I brought five boys and one girl, all good material, viz:

1. Hu-sau-sau (Grey Legs) Edward Ashley......................... aged 18 years.
2. Mark-pia-monia (Walking Cloud) .... aged 19 years.
3. Pa-ma-ni (One who hoots while he walks)..................... aged 19 years.
4. Tu-kau-wi-cac-tra (Old Stone) Charles Stone.................. aged 14 years.
5. Xieuga (The Fox) Fox... aged 16 years.
6. Zie-wie (Yellow Hand) girl.. aged 15 years.

These were all recommended by the missionary in charge, Mrs. M. E. Duigan, who had a flourishing boarding-school in operation at the agency, and complained that her accommodations and facilities for pupils were not a tithe of what the Indians demanded; that she was constantly turning away applicants. She gives special and effective attention to the English language.

Six boys were selected and sent from the Lower Brulé Agency by Mr. Walker, the missionary in charge, himself a full-blood Sioux:

1. Ah-leh (Stepping On) Henry Rencountre........................ aged 18 years.
2. Hay-ga-ek-tome (Elk Spider) Francis Rencountre............. aged 17 years.
3. Ho-tonck (Loud Voice) Joseph Winnebago...................... aged 16 years.
4. Wo-ka-saka (Whips) James Wokasaka .... aged 17 years.
5. Otaga (Strong) George Bush Otter .... aged 15 years.
6. Ze-do, Lezeds Rencountre.. aged 16 years.

These boys are all very highly spoken of by the missionary.

At the Yankton Agency, the agent, John W. Douglas, took a lively interest in the plan of manual labor education under civilized surroundings, and gave me eight boys and three girls, all good material, with more or less education in the Sioux dialect, and one boy with a sufficient knowledge of English to act as a medium of communication. They are all Yanctonnai Sioux.

BOYS.

1. George Dolina.. aged 15 years.
2. Edmund Bishop.. aged 14 years.
3. Oscar Brown.. aged 13 years.
4. David Simmons (half-breed)... aged 13 years.
5. Charley Willis .... aged 18 years.
6. Tunkausapa (Joseph Cook) .... aged 19 years.
7. Samuel Four Star.. aged 19 years.
8. Frank Yellow Bird... aged 18 years.

GIRLS.

1. Mary Kettle.. aged 16 years.
2. Lizzie Spider.. aged 14 years.
3. Carrie Anderson .... aged 12 years.

TOTAL.

Fort Berthold	9 boys	4 girls.
Standing Rock	3 boys	1 girl.
Cheyenne River	9 boys	
Crow Creek	5 boys	1 girl.
Lower Brulé	6 boys	
Yankton Agency	8 boys	3 girls.
	40 boys	9 girls.

The needs of educational effort among the wild tribes are very great. The education of small numbers is overborne and lost in the mass of corrupting and demoralizing surroundings. Children at scho are hostages for good behavior of parents. Education in the English language is mu desired by the Indians themselves, and the agents and other authorities and instructo 'ealing with the Indians expressed satisfaction that an effort to that end was to be m e under more favorable surroundings that can be brought to bear at the agencies.

I left Fort Berthold October 22. On the 24th a 25th encountered a snow-

storm below Bismarck, and there was danger that the boat would be frozen in for the winter. It was the last boat to leave Bismarck for Yankton this fall. We reached Yankton October 31 and Hampton, Va., November 5. There was no event *en route* worth special mention. There was sadness at leaving home and friends, but the strange sights of civilization bridged their naturally buoyant natures over that depression, and they soon grew to take a lively interest in every new sight. I remained at Hampton until now, to settle them in their new life. The presence and purpose of the Florida boys has been an incentive, and the new youth have taken hold of their opportunity with a will. I have no doubt the department will realize its best expectations from this effort

I hand the department herewith a set of photographs taken soon after the youth reached Hampton.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry.

Hon. E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Table showing status and progress

State or Territory.	Name of agency.	Number of Indians.		Size of reserve (acres).
		Belonging to agency.	On reservation.	
Arizona	Colorado River	1, 100	1, 100	85, 000
	Moquis Pueblo	1, 790	(*a*)	1, 700, 000
	Pima	11, 000	11, 000	210, 000
	San Carlos	4, 502	4, 502	2, 528, 000
California	Round Valley	1, 700	900	102, 118$\frac{13}{100}$
Colorado	Los Pinos	4, 000	1, 500	11, 724, 800
Dakota	Devil's Lake	1, 075	1, 008	275, 000
	Fort Berthold	1, 400	1, 291	8, 320, 000
	Red Cloud	6, 000	....	Unknown.
	Sisseton	1, 500	1, 500	918, 780
	Standing Rock	2, 444	....	33, 500, 000
	Yankton	2, 112	2, 112	430, 400
Idaho	Fort Hall	1, 705	1, 011	1, 800, 000
	Lemhi	950	151	64, 000
	Nez Percé	1, 656	1, 156	746, 651
Indian Territory	Cheyenne and Arapaho	5, 054	5, 054	760, 000
	Kiowa and Comanche	2, 950	2, 939	2, 968, 893
	Pawnee	1, 440	1, 440	265, 000
	Sac and Fox	1, 719	433	483, 840
	Wichita	1, 335	1, 335	....
Iowa	Sac and Fox	345	345	692
Kansas	Pottawatomie	1, 041	737	102, 025
Michigan	Mackinac	10, 000	....	40, 000
Minnesota	Leech Lake	2, 389	2, 389	414, 440
	Red Lake	1, 163	1, 163	3, 000, 000
	White Earth	2, 858	1, 911	829, 440
Montana	Blackfeet	7, 600	15, 200	20, 000, 000
	Crow	3, 300	....	Not surv'd.
	Flathead	1, 450	1, 450	1, 433, 600
	Fort Peck	5, 500	....	....
Nebraska	Great Nemaha	320	300	24, 014
	Omaha	1, 100	1, 100	193, 000
	Santee	750	750	115, 000
	Winnebago	1, 460	1, 444	109, 844
Nevada	Nevada	1, 800	....	320, 337
	Western Shoshone	3, 600	1, 000	....
New Mexico	Abiquiu	700	....	....
	Navajo	11, 800	7, 000	3, 456, 000
New York	New York	4, 140	4, 140	84, 240
Oregon	Malheur	846	290	1, 778, 560
	Siletz	1, 085	700	222, 720
	Umatilla	1, 000	873	326, 551
	Warm Springs	500	300	1, 153, 600
Utah	Uintah Valley	430	430	2, 500, 000
Washington	Colville	3, 457	3, 457	3, 536, 000
	Neah Bay	1, 022	713	36, 000
	Puyallup, &c	1, 731	*d*1, 133	28, 837
	Quinaielt	309	227	224, 000
	S'Kokomish	800	250	4, 980
	Tulalip	2, 900	1, 013	15, 360
Wyoming	Shoshone and Bannock	2, 188	2, 035	1, 520, 000

a Have no reservation. *b* Very poor. *c* No estimate.

of Indian tribes in civilization.

Number of acres.			Number of Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indians living in houses.
Tillable.	Pasture.	Timber.		
25,000	20,000	40,000	200	
10,000	b500,000	....	1,790	1,790.
30,000	14,000	16,000	11,000	11,000.
1,600	500,000	25,000	800	
6,000	80,000	20,000	Nearly all	One-third.
500,000	4,000,000	500,000	10 in farming; several hundreds in herding.	1 (Ouray).
225,000	All	50,000	1,075	152 families.
4,992,000	832,000	250,000	250 families	All.
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	None.
600,000	....	....	All	All.
(c)	(c)	(c)	Nearly all	250.
286,933	Nearly all	500	Three-fourths	Nearly all.
5,000	1,300,000	495,000	1,000	1 family.
1,500	10,000	150	26	
10,000	350,000	386,651	600	100 families.
20,000	400,000	150,000	250	75.
200,000	2,500,000	....	500	200.
50,000	130,000	25,000	All	40 families.
120,000	202,560	161,280	1,200	1,200.
20%	70%	10%	All	1,000.
500	250	192	72	
47,119	94,238	7,787	737	All in summer; wigwams in winter.
....	....	40,000	Nearly all	Nearly all.
2,000	....	412,440	400 families	70 families.
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	925	950.
552,960	103,680	552,960	995	1,200.
1,000,000	15,000,000	700,000	10	30.
One-tenth	....	....	15	15.
400,000	10,000	998,000	500	750.
One-half	Nine-tenths	1 in 50	22	
22,000	22,000	1,800	80	243.
160,000	175,000	8,000	400	600.
25,000	88,000	2,000	750	750.
100,000	97,500	9,844	1,444	1,200.
....	Nearly all.	500	800	50.
....	....	....	Two-thirds	
....	....	....	....	
20,000	1,500,000	500,000	11,860	
30,292	9,750	7,795	4,140	4,140.
12,000	1,516,560	200,000	140	
2,000	1,000	178,120	1,075	1,085.
150,000	150,000	80,000	Nearly all	50.
5,000	512,000	512,000	300	300.
320,000	960,000	318,300	85 families	6 families.
32,000	286,000	3,208,000	2,000	555.
400	2,000	30,000	20	36.
12,235	6,535	19,150	Three-fourths	All, during winter.
20	3	223,977	All	10 families.
1,000	1,000	1,000	800	800.
1,200	e10,000	....	2,900	2,900.
31,000	1,520,000	62,000	1,000	15.

d In five reserves. *e* Pasture and timber.

Table showing status and progress of

State or Territory.	Name of agency.	Moral condition of Indians compared with neighboring illiterate whites.
Arizona	Colorado River	More temperate
	Moquis Pueblo	Equally good
	Pima	do
	San Carlos	do
California	Round Valley	do
Colorado	Los Pinos	do
Dakota	Devil's Lake	do
	Fort Berthold	
	Red Cloud	Compares favorably
	Sisseton	Better
	Standing Rock	Compares favorably
	Yankton	About the same
Idaho	Fort Hall	Worse
	Lemhi	Compares favorably
	Nez Percé	do
Indian Territory	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Sup rior
	Kiowa and Comanche	About the same
	Pawnee	Compares favorably,
	Sac and Fox	do
	Wichita	More temperate and peaceable
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Compares favorably
Kansas	Pottawatomie	do
Michigan	Mackinac	Equally good
Minnesota	Leech Lake	Compares favorably
	Red Lake	Lower as to chastity
	White Earth	Much better
Montana	Blackfeet	Compares favorably
	Crow	Nearly the same
	Flathead	Far superior
	Fort Peck	Rather lower
Nebraska	Great Nemaha	Superior
	Omaha	Compares favo ably
	Santee	Superior
	Winnebago	Equally good
Nevada	Nevada	Compares favorably
	Western Shoshone	do
New Mexico	Abiquiu	Equally good
	Navajo	Compares favorably
New York	New York	Superior
Oregon	Malheur	Compares favorably
	Siletz	do
	Umatilla	do
	Warm Springs	Superior
Utah	Uintah Valley	Compares favorably
Washington	Colville	do
	Neah Bay	do
	Puyallup, &c	Puyallup, Nisqually, and Chehalis Indians superior to neighboring whites; the other tribes of agency more degraded.
	Quinaielt	Compares favorably
	S'Kokomish	About the same
	Tulalip	Compares favorably
Wyoming	Shoshone and Bannock	do

Indian tribes in civilization—Continued.

Prevalence of intemperance and disease.	Obstructions to progress of Indians in education, morality, Christianity, and self-support.
Disease prevalent; cause, scarcity of food	Want of facilities, food, clothing, and education—mental and moral.
Intemperance unknown among them	Their location in a barren country and their mode of living in crowded villages.
Not generally prevalent	Want of proper educational facilities, both mental and moral, and need of good land.
No intemperance. Disease to some extent.	Want of educational facilities—mental and moral, farming implements, mill, and employment.
To some extent	Failure of government to fulfill its promises in regard to their lands.
Neither very prevalent	Want of facilities, means, and school accommodations.
Intemperance rare........................	The need of wholesome, uniform, and permanent laws for their government and protection, and the vexed question of transfer or non-transfer to War Department definitely settled.
....	
....	Their unsettled condition and frequent removals.
Intemperance unknown....................	Bad example of chief and headmen.
Prevail to some extent....................	Want of proper educational and religious facilities, and necessary assistance from government in regard to agriculture. &c.
Disease to some extent; very little intemperance.	Need of enforced law.
Disease prevails to a great extent	The want of funds.
Disease prevails somewhat................	Dissatisfaction with present reserve, small appropriation, &c.
Little intemperance; some disease........	Unsettled state of the Indian question.
Intemperance very rare; some disease...	Limited appropriations and facilities.
No intemperance; disease prevalent....	Lack of school accommodations, missionaries, and farmers.
No intemperance; disease to some extent	Want of schools, cattle, farming implements, and missionaries.
Disease to slight extent..................	Want of schools and religious instruction; contact with low whites, &c.
Disease somewhat prevalent..............	Uneasiness in regard to permanency of their homes.
Not to any extent..........................	Want of proper education and instruction, and allotments in severalty.
......do	Uncertain policy of the government toward them.
About the same as among whites........	Want of sufficient funds to establish schools upon good basis.
Both to some extent	Want of good land, difficulty of access to agency, and agitation of transfer question.
No intemperance; some disease..........	Lack of schools, farming implements, and instruction.
None	Insufficiency of funds to carry on the work
Both almost unknown	Nomadic life and need of missionaries.
Some disease, contracted from soldiers...	Lack of proper education, frequent change of agent, &c.
No intemperance; some disease...........	Need of industrial school, and farming implements.
Disease to some extent....................	Need of comfortable houses and civilizing influences.
Very little of either........................	Intrusion and evil example of low whites.
None	Lack of farming implements and failure of government to fulfill treaty stipulations. &c.
No intemperance; some disease..........	Refusal of Congress to pass Indian homestead law.
Both to some extent	
None	Limited appropriations, and need of more schools and teachers.
Disease to considerable extent	Want of funds.
None	Lack of opportunity.
No intemperance; some disease..........	Want of proper education—moral and mental.
Very little of either.........................	Intemperance and want of more settled habits of industry.
None	Want of funds for almost all agency purposes.
To some extent	Need of teachers, and failure of Congress to appropriate necessary funds for purchase of farming implements.
Some intemperance; very little disease..	Want of a boarding school, and a settled policy.
None	Need of farming implements and educational facilities.
To some extent	Lack of educational facilities, farming implements, &c.
None	Lack of means to support schools.
No intemperance, and but little disease ..	Insufficient allowance to pay farmer, and opposition of old members of tribes to civilization.
Very little of either among the Puyallup, Nisqually, and Chehalis Indians; but disease is prevalent among other tribes of agency.	Lack of competent teachers and educational facilities.
Unknown among them	Adherence to old habits and customs.
Both to some extent	Contact with low whites. lack of proper educational facilities and proper title to their lands.
None	Fear of removal and lack of application.
Both prevalent, for which the whites are alone responsible.	Lack of educational facilities, both mental and moral.

Table showing status and progress of

State or Territory.	Name of agency.	Number of Indians who can read and write.		Number of children of school age.	Number attending school.	Variation from attendance of last year.
		In school.	Out of school.			
Arizona	Colorado River			50	None	
	Moquis Pueblo		20	400	No school.	
	Pima	25		1,300	60	Same
	San Carlos			500		
California	Round Valley	48	17	81	47	Slight decrease
Colorado	Los Pinos			150	None	
Dakota	Devil's Lake	*29 †18	48	250	38	Same
	Fort Berthold	*20 †2		250	105	100 per cent. increase
	Red Cloud		1	1,200	No school	
	Sisseton	120	835	300	120	10 per cent. increase
	Standing Rock	10	10	400	60	40 per cent. increase
	Yankton	‡400 §45		500	225	34 more
Idaho	Fort Hall			200	No school.	
	Lemhi			23	do	
	Nez Percé	35	50	130	48	Same
Indian Territory	Cheyenne and Arapaho	94	20	700	140	Same
	Kiowa and Comanche	25	10	521	75	do
	Pawnee	85	35	400	120	5 per cent. increase
	Sac and Fox	46	118	250	85	Same
	Wichita	50	20	200	117	Attendance more regular.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	40	20	65		
Kansas	Pottawatomie	44	154	120	57	
Michigan	Mackinac	100	300	1,500	200	Slight increase
Minnesota	Leech Lake	16	39	429	33	33 per cent. increase
	Red Lake	15	5	475	43	43 per cent. increase
	White Earth	100	250	470	99	
Montana	Blackfeet	4		800	87	33 per cent. increase
	Crow	12		1,200	100	33 per cent. increase
	Flathead	55	30	300	35	10 per cent. increase
	Fort Peck	10			60	
Nebraska	Great Nemaha	55	76	62	58	25 per cent. increase
	Omaha	32	45	200	110	43 per cent. increase
	Santee	50	150	126	126	Same
	Winnebago	75	100	572	110	40 per cent. increase
Nevada	Nevada (Pyramid Lake)	‖20		77	23	
	Western Shoshone			600		
New Mexico	Abiquiu					
	Navajo			4,000		
New York	New York	800	963	1,425	1,162	Same
Oregon	Malheur	5	3	244	57	.857 decrease
	Siletz	100	55	230	110	Slight increase
	Umatilla	20	8	90	28	Same
	Warm Springs	16	10	90	50	do
Utah	Uintah Valley	‖7		30	22	
Washington	Colville	20	69	379	25	Same
	Neah Bay	18	6	225	34	do
	Puyallup, &c	13	17	200	30	
	Quinaielt	14	0	60	30	100 per cent. increase
	S'Kokomish	37	‖8	150	70	100 per cent. increase
	Tulalip	50	150	200	54	13 per cent. increase
Wyoming	Shoshone and Bannock		1	600	41	75 per cent. increase

* Read † Write. ‡ Read Dakota.

Indian tribes in civilization—Continued.

Proportion of children who can be accommodated in school.	Illiteracy of Indians. Is it due to aversion to education or lack of educational facilities?	Amount (additional to appropriation by Congress) expended last year for school and missionary work, and by whom contributed.
No building	Lack of facilities	
One-eighth	......do	
One-twenty-first	......do	Clothing for school children by Ladies' Union Missionary Society, N. Y.
No school	......do	
All	......do	$500, Methodist Episcopal Church.
No school	Principally to lack of facilities	
One-sixth	To both	$90 by Catholics.
One-fourth	To the former	$1,500 by A. B. C. F. M.
No building	Lack of facilities	One Missionary paid by Episcopal Church, amount unknown.
120	......do	$300, A. B. C. F. M.
15 per cent	Principally the latter	
Three-fifths		$8,018, Episcopal Church; $2,425, Presbyterians.
No school	Lack of facilities	
23	......do	
27 per cent	Aversion to use facilities	$775 by Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions.
20 per cent	Lack of facilities	$125 by New York and Philadelphia Friends.
....do	In part to both	$84 by Society of Friends.
25 per cent	Lack of facilities	$350 by Society of Friends.
One-third	In part to both	$100 by Orthodox Friends.
One-half	Lack of facilities	$1,200 by Baptists; $400 by Friends.
67 per cent	Refusal to avail themselves of facilities.	
75 per cent	Partly to both in the past	$100 by Orthodox Friends.
One-fifth	Partly to both	$2,800 by Indian Bureau for schools; $1,000 for Protestant missions, and about $1,000 for Roman Catholic missions.
One-eighth	Both	$136 by Congregationalists, Baptists, and agency employés.
One-eleventh	Lack of facilities	$380 and cows and garden-seeds by Episcopal Mission.
One-third	......do	$5,632 by Episcopal Church.
10 per cent	......do	
One-twenty-fourth	......do	
One-sixth	......do	
Not one-tenth	......do	
All	Iowas not illiterate; Sacs and Foxes have lacked facilities in the past.	
Eleven-twentieths	Lack of facilities	
All		$7,225, Congregationalists and Episcopal Church.
Two-fifths	Partly to both	$130, Society of Friends.
All	Lack of facilities	
No building	......do	
	......do	
Not $\frac{1}{10}$	Partly to both	
All		$22,000 by State of New York and religious societies—not through agency office.
One-half	To both	
One-third	Lack of facilities	
Five-ninths	......do	
Five-ninths	......do	
All	......do	
One-sixth	......do	
Four-ninths	Aversion to education	
One-fourth	Lack of facilities	$100 by Presbyterians.
One-half	Aversion to education	
One-half	Lack of facilities	$400 by American Missionary Association, and $250 by employés.
One-third	Aversion to education	
One-twentieth	Lack of facilities	

§ Read Dakota and English. || Read; none write.

Table showing status and progress of

State or Territory.	Name of agency.	Do Indian children differ from whites or blacks of similar social status and surroundings in aptitude for education?	Is there any insuperable obstacle to eventual civilization of Indians through the education of their children?
Arizona	Colorado River	No	None
	Moquis Pueblo	No	...do
	Pima	Do not learn as rapidly	...do
	San Carlos	No experience	...do
California	Round Valley	No	...do
Colorado	Los Pinos	No	...do
Dakota	Devil's Lake	No; if anything they are more apt.	...do
	Fort Berthold	No	...do
	Red Cloud	Aptness more than ordinary.	...do
	Sisseton	Equally apt	...do
	Standing Rock	...do	...do
	Yankton	Not materially	...do
Idaho	Fort Hall	No	...do
	Lemhi	No experience	...do
	Nez Percé	No	...do
Indian Territory	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Equally apt	...do
	Kiowa and Comanche	No	...do
	Pawnee	No	...do
	Sac and Fox	No	...do
	Wichita	No	...do
Iowa	Sac and Fox	No	...do
Kansas	Pottawatomie	No	...do
Michigan	Mackinac	No	...do
Minnesota	Leech Lake	No	...do
	Red Lake	No	...do
	White Earth	No	...do
Montana	Blackfeet	Equally, if not more apt	...do
	Crow	No	...do
	Flathead	No	...do
	Fort Peck	No	...do
Nebraska	Great Nemaha	No	...do
	Omaha	Not materially	...do
	Santee	No	...do
	Winnebago	No	...do
Nevada	Nevada	No	...do
	Western Shoshone	No	...do
New Mexico	Abiquiu		
	Navajo	No	...do
New York	New York	No	...do
Oregon	Malheur	No	...do
	Siletz	No	...do
	Umatilla	No	...do
	Warm Springs	No	...do
Utah	Uintah Valley	No	...do
Washington	Colville	No	...do
	Neah Bay	Much more apt	...do
	Puyallup, &c	Not so apt	...do
	Quinaielt	No	...do
	S'Kokomish	No	...do
	Tulalip	No	...do
Wyoming	Shoshone and Bannock	No	...do

Indian tribes in civilization—Continued.

Are schools and missionary work the shortest roads to Indian civilization?	Percentage of Indian subsistence supplied by—		Are school children more ready to engage in farming, herding, &c., than others?	With a sufficient No. of schools, instructors in farming, agricultural implements, domestic animals, &c., will Indians reach self-support in a few years?	Instructors in farming.		
	Indians.	Gov't.			Number of.	Amount paid.	No. who could be profitably employed.
Yes	100	......	Yes	Yes	1	$900	3
Yes	95	5	Yes	Yes	......	......	1
Yes	100	......	Yes	Have always been self-supporting.	(*)	......	(*)
Yes	20	80	Experiment never been tried.	Yes	2	2,000	3
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	2	1,560	6
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	1	720	5
Yes	60	40	Yes	Yes	2	1,380	4
Yes; with the addition of good houses and small farms.	75	25	Yes	Yes	1	800	1
Yes	......	100	Yes	Yes	......	......	5
Yes	75	25	Yes	Yes	1	700	3
Yes	10	90	Yes	Yes	1	800	4
Yes	25	75	Yes	Yes	1	900	2
Yes; combined with habits of industry.	50	50	Not in my experience.	Yes	2	1,520	4
Yes	40	60	No experience with school children.	Yes	2	1,620	4
Yes; with habits of industry.	100	......	Yes	Already self-supporting.	3	2,390	3
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	2	1,720	10
Yes	18	82	Yes	Yes	2	1,260	......
Yes	25	75	Yes	Yes	2	1,100	4
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	3	......	6
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	1	720	10
Yes	75	25	Yes	Yes	1	600	1
Yes	......	......	......	Yes	3	1,140	3
Yes	100	......	Yes	Yes	......	......	......
Yes	......	......	Yes	Yes	1	......	2
Yes	100	......	Yes	Yes	1	......	5
Yes	60	40	Yes	Yes	......	......	3
Yes	75	25	Yes	Yes	1	900	6
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	1	840	1 to 10
Yes	97	3	Yes	Yes	2	1,500	2
Yes; with other civilizing influences.	10	90	Yes	Yes	2	......	(†)
Yes	50	50	Yes	Yes	1	600	2
Yes	100	......	Yes	Yes	2	945	2
Yes	75	25	Yes	Yes	1	720	1
Yes	100	......	Yes	Already self-supporting.	......	......	......
Yes	90	10	No experience	Yes	4	3,600	4
Yes	87½	12½	...do	Yes	1	1,200	4
Yes	25	75	No experience	Yes	......	......	......
Yes	95	5	All are so engaged	Virtually self-supporting.	1	700	......
Yes	100	0	Yes	Already self-supporting.	(*)	......	(*)
Yes	75	25	Yes	Yes	2	1,000	6
Yes	80	20	Yes	Yes	1	720	6
Yes	95	5	Yes	Yes	2	1,600	4
Yes	100	......	Yes	Many already self-supporting.	1	800	2
Yes	66⅔	33⅓	Yes	Yes	2	1,400	2
Yes	100	......	Yes	Yes	1	900	3
Yes	100	......	Yes	Yes	1	720	3
Yes	98	2	Yes	Already self-supporting.	......	......	3
Yes	100	......	......	Almost entirely so now.	1	720	......
Yes	84	16	Yes	Yes, very soon	1	720	1
Yes	100	0	Yes	With long and patient instruction.	2	1,260	10
Yes	33⅓	66⅔	Yes	Yes	1	700	5

* None needed. † Several.

Table showing status and progress of

Name and location of agency.	Effect upon Indians of present system of issuing rations.	Should it be continued or discontinued? If the latter, how soon?
Colorado River, Ariz	None issued	
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	Very few issued; no bad effect.	
Pima, Ariz	None issued	
San Carlos, Ariz	Very good	Should be continued or Indians will starve
Round Valley, Cal	As now issued in payment for labor, very good.	Should be continued
Los Pinos, Colo	Bad	Should be discontinued as soon as they can be taught agriculture, &c.
Devil's Lake, Dak	Better than the old way	Should gradually be discontinued as Indians are taught self-support.
Fort Berthold, Dak	do	do
Red Cloud, Dak		Continued until they become self-supporting
Sisseton, Dak	Retards self-support	Discontinued, in two years
Standing Rock, Dak	Urges them toward self-support.	Continued until they become self-supporting
Yankton, Dak	Bad	Gradually discontinued
Fort Hall, Idaho	Effect of gratuitous issue bad.	Gradually discontinued
Lemhi, Idaho	Bad	
Nez Percé, Idaho	None issued	
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.		Until all treaty stipulations are fulfilled
Kiowa and Comanche, I. T	Bad	Continued until they are taught self-support
Pawnee, Ind. T	A necessary evil	do
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	Very few issued	do
Wichita, Ind. T	Bad	Discontinued as soon as they become self-supporting
Sac and Fox, Iowa	None issued	
Pottawatomie, Kans	None issued	
Mackinac, Mich	None issued	
Leech Lake, Minn	Very few issued	
Red Lake, Minn	None issued	
White Earth, Minn	do	
Blackfeet, Mont	Very good	Continued until they are taught self-support
Crow, Mont		do
Flathead, Mont	None issued	
Fort Peck, Mont	Bad	Continued only until they are taught self-support.
Great Nemaha, Nebr	None issued	
Omaha, Nebr	do	
Santee, Nebr		Discontinued when other provision is made for sick and aged.
Winnebago, Nebr	None issued	
Nevada, Nev	No bad effect	
Western Shoshone, Nev	Very few issued	Should be issued to all as a reward for loyalty to government during recent Indian troubles.
Abiquiu, N. Mex		Continued until they become self-supporting
Navajo, N. Mex	Very few issued	Discontinued gradually
New York, N. Y	None issued	
Malheur, Oreg	Good	Continued until they become self-supporting
Siletz, Oreg	None issued except to working-men and those who are helpless.	
Umatilla, Oreg	None issued	
Warm Springs, Oreg	do	
Uintah Valley, Utah		Discontinued when they become self-supporting
Colville, Wash	None issued	
Neah Bay, Wash	Only issued as equivalent for work performed.	
Puyallup, &c., Wash		
Quinaielt, Wash	None issued	
S'Kokomish, Wash	None issued except to sick and infirm.	
Tulalip, Wash	None issued	
Shoshone and Bannock, Wyo.	Good	Continued until they become self-supporting

Indian tribes in civilization—Continued.

Proportion of adult male Indians supplied with agricultural implements.	Per cent. of increase or decrease in crops raised as compared with last year.	
	By Indians.	By white employés.
All with hoes, shovels, and axes	¼ per cent. decrease from lack of seeds and water.	Average.
All with hoes and spades	Increase would have been great but for floods.	None raised.
Government has supplied them with very few.	Small crops on account of lack of water.	
One-fifth with shovels	50 per cent. increase	None raised.
None	10 per cent. decrease (from storms).	
1 (to Ouray only)	150 per cent. increase	200 per cent.
About one-half	25 per cent. increase	Same as last year.
Nearly all	100 per cent. increase	75 per cent. decrease.
	No crops raised	
About one-half	50 per cent. increase	
	40 per cent. increase	
Not one-half	10 per cent. increase	10 per cent. increase.
One-twelfth with wagons and harness; one-sixth with other implements.	115 per cent. increase	12½ per cent. decrease.
None	About same	About same.
Nearly all	Only small increase on account of drought.	Small increase on account of drought.
5 per cent	50 per cent	None raised.
One-eighth	300 per cent. increase	Do.
One-fourth	60 per cent. increase	Same.
Very few	25 per cent. more than last year	Do.
50 per cent	Large increase	
One-fourth	About the same	
75 per cent	15 per cent. increase	Same.
One-third	10 per cent. increase	None raised.
	Large increase	
Three-fourths	33 per cent. increase	Same.
Nearly all	200 per cent. increase	
	75 per cent. increase by joint labor of employés and Indians.	
	First crops raised	Large increase.
Three	30 per cent. increase	
	Gratifying success considering their very limited facilities.	
Four-fifths	25 per cent. increase	50 per cent. increase.
	do	
One-half	do	
Nearly all	40 per cent. increase	
	20 per cent. increase	
Very few	First attempt this year	No white employés.
One-half (hoes and axes)	10 per cent. increase	
	10 per cent. increase	None raised.
	Large crop planted, but destroyed by the military.	
One-fourth	50 per cent. increase	None raised.
Nearly all	Larger area planted than ever before; destroyed during incursion of hostiles.	
Four-fifths	40 per cent. increase	100 per cent. increase.
Very few	200 per cent. increase	
Twenty-five	100 per cent. increase	
	do	30 per cent. increase.
	On Puyallup Reservation 20 per cent. increase. On other four reservations 10 per cent. decrease.	
	300 per cent. increase	200 per cent. increase.
Five-sixths	About 10 per cent. increase	
One-fourth	Slight increase	Slight increase.
One-twentieth	50 per cent. increase	None raised.

Table showing status and progress of

State or Territory.	Name of agency.	Number of Indians brought under religious influence.
Arizona	Colorado River	None
	Moquis Pueblo	....do
	Pima	1,000
	San Carlos	
California	Round Valley	All
Colorado	Los Pinos	None
Dakota	Devil's Lake	250
	Fort Berthold	Few
	Red Cloud	None
	Sisseton	All
	Standing Rock	No estimate
	Yankton	425
Idaho	Fort Hall	
	Lemhi	
	Nez Percé	All
Indian Territory	Cheyenne and Arapaho	All
	Kiowa and Comanche	
	Pawnee	150
	Sac and Fox	800
	Wichita	All
Iowa	Sac and Fox	
Kansas	Pottawatomie	All
Michigan	Mackinac	3-fourths
Minnesota	Leech Lake	200
	Red Lake	200
	White Earth	All
Montana	Blackfeet	Very few
	Crow	
	Flathead	All
	Fort Peck	
Nebraska	Great Nemaha	All
	Omaha	
	Santee	All
	Winnebago	....do
Nevada	Nevada	
	Western Shoshone	
New Mexico	Abiquiu	
	Navajo	
New York	New York	All
Oregon	Malheur	150
	Siletz	200
	Umatilla	250
	Warm Springs	350
Utah	Uintah Valley	
Washington	Colville	3,013
	Neah Bay	
	Puyallup, &c	600
	Quinaielt	
	S'Kokomish	500
	Tulalip	Nearly all
Wyoming	Shoshone and Bannock	

Indian tribes in civilization—Continued.

Proportion of adult male Indians—		Causes to which uneasiness is attributed.
Inclined to be turbulent or discontented.	Number who are so at present time.	
None	None	Lack of food.
Six	Six	Visit of General Crook's command to Oraibe village.
None hostile; about one-half discontented.	...	Scarcity of water, and encroachments of white settlers.
...	Very few	Insufficiency of supplies.
None turbulent; two-thirds discontented.	...	Failure of government to fulfill its promises as to land, agricultural implements, and clothing.
None turbulent	Some discontented	On account of squatters on their land.
None	None	
10 per cent	10 per cent	Desire for a roving life.
Nearly all, until lately	...	Unsettled state in which they have been kept by the government.
None	None	
One-tenth	One-tenth	Conflict of authority.
...	...	
One hundred and seventy-five	One hundred and seventy-five	Natural perversity and failure of government to furnish them with food.
20 per cent	None at the agency	Desire to change their locality.
Ten	Ten	Unwillingness to give up old roving life.
...	...	No dissatisfaction exists, except at smallness of the ration.
One-eighth	One-eighth	Small rations, and the murder of two Comanches by military on 28th June.
Very few	...	Want of farming implements and cattle.
...	...	
...	Many dissatisfied	Failure of government to recognize their title to their land; question of transfer to War Department, &c.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	Some uneasiness on account of loss of "cash annuity."
...	One-tenth discontented	Want of means to carry on farming.
...	...	
...	...	Some fear of encroachments by whites.
...	...	
...	...	
25 per cent. discontented	...	Intrusion and interference of white settlers.
...	...	
Many dissatisfied	...	Insecurity of land titles.
...	...	
...	...	
Many dissatisfied	...	Failure of the government to fulfill treaty obligations.
All discontented	...	Want of permanent home.
...	...	
...	...	
All	All	The present irregular war.
One	One	Defeat in re-election to head chieftainship.
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	
...	...	Some uneasiness relative to uncertainty in regard to their land, and of the policy of the government toward them.
...	...	
...	One-half uneasy	Fear of removal, anxiety about claims on reserves, &c.
...	...	
...	...	
5 per cent	5 per cent	Fear of removal to another reservation.
...	Many discontented	On account of shortness of supplies.

INDIAN LEGISLATION BY THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 59.—AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. [April 17, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period within which the thirty-two Indians referred to in the act to which this is an amendment, or their heirs, are required to prove their identity in order to entitle them to the benefits of said act, be, and the same is hereby, extended for two years from the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

CHAP. 87.—AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to make certain negotiations with the Ute Indians in the State of Colorado. [May 3, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into negotiations with the Ute Indians, in the State of Colorado, for the consolidation of all the bands into one agency, to be located on the White River, or near said river, and for the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in said State, and to report his proceedings under this act to Congress for its consideration and approval; the expense of such negotiations to be paid by the United States, and to be hereafter appropriated.

CHAP. 142.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes. [May 27, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

Collecting and subsisting Apaches and other Indians of Arizona and New Mexico: For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That five thousand dollars of the above sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used to pay the expenses of removing the bands of Utes and Apaches now located near Abiquiu and Cimarron, New Mexico, to their respective reservations; the Utes to the reservation of that tribe in Colorado, and the Apaches to the reservation at Fort Stanton, in New Mexico.

That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the benefit of the Tonkawa Indians, now at the military post of Fort Griffin, Texas; that the money herein appropriated shall be expended for the benefit of said Indians by the commanding officer at Fort Griffin, under such directions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be applied to the removal of said Indians from the vicinity of such military post to any Indian reservation: *And provided further*, That such appropriation shall be applied pro rata to such Lipan Indians as may have heretofore been incorporated into the Tonkawa tribe, and which still reside with such tribe.

Pay of Indian police: For the services of not exceeding four hundred and thirty privates at five dollars per month each, and not exceeding fifty officers at eight dollars per month each, of Indian police, to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That Indians employed at agencies in any capacity shall not be construed as part of agency employés named in section five of the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 3. That the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes respectively, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

SEC. 4. No purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value at any one time shall be made without advertisement, except in case of exigency, when purchases may be made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of clerks or other employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for clerical or other service when not required for the duty for which they were engaged.

SEC. 6. That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

CHAP. 263.—AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes. [June 18, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as follows:

* * * * * * *

SEC. 14. That three Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, are hereby constituted a joint committee who shall take into consideration the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Said committee shall be authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a clerk and stenographer and to sit during the recess of Congress. It shall be the duty of said committe to make final report to Congress on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine. And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of said committee, to be expended under the direction of the chairman thereof.

CHAP. 266.—AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in the Territory of Utah. [June 18, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and entitled "An act to vacate and sell the present Indian reservation in Utah Territory, and to settle Indians of said Territory in the Uinta Vall y," as directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be appraised and offer for sale upon sealed bids the reservations therein referred to, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to restore the same to the public domain for disposition as other public lands.

CHAP. 359.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes. [June 20, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, namely:

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

* * * * * * *

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three persons to visit the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians, to confer with them about their permanent location, with a view to their final settlement

where they can earn their support by agriculture and stock-raising; and that the sum of five thousand dollars be set apart out of funds already appropriated by the act approved May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy eight, for defraying the expenses of said commission; and further that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use so much of the sum therein set apart for their removal and settlement as may be necessary to secure their consent to accept such locations as the said commission may approve: *Provided,* The sum so expended shall not exceed forty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in defraying the expenses of a commission to negotiate with the Ute Indians in Colorado, with the view of their removal to such location in the northern part of the State of Colorado as may be determined upon, and for the relinquishment of such part of their present reservation as may be agreed upon, six thousand dollars.

That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the removal of the band of Ute Indians at Cimarron, New Mexico, to the reservation of that tribe in Colorado; and also to remove the band of Apaches at the same place to the Mescalero Apache reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico; and the President shall cause the removal of said Indians within thirty days after the passage of this act; and thereafter no rations or annuities shall be issued to said Indians except at the agencies of their respective reservations.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove the Ute Indians from the present reservation on the White River, Colorado, to a more suitable location, where agriculture can be pursued, and the erection of suitable buildings for such new location, ten thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

CHAP. 63.—AN ACT to authorize the issue of a patent of certain lands in the Brothertown reservation, in the State of Wisconsin, to the persons selected by the Brothertown Indians. [April 20, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized to give full title to the Brothertown Indians of all the township of land, containing twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land, lying on the east side of Winnebago Lake, in the State of Wisconsin, which, by the provision of a treaty made with the Menomonee Indians, on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and ratified on the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, was reserved for the use of the Brothertown Indians, and which, by a subsequent treaty with the Menomonees, bearing date October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and ratified the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, was further secured to the Brothertown Indians, the right to have the same partitioned, divided and held by them separately and severally in fee-simple.

SEC. 2. That for such purpose, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby fully directed, empowered, and authorized to make and issue a patent of all the lands contained in said township which are now unpatented to Laton Dick, senior, Lucius S. Fowler, David Fowler, and Orrin G. Johnson, residents of Brothertown, Calumet County, and State of Wisconsin, and members of the Brothertown tribe, in trust for the Brothertown Indians: *Provided, however,* That said lands, or any part thereof, shall be sold by said trustees whenever a majority of said Brothertown tribe shall petition for the same; such sale to be made at public auction and to the highest and best bidder in cash therefor, after first giving sixty days' notice of such sale by advertisement in some newspaper published in Calumet County, State of Wisconsin; such advertisement to state the time and place of sale, the terms of sale, and a description of the land to be sold. And the said trustees shall distribute and pay over the proceeds arising from such sale or sales to the Brothertown Indians, according to the former usages, customs, and regulations of said tribe.

CHAP. 139.—AN ACT to authorize the survey of the Cattaraugus Indian reservation in the State of New York. [May 25, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause the Cattaraugus Indian reservation in the State of New York to be resurveyed in accordance with the original survey thereof, and the exterior boundaries thereof to be marked by stone or iron monuments; the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of two

thousand dollars, and to be paid by the Seneca Nation of Indians, who are authorized to select a surveyor, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the said Secretary may pay the said sum of two thousand dollars, to the person who makes the survey out of any moneys under his control belonging to said nation of Indians.

SEC. 2. That the surveyor shall make plats in triplicate of the said reservation, showing the lines of its exterior boundaries, streams of water, and public highways on or running through the reservation; and that the plats and field-notes of the survey shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for his examination and approval, and whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy thereof to the clerk of the county of Erie, in the State of New York, one copy to the Seneca Nation of Indians, and the third to be retained in the General Land Office.

CHAP. 200.—AN ACT to legalize certain patents issued to members of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians. [June 14, 1878.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the patents issued April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to certain Pottawatomie Indians in the State of Kansas, under the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, of November fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the sixth and eighth articles of the treaty between the United States and said tribe of Indians, concluded February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same are hereby declared to be, valid and in full force and effect to the same extent as they would have been had said patentees become naturalized citizens of the United States prior to the issuing of said patents: *Provided,* That this act shall only apply to patents for lands for which conveyances have been made in good faith by the patentees subsequent to the issuing of their patents.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Nineteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10		$570,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	...do	$15,000 00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	...do	...do	2,500 00			
Do	Three installments, for seed and agricultural implements.	Two installments of $2,500 each due.	Vol. 15, p. 583, § 8.		5,000 00		
Do	Pay of a second blacksmith, iron and steel	Eighth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 8.	2,000 00			
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	60,000 00			
Assinaboines	...do	...do	...do	30,000 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	...do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	...do	40,000 00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Nineteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10		380,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article		...do	14,000 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00			
Do	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and of agricultural implements.	Two installments, of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 595, § 8.		5,000 00		
Do	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel		Vol. 15, p. 597, § 8.	2,000 00			
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods		Vol. 1, p. 619			$3,000 00	
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c	Seven installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3.		10,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Seven installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	...do		11,200 00		

Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; seven installments unappropriated.	do		77,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112	1,800 00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Six installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3		120,000 00		
Do	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Twelve installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3		12,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish band.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000, and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Sixteen installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		362,666 56		
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Six installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3		18,000 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			19,512 89	$390,257 92
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Five installments, for beneficial purposes, under direction of the President, treaty of June 25, 1855.	One installment, of $2,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 2		2,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school-teacher.	One installment, of $5,100, due	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 4		5,100 00		
Do	Twenty installments for salary of head chief	One installment, of $500, due	do		500 00		
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3			33,758 40	675,168 00

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; twenty installments, of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		$380,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	...do	$4,500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Eleven installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7		16,500 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	2,000 00			
Do	For the purchase of such beneficial objects as the condition and necessities of the Indians may require.	Estimated, one installment, of $20,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 652, § 9		20,000 00		
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	Twenty installments, of $150,000, to be expended under the direction of the President.	One installment, of $4,250, due	Vol. 12, p. 928, § 6		4,250 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural schools and teachers.	One installment, of $3,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 929, § 14		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	One installment, of $500, due	...do		500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	One installment, of $4,200, due	...do		4,200 00		
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors.	One installment, of $2,100, due	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5		2,100 00		

Do	Twenty installments, for two farmers, two millers, blacksmith, gunsmith, tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plow maker, $7,400, and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, wagon and plow maker's shops, $500.	One installment, of $7,400, due	do		7,400 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair flouring and saw mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	One installment, of $500, due	do		500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of physician $1,400, keeping in repair hospital and for medicine, $300.	One installment, of $1,500, due	do		1,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing buildings for various employés, &c.	One installment, of $300, due	do		300 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay an[illegible] Upper Pend d'Ore[illegible]lle tri[illegible]es, at $500 eac[illegible]	One installment, of $1,500, due	do		1,500 00		
Gros Ventres	Amount to be [illegible]xpen[illegible]d in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, §9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, §2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, §2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five [illegible]stallments of $3,000, third series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Two installments due	Vol. 16, p. 708, §2		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmit[illegible] carpenter wagon and plow maker ma[illegible]ual-labor sc[illegible]ool and hospital.	Eight installments, of $1,000 each, due.	do		8,000 00		
Do	For tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Seven installments, of $1,500 each, due.	do		10,500 00		
Do	Pay of superintendent [illegible] farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpent[illegible]r, and wagon and plow maker.	Two installments, of $6,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, §5		12,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Seven installments, of $3,600 each, due.	do		25,200 00		
Makahs	Ten installments, being the fifth series, for beneficia[illegible] objects, under the direction of the President.	One installment, of $1,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 940, §5		1,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial schools and teachers, and for [illegible]ith, carpenter farmer, and physician.	One installment, of $7,600, due	Vol. 12, p. 941, §11		7,600 00		
Menomonees	F[illegible]ft[illegible] install[illegible]nents, to pay $242,686, for cession of land.	Two installments, of $16,179.06 each, due.	Vol. 10, pp. 1065 and 1067, §5.		32,358 12		
Miamies of Kansas	Permane[illegible] [illegible]rovision for smith's shops and [illegible]n[illegible]ller, &c.	Say $348.20 for shop and $222.26 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5.			570 46	11,409 34
Do	Twenty [illegible]nstallments upon $150,000, third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	One installment, of $5,094.34, due	Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3		5,094 34		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Miamies of Kansas.	Interest on $18,521.65, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3			$926 08	$18,521 65
Miamies of Indiana.	Interest on $221,257.86, at 5 per cent. per annum	June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1099, §4			11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4; vol. 7, p. 91, §3; vol. 7, p. 114, §3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2.	$3,000 00			
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters.	To be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as proper.	Treaty of September 24, 1868		20,000 00			
Navajoes	Ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	One installment, of $30,000, due	do		$30,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, for pay of teachers	Two installments, of $2,000 each, due	Vol. 15, p. 668, §6		4,000 00		
Nez Percés	Five installments, last series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	One installment, of $3,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 958, §4		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for two schools, &c., pay of superintendent of teaching and two teachers, superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, tinner, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, keeping in repair saw and grist mills, for necessary tools, pay of physician, repairing hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., repairing buildings for employés and the shops for blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, providing tools therefor, and pay of head chief.	One installment, of $17,200, due	Vol. 12, p. 958, §5		17,200 00		

Do	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing schools, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Three installments, of $2,000 each.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 4		6, 000 00		
Do	Salary of two subordinate chiefs	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	1, 000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	Three installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 5		3, 000 00		
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	3, 500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Twenty installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6		240, 000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Ten installments, of $37,500 each, due.	....do		375, 000 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	6, 000 00			
Omahas	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Four installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		80, 000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, fourth series (due after expiration of 3d series), of $10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		120, 000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3, 456 00	69, 120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1			15, 000 00	300, 000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Four installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		36, 000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due.	....do		60, 000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			30, 000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	......do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	10, 000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of which is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2, 180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	4, 400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Ten installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2		80, 000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10, 000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357 80	7, 156 00
Do	......do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178 90	3, 578 00

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			$894 50	$17, 890 00
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715 60	14, 312 00
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5, 724 77	114, 495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2	$5, 000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1, 008 99	20, 179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156 54	3, 130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 34	2, 146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11, 503 21	230, 064 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2			400 00	8, 000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	2, 060 00			
Quinaielts and Quillehutes.	$25,000, sixth series, to be expended for beneficial objects.	One installment, of $700, due	Vol. 12, p. 972, § 4		$700 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for an agricultural and industrial school, employment of suitable instructors, support of smith and carpenter shops and tools, pay of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	One installment, of $5,500, due	Vol. 12, p. 973, § 10		5, 500 00		
River Crows	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., under direction of the President.	July 15, 1868	Vol. 16, p. 349, § 7	30, 000 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40, 000 00	800, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7, 870 00	157, 400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25, 000 00	500, 000 00

Do	Interest on $70,000 at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smiths and smiths' shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Five installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, § 7		25,000 00		
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3		25,000 00		
Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 652, § 7		5,000 00		
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-one installments due, estimated at $11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		241,500 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior.	Two installments due, estimated	do		40,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00			
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-one installments due, estimated at $6,937. 00 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		145,677 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary for persons roaming, &c.	One installment due, estimated	do		14,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $800,000, in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Four installments, of $80,000 each, due.	Revised Treaties, p. 1051, § 2.		320,000 00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Twenty-one installments, of $130,000, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		2,730,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Twenty-one installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		4,200,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	$1,100,000 00			
S'Klallams	Twenty installments, last series, on $60,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	One installment, of $1,600, due	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 5		$1,600 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, pay of teacher, blacksmith, carpenter, physician, and farmer.	One installment, of $6,100, due	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 11		6,100 00		
Do	Smith, carpenter-shop, and tools		do	500 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 9	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Twenty installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		600,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	Five installments, last series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	One installment, of $2,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 946, § 2		2,000 00		

Do	Twenty installments, for pay of two millers, farmer, superintendent of farming operations, two teachers, physician, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, carpenter and joiner.	One installment, of $9,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 4		9,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for mill-fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	One installment, of $2,000, due	do		2,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $1,500 each, for pay of head chiefs, three in number, at $500 each, per annum.	One installment, of $1,500, due	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 5		1,500 00		
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			$40,245 45	$804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1			3,917 02	78,340 41
Walpahpe tribe of Snakes.	Ten installments, second series, under the direction of the President.	Three installments, of $1,200 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7		3,600 00		
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Ten installments due	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		250,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	do		300,000 00		
Yakamas	Twenty installments, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	One installment, last series, of $4,000, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 4		4,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair, and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	One installment, of $500, due	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5		500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for superintendent of teaching, two teachers, superintendent of farming, two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, tinner, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker.	One installment, of $14,600, due	do		14,600 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., pay of physician, repair of grist-mill and saw-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools.	One installment, of $2,000, due	do		2,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	One installment, of $300, due	do		300 00		
Do	Salary of head chief for twenty years	One installment, of $500, due	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5		500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools.	do	do		500 00		
Total				1,487,250 00	12,133,246 02	360,313 39	6,335,868 44

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1878.

United States 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1881, amounting to $781,700, have been purchased for various tribes, as indicated in Statement No. 1. These were purchased with funds derived from the redemption of United States 5 20 6 per cent. bonds, act of March 3, 1865, and from trust-fund interest appropriated for the Chickasaws per act of June 20, 1878.

Statement No. 2 shows the kind of bonds redeemed, the tribes to which they belonged, date of redemption, and amount belonging to each tribe. The funds derived from the redemption of these bonds were reinvested, as shown in Statement No. 1.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, collections of coin interest, and the premium realized from the sale thereof, and collections of interest in currency. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, including premium on coin and the disposition thereof, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; also a statement showing the interest on non-paying State stocks appropriated by Congress from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1877, brought on the books of the Indian Office by appropriation warrants. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

No. 1.—*Statement of investments in stocks, showing kind, amount, and cost thereof, tribes or funds for which the same were made, and sources whence the funds invested were derived.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.	Fund or tribe.	Amount drawn for investment in coin.	Funds invested derived from—
United States funded loan of 1881.	Sept. 25, 1878	$91,928 21	5	105½	$96,984 26	Cherokee national fund	$96,984 26	Redemption of United States five-twenty 6 per cent. bonds, act of March 3, 1865.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	217,063 55	5	105½	*a* 229,002 05	Cherokee school fund	229,013 55	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	142,606 58	5	105½	150,449 94	Cherokee orphan fund	150,449 94	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	48 28	5	105½	50 95	Chickasaw national fund	50 95	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	4,222 50	5	105½	4,454 74	Chippewa and Christian Indians	4,454 74	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	1,689 00	5	105½	1,781 90	Choctaw general fund	1,781 90	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	16,045 50	5	105½	16,928 00	Choctaw school fund	16,928 00	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	392 57	5	105½	414 16	Creek orphan fund	414 16	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	49,845 90	5	105½	52,587 43	Delaware general fund	52,587 43	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	4,948 05	5	105½	5,220 19	Iowas	5,220 19	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	1,689 00	5	105½	1,781 90	Kansas schools	1,781 90	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	91 98	5	105½	97 04	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	97 04	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	7,600 49	5	105½	8,018 52	Menomonees	8,018 52	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	5,911 53	5	105½	6,236 63	Osage schools	6,236 63	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	8,445 00	5	105½	8,909 47	Ottawas and Chippewas	8,909 47	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	2,666 64	5	105½	2,813 31	Pottawatomies, education	2,813 31	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	2,066 44	5	105½	2,180 09	Pottawatomies, mills	2,180 09	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	4,834 12	5	105½	5,100 00	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	5,100 00	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	35 23	5	105½	37 17	Senecas	37 17	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	2,484 93	5	105½	2,621 60	Senecas and Shawnees	2,621 60	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	858 21	5	105½	905 41	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	905 41	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	64,147 17	5	105½	67,675 27	Cherokee asylum fund	67,675 27	Do.
Do	Sept. 25, 1878	11,079 12	5	105½	11,688 47	Eastern Shawnees	11,688 47	Do.
United States funded loan of 1881, registered.	July 31, 1878	141,000 00	5	106⅜	*b* 149,988 75	Chickasaw national fund	*150,000 00	Trust-fund interest due Chickasaw national fund prior to July 1, 1866, appropriated by act of June 20, 1878.
Total		781,700 00			825,927 25		825,950 00	

Uninvested balances refunded by the Secretary of the Interior: *a* $11.50 coin, trust-fund stock redeemed, due Cherokee school fund; *b* $11.25, trust-fund interest due Chickasaw national fund prior to July 1, 1866.

* Currency.

No. 2.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November* 1, 1877.

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent., act of March 3, 1865	Cherokee national fund	Sept. 24, 1878	$96,984 26
Do	Cherokee school fund	Sept. 24, 1878	229,013 55
Do	Cherokee orphan fund	Sept. 24, 1878	150,449 94
Do	Chickasaw national fund	Sept. 24, 1878	50 95
Do	Chippewa and Christian Indians	Sept. 24, 1878	4,454 74
Do	Choctaw general fund	Sept. 24, 1878	1,781 90
Do	Choctaw school fund	Sept. 24, 1878	16,928 00
Do	Creek orphan fund	Sept. 24, 1878	414 16
Do	Delaware general fund	Sept. 24, 1878	52,587 43
Do	Iowas	Sept. 24, 1878	5,220 19
Do	Kansas schools	Sept. 24, 1878	1,781 90
Do	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	Sept. 24, 1878	97 04
Do	Menomonees	Sept. 24, 1878	8,018 52
Do	Osage schools	Sept. 24, 1878	6,236 63
Do	Ottawas and Chippewas	Sept. 24, 1878	8,909 47
Do	Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 24, 1878	2,813 31
Do	Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 24, 1878	2 180 09
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Sept. 24, 1878	5,100 00
Do	Senecas	Sept. 24, 1878	37 17
Do	Senecas and Shawnees	Sept. 24, 1878	2,621 60
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Sept. 24, 1878	905 41
Do	Cherokee asylum fund	Sept. 24, 1878	67,675 27
Do	Eastern Shawnees	Sept. 24, 1878	11,688 47
Total			675,950 00

Recapitulation of statements affecting the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1877.

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1877		$5,074,316 83⅜
Amount of bonds since purchased (as per statement No. 1)	$781,700 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed (as per statement No. 2)	675,950 00	
Excess of bonds purchased over amount redeemed		105,750 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1878		$5,180,066 83⅜

A.—***List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.***

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$944,641 03	$53,147 93	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7 7	195 478	515,586 82	27,860 59	15,000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan fund ...	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7 17	478 462	243,800 28	13,007 70	....	....
Cherokee asylum fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	64,147 17	3,207 36	....	....
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872 May 24, 1834	7 7	381 450	1,306,664 81⅓	74,428 41	....	....
Chickasaw incompetents .	June 20, 1878 May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	....	....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42,560 36	2,393 64	....	....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,689 00	27,184 45	....	....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	49,472 70	2,487 90	....	....
Creek orphans	May 24, 1832	7	366	76,993 66	4,392 68	....	....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	456,501 62	25,247 91	....	....
Delaware school fund	Sep. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00	....	....
Iowas	May 17, 1854 Mar. 6, 1861	10 12	1069 1171	104,780 07	6,079 00	....	....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,174 41	1,503 02	....	....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c..	May 30, 1854 Feb. 23, 1867	10 15	1082 519	80,042 86	4,938 18	....	....
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund.	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41,411 97	2,484 59	....	....
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	625	128,569 91	6,428 49	....	....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,039 38	7,651 97	....	....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	39,911 53	1,995 57	....	....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	18,745 00	967 25	....	....
Pottawatomies, education ..	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	76,947 12	3,847 36	*a* 1,000 00	....
Pottawatomies, mills .	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,066 44	853 32	....	....
Pottawatomies, Prairie band	....	...	......	89,618 57	4,480 93	....	....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb 18, 1867	15	495	55,058 21	2,752 91	....	....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,659 12	1,152 96	....	....
Senecas	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5 5	47 135	40,979 60	2,048 98	....	....
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5 5	47 135	15,140 42	824 63	....	....
Senecas, Tonawanda band..	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50	....	....
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,835 65	241 78	....	....
Eastern Shawnees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11,079 12	553 95	....	....
				5,180,066 83⅓	287,160 96	84,000 00	4,980 00

a No interest appropriated on $1,000 abstracted bond.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00		$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00		
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	161,950 00		161,950 00	9,717 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	241,052 47		241,052 47	12,052 62
Total		1,012,641 03	68,000 00	944,641 03	53,147 93
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan 10-40s	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,560 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	125,270 29		125,270 29	7,516 22
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	283,262 25		283,262 25	14,163 11
Total		530,586 82	15,000 00	515,586 82	27,860 59
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			49,545 00	2,972 70
United States, registered, loan of 1868	6			10,000 00	600 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			162,032 02	8,101 60
Total				243,800 28	13,007 70
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			64,147 17	3,207 36
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5¼			66,666 66⅔	3,5[illegible]0 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			500 00	30 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			347,147 93	17,337 40
Total				1,306,664 81⅔	74,428 41
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00

B.—*Statement of stock acccount, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			$26,562 38	$1,593 74
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			15,997 98	799 90
Total				42,560 36	2,393 64
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			3,689 00	184 45
Total				453,689 00	27,184 45
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			1,427 20	85 63
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			48,045 50	2,402 27
Total				49,472 70	2,487 90
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,693 66	134 68
Total				76,993 66	4,392 68
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			267,217 72	13,360 88
Total				456,501 62	25,247 91
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			42,780 07	2,139 00
Total				104,780 07	6,079 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			12,744 25	637 21
Total				27,174 41	1,503 02

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			$16,300 00	$1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,739 01	136 95
Total				80,042 86	4,938 18
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			20,711 97	1,035 59
Total				41,411 97	2,484 59
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			128,569 91	6,428 49
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			134,039 38	6,701 97
Total				153,039 38	7,651 97
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			39,911 53	1,995 57
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			14,745 00	737 25
Total				18,745 00	967 25
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			72,947 12	3,647 36
Total				76,947 12	3,847 36
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			89,618 57	4,480 93
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			17,066 44	853 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s	5			54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			858 21	42 91
Total				55,058 21	2,752 91
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			14,659 12	732 96
Total				21,659 12	1,152 96

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SENECAS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			$40,979 60	$2,048 98
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			7,379 30	368 96
Total				15,140 42	824 63
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,079 12	553,95

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	698,300 00	
United States 10-40s	5	86,400 00	
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	400,450 00	
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868	6	10,000 00	
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	280,000 00	
United States, funded loan of 1881	5	2,188,900 00	
Total		5,180,066 83⅔	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page	Sec.		
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390, 257 92	$19, 512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675, 168 00	33, 758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362	......	721, 748 80	36, 087 44
	June 5, 1872	17	228	......		
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500 00	2, 875 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93, 581 09	4, 679 05
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221, 257 86	11, 062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21, 884 81	1, 094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69, 120 00	3, 456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300, 000 00	15, 000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	*1, 014, 381 46	50, 719 07
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230, 064 20	11, 503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800, 000 00	40, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400 00	7, 870 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118, 050 00	5, 902 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40, 000 00	2, 000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	4, 5	75, 804 46	3, 790 22
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909 17	40, 245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	......	78, 340 41	3, 917 02
Tabequache and other bands of Utes	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the government in lieu of investment	....	......	......	......	7, 539, 468 18	
Amount of annual interest	....	......	......	......	....	376, 973 38

* Amount held in trust March 1, 1878.

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Amounts brought forward from statement D	....	......	......	......	$7, 539, 468 18	$376, 973 38
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539	......	14, 861 28	743 06
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539	......	406, 571 28	20, 328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539	......	66, 735 00	3, 336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment	....	......	......	......	8, 027, 635 74	
Total annual interest on same	....	......	......	......	....	401, 381 75

The changes in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

Amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1877		$7, 881, 373 37
This fund has been increased by—		
Net proceeds of Osage lands from March 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878	$174, 377 56	
And decreased by—		
Appropriation of funds of Miamies of Kansas per act of March 3, 1877	28, 115 19	
Net increase		146, 262 37
Total as before stated		8, 027, 635 74

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	$149,124 26	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	$1,864 05	$46 93
	258,934 26	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	7,768 03	179 64
	149,124 26	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	1,864 05	34 95
	149,124 26	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	1,864 05	6 99
	258,934 26	Jan. 1, 1878 to July 1, 1878	7,768 03	53 40
	149,124 26	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	1,864 05	9 32
			22,992 26	331 23
Cherokee school fund	66,198 70	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	827 48	20 84
	354,283 84	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	10,628 51	245 78
	66,198 70	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	827 48	15 52
	31,200 00	Sept. 1, 1877, to Mar. 1, 1878	780 00	6 82
	66,198 70	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	827 48	3 10
	354,283 84	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	10,628 51	73 08
	66,198 70	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	827 48	4 14
	31 200 00	Mar. 1, 1878, to Sept. 1, 1878	780 00	3 90
			26,126 94	373 18
Cherokee asylum fund	67,675 27	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	2,030 26	46 95
	67,675 27	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	2,030 26	13 96
			4,060 52	60 91
Cherokee orphan fund	19,425 44	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	242 82	6 11
	209,994 94	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	6,299 85	145 68
	19,425 44	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	242 82	4 55
	19,425 44	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	242 82	91
	209,994 94	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	6,299 85	43 31
	19,425 44	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	242 82	1 21
			13,570 98	201 77
Chickasaw national fund	206,099 70	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	2,576 25	64 85
	550 95	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	16 53	38
	206,099 70	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	2,576 25	48 30
	206,099 70	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	2,576 25	9 66
	550 95	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	16 53	11
	206,099 70	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	2,576 25	12 88
			10,338 06	136 18
Chippewa and Christian Indians	11,775 48	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	147 19	3 71
	31,017 12	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	930 51	21 52
	11,775 48	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	147 19	2 76
	11,775 48	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	147 19	55
	31,017 12	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	930 51	6 40
	11,775 48	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	147 19	74
			2,449 78	35 68
Choctaw general fund	2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	25 00	63
	1,781 90	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	53 46	1 24
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	25 00	47
	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	25 00	09
	1,781 90	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	53 46	37
	2,000 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	25 00	13
			206 92	2 93
Choctaw school fund	$32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	400 00	10 07
	18,355 20	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	550 66	12 73
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	400 00	7 50
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	400 00	1 50
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	550 66	3 78
	32,000 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	400 00	2 00
			2,701 32	37 58
Creek orphans	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	28 76	73
	414 16	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	12 43	29
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	28 76	54
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	28 76	11
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	12 43	9
	2,301 09	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	28 76	14
			139 90	1 90
Delaware general fund	217,371 82	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	2,717 15	68 41
	52,587 43	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	1,577 62	36 48

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Delaware general fund	217,371 82	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	$2,717 15	$50 95
	217,371 82	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	2,717 15	10 19
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	1,577 62	10 85
	217,371 82	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	2,717 15	13 59
			14,023 84	190 47
Delaware school fund	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	137 50	3 47
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	137 50	2 58
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	137 50	52
	11,000 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	137 50	69
			550 00	7 26
Iowas	37,832 02	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	472 90	11 90
	12,220 19	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	366 60	8 48
	37,832 02	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	472 90	8 87
	37,832 02	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	472 90	1 77
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	366 60	2 52
	37,832 02	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	472 90	2 36
			2,624 80	35 90
Kansas schools	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	138 19	3 47
	16,212 06	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	486 36	11 25
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	138 19	2 59
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	138 19	52
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	486 36	3 34
	11,055 25	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	138 19	69
			1,525 48	21 86
Kickapoos	128,569 91	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	1,607 12	40 64
	128,569 91	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	1,607 12	30 13
	128,569 91	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	1,607 12	6 03
	128,569 91	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	1,607 12	8 04
			6,428 48	84 66
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	33 09	86
	100 89	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	3 03	07
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	33 09	62
	2,647 03	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	33 09	12
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	3 03	02
	2,647 03	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	33 09	17
			138 42	1 86
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.	20,711 97	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	258 90	6 52
	20,711 97	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	258 90	4 86
	20,711 97	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	258 90	97
	20,711 97	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	258 90	1 29
			1,035 60	13,64
Menomonees	$126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	1,580 49	39 79
	8,018 52	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	240 55	5 56
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	1,580 49	29 63
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	1,580 49	5 93
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	240 56	1 65
	126,438 89	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	1,580 49	7 90
			6,803 07	90 46
Osage schools	34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	425 00	10 69
	6,236 63	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	187 10	4 33
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	425 00	7 97
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	425 00	1 59
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	187 10	1 29
	34,000 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	425 00	2 12
			2,074 20	27 99
ttawas and Chippewas	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	78 75	1 98
	8,909 47	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	267 28	6 18
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	78 75	1 48
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	78 75	30
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	267 28	1 84
	6,300 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	78 75	40
			849 56	12 18

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Pottawatomies, education	70, 280 48	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	$878 51	$22 11
	2, 813 31	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	84 40	1 95
	70, 280 48	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	878 51	16 47
	70, 280 48	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	878 51	3 29
	2, 813 31	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	84 40	58
	70, 280 48	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	878 51	4 39
			3, 682 84	48 79
Pottawatomies, mills	15, 000 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	187 50	4 72
	15, 000 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	187 50	3 52
	2, 180 09	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	65 40	1 51
	15, 000 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	187 50	70
	2, 180 09	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	65 40	45
	15, 000 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	187 50	94
			880 80	11 84
Pottawatomies' general fund for Prairie band.	89, 618 57	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	1, 120 23	28 20
	89, 618 57	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	1, 120 23	21 00
	89, 618 57	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	1, 120 23	4 20
	89, 618 57	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	1, 120 23	5 60
			4, 480 92	59 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	9, 825 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	122 81	3 09
	12, 100 00	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	363 00	8 39
	9, 825 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	122 81	2 30
	9, 825 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	122 81	46
	12, 100 00	Jan 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	363 00	2 49
	9, 825 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	122 81	61
			1, 217 24	17 34
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	905 41	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	27 16	63
	54, 200 00	Sept. 1, 1877, to Mar. 1, 1878	1, 355 00	11 86
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	27 16	19
	54, 200 00	Mar. 1, 1878, to Sept. 1, 1878	1, 355 00	6 77
			2, 764 32	19 45
Senecas	40, 944 37	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	511 80	12 88
	40, 944 37	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	511 80	9 60
	40, 944 37	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	511 80	1 92
	37 17	July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	2 24	04
	40, 944 37	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	511 80	2 56
			2, 049 44	27 00
Senecas (Tonawanda band)	86, 950 00	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	1, 086 88	27 36
	86, 950 00	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	1, 086 88	20 38
	86, 950 00	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	1, 086 88	4 08
	86, 950 00	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	1, 086 88	5 43
			4, 347 52	57 25
Senecas and Shawnees	4, 894 37	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	61 18	1 54
	9, 382 72	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	281 48	6 51
	4, 894 37	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	61 18	1 15
	9, 382 72	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	281 48	1 93
	4, 894 37	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	61 18	23
	4, 894 37	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	61 18	31
	1, 000 00	Sept. 1, 1877, to Mar. 1, 1878	25 00	22
	1, 000 00	Mar. 1, 1878, to Sept. 1, 1878	25 00	13
			857 68	12 02
Shawnees	4, 835 65	Aug. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877	60 45	1 52
	4, 835 65	Nov. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878	60 45	1 13
	4, 835 65	Feb. 1, 1878, to May 1, 1878	60 45	23
	4, 835 65	May 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1878	60 45	30
			241 80	3 18
Eastern Shawnees	11, 688 47	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878	350 65	8 11
	11, 688 47	Jan. 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878	350 65	2 41
			701 30	10 52

F.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	$156, 638 56	July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	$9, 398 32
Cherokee school fund	51, 854 28	July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	3, 111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22, 223 26	July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	1, 333 40
Delaware general fund	49, 283 90	July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	2, 957 02
Total	280, 000 00		16, 800 00

G.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 *per cent. bonds.*			
Chickasaw national fund	$8, 350 17	Oct. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	$360 09

H.—*Collections of interest made since November* 1, 1877, *falling due since July* 1, 1877.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund	$6, 000	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1878	$100, 000	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	$6, 000
Chickasaw national fund	30, 720	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1878	512, 000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30, 720
Chickasaw incompetents	100	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1878	2, 000	Indiana	100
Creek orphans	210	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1878	3, 500	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210
Pottawatomies, education	200	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1878	4, 000	Indiana	200
Total	37, 230			621, 500		37, 230

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

Coin-interest on United States bonds, (Table E)	$139, 863 99
Interest on United States bonds, currency, (Table F)	16, 800 00
Interest on paying State stocks, (Table G)	360 09
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1877, (Table H)	37, 230 00
Total interest collected during the time specified	194, 254 08
Add premium on coin interest on United States bonds	1, 934 03
Total premium and interest carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	196, 188 11

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1878, *on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.*

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168, 000 00	$10, 080 00
Florida	7	132, 000 00	9, 240 00
North Carolina	6	192, 000 00	11, 520 00
South Carolina	6	125, 000 00	7, 500 00
Tennessee	6	104, 000 00	6, 240 00
Tennessee	5¼	66, 666 66⅔	3, 500 00
Tennessee	5	165, 000 00	8, 250 00
Virginia	6	594, 800 00	35, 688 00
Louisiana	6	37, 000 00	2, 220 00
Total amount appropriated			94, 238 00

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879; also the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Treasurer of the United States, and of funds placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and the amount of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds.

Tribes and funds.	Principal—		Interest on trust-funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico						$300,000 00	$300,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$52,700 00		52,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas						240,000 00	240,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans						60,000 00	60,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans						40,000 00	40,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes					40,600 00		40,600 00
Chickasaws	$1,308,664 81¼		$74,528 41		3,000 00		77,528 41
Chippewas, Bois Fort band					14,100 00		14,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior					1,800 00	14,000 00	15,800 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					25,400 00		25,400 00
Chippewas and Christian Indians	42,560 36		2,393 64				2,393 64
Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,566 66		25,566 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas					21,800 00		21,800 00
Choctaws	503,161 70	$390,257 92	29,672 35	$19,512 89	10,520 00		59,705 24
Crows					52,000 00	75,000 00	127,000 00
Creeks		875,168 00		43,758 40	26,210 00		69,968 40
Creek orphans	76,993 66		4,392 68				4,392 68
Cherokees	*1,851,175 30	721,748 80	†102,203 58	36,087 44			138,291 02
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					8,100 00		8,100 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					11,950 00		11,950 00
Delawares	467,501 62	406,571 28	25,797 91	20,328 56			46,126 47
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					16,600 00		16,600 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation; special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands						5,000 00	5,000 00
Indians at Fort Peck agency						75,000 00	75,000 00
Iowas	104,780 07	124,235 00	6,079 00	6,211 75			12,290 75
Kansas Indians	27,174 41	200,000 00	1,503 02	10,000 00		10,000 00	21,503 02
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	121,454 83	14,861 28	7,422 77	743 06			8,165 83
Kickapoos	128,569 91	93,581 09	6,428 49	4,679 05		8,000 00	19,107 54
Klamaths and Modocs					14,700 00		14,700 00
Modocs in Indian Territory						7,000 00	7,000 00
Makahs					7,600 00		7,600 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on						15,000 00	15,000 00
Menomonees	153,039 38		7,651 97		16,179 06		23,831 03

* $83,000 abstracted bonds included.

† $4,980 interest appropriated on same included.

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Principal—		Interest on trust-funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Miamies of Eel River					$1, 100 00		$1, 100 00
Miamies of Indiana		$221, 257 86		$11, 062 89			11, 062 89
Miamies of Kansas		18, 521 65		926 08	5, 664 80		6, 590 88
Molels					3, 000 00		3, 000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Banneeks, and Sheepeaters						$20, 000 00	20, 000 00
Navajoes					80, 840 00		80, 840 00
Nez Percés					19, 800 00		19, 800 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					18, 000 00		18, 000 00
Omahas					20, 000 00		20, 000 00
Osages	$39, 911 53	1, 383, 501 46	$1, 995 57	82, 983 27			84, 978 84
Ottoes and Missourias					9, 000 00	6, 000 00	15, 000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	18, 745 00		967 25				967 25
Pawnees					50, 000 00		50, 000 00
Poncas					15, 500 00	64, 000 00	79, 500 00
Pottawatomies	183, 632 13	230, 064 20	9, 181 61	11, 503 21	9, 144 44		29, 829 26
Pottawatomies of Huron					400 00		400 00
Quapaws					2, 060 00		2, 060 00
Quinaielts and Quillehutes					6, 200 00		6, 200 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	55, 058 21	1, 000, 000 00	2, 752 91	50, 000 00	1, 000 00		53, 752 91
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	21, 659 12	157, 400 00	1, 152 96	7, 870 00	200 00		9, 222 96
Seminoles		570, 000 00		28, 500 00			28, 500 00
Senecas	40, 979 60		2, 048 98		2, 660 00		4, 708 98
Senecas of New York		118, 050 00		5, 902 50	6, 000 00		11, 902 50
Senecas and Shawnees	15, 140 42		824 63		2, 060 00		2, 884 63
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86, 950 00		4, 347 50				4, 347 50
Shawnees	4, 835 65	40, 000 00	241 78	2, 000 00	3, 000 00		5, 241 78
Shawnees, eastern band	11, 079 12		553 95				553 95
Shoshones					11, 000 00		11, 000 00
Shoshones and Bannocks					68, 937 00		68, 937 00
Six Nations of New York					4, 500 00		4, 500 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska					393, 200 00	1, 125, 000 00	1, 518, 200 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					80, 000 00		80, 000 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe					40, 000 00	50, 000 00	90, 000 00
Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1, 200 00		1, 200 00
S'Klallams					8, 200 00		8, 200 00
Stockbridges and Munsees		75, 804 46		3, 790 22			3, 790 22

Utes, Tabequache band					720 00		720 00
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes		500, 000 00		25, 000 00	78, 020 00		103, 020 00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes					14, 500 00		14, 500 00
Winnebagoes		883, 249 58		44, 162 47			44, 162 47
Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support						24, 000 00	24, 000 00
Yakamas					19, 600 00		19, 600 00
Indian service in Arizona						40, 000 00	
Indian service in California						35, 000 00	
Indian service in Colorado Territory						4, 000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory						16, 000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory						5, 000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory						6, 000 00	
Indian service in Nevada						15, 000 00	
Indian service in New Mexico						20, 000 00	
Indian service in Oregon						25, 000 00	
Indian service in Utah Territory						12, 000 00	
Indian service in Washington Territory						20, 000 00	
Indian service in Wyoming Territory						2, 000 00	
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency						20, 000 00	
For contingencies, Indian Department						32, 000 00	
For contingencies, Indian trust-funds						500 00	
For building and repairs at Indian agencies						15, 000 00	
For pay of Indian agents						103, 800 00	
For pay of Indian inspectors						9, 000 00	
For pay of interpreters						27, 100 00	
For expenses of Indian inspectors						4, 000 00	
For expenses of Indian commissioners						15, 000 00	
Transportation of Indian supplies						225, 000 00	
Salary of Ouray, head chief of the Ute Nation						1, 000 00	
Support of Tonkawas at Fort Griffin						2, 000 00	
Support of schools not otherwise provided for						60, 000 00	
For support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation						5, 000 00	
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies						25, 000 00	
Vaccination of Indians						500 00	
Settlement, subsistence, and support of Shoshones and Bannacks and other bands in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon						15, 000 00	
Support of Gros Ventres in Montana						25, 000 00	
Wagon-road for Ute Reservation, Colorado						1, 500 00	
Pay of Indian police						30, 000 00	
Buildings for Gros Ventres						590 00	816, 990 00
Total	5, 263, 066 83⅜	8, 024, 272 58	292, 140 96	415, 021 79	1, 324, 331 96	2, 954, 990 00	4, 986, 484 71

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1877, as shown by the books of this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1877.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1878.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$9,974 12	$38,580 20	$605 30	$47,949 02
Proceeds of Winnebago reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	1,009 25	650 00	....	1,659 25
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip....	2,021 38	6,433 76	3,811 79	4,643 35
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	323 18	100 35	....	423 53
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 140.	20,000 00	....	....	20,000 00
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal....	28 30	....	....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	13,090 42	192 24	5,178 60	8,104 06
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867 (10 sections).	96 78	....	....	96 78
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679.	12,770 33	1,346 97	7,170 20	6,947 10
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1873.	12,053 09	413 56	1,586 42	10,880 23
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	....	....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust-lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	1,114,496 60	182,848 69	78,915 31	1,218,429 98
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06	....	....	4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63	....	....	32,767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of February 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404.	171 93	....	90 35	81 58
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,610 37	....	....	20,610 37
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	1,094 37	....	....	1,094 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	721,748 80	....	....	721,748 80
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	105 64	....	....	105 64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623.	1 08	....	....	1 08
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	247 17	7,183 29	....	7,430 46
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	400 00	....	....	400 00
Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, proceeds of lands.	Refundment	....	43 49	....	43 49
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, proceeds of lands.	....do	....	400 00	....	400 00
Fulfilling treaty with Ottoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act Aug. 15, 1876..	....	37,408 03	....	37,408 03
Total..................	....	1,967,780 76	275,600 58	97,357 97	2,146,023 37

Statement showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, when and by whom such investments were made, and the amount and period for which default has been made in the payment of interest; also of other investments made prior to said date, but for which interest is due and unpaid, and of bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, with the amount of interest due thereon.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.	By whom invested.	Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due.		Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
					From—	To—			
Arkansas 6s.									
Chickasaw national fund	$90,000 00	....	May 24, 1834	Feb. 27, 1839	Jan. 1, 1842	July 1, 1876	$186,300	$186,300	The bonds of the State of Arkansas, originally purchased February 27, 1859, were funded in 1873, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved December 13, 1872 (17 Stat., 397), in new bonds, and the interest then due from said State was also funded by the issue of bonds; but as the State is in default for interest on the said new bonds, the full amount of interest due on the original investment is shown in this statement.
Florida 7s.									
Cherokee national fund..	1,000 00	Secretary of the Interior.	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085	....	
	1,000 00		Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,050	....	
	11,000 00		Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	11,165	....	
Cherokee school fund....	1,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085	....	
	6,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	6,090	....	
Delaware general fund...	53,000 00	......do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	53,795	....	
Iowas.....................	22,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	22,330	....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	16,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	16,240	....	
	21,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	20,580	....	
								133,420	
Kansas 7s.									
Iowas.....................	17,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861	....	....	....	....	Redeemed September 1, 1876, and invested in five per cent, United States funded loan of 1881.
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	24,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861	....	....	....	....	
Louisiana 6s.									
Cherokee national fund..	11,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,760	....	
Cherokee school fund....	2,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	320	....	
Iowas.....................	9,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,440	....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	5,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	800	....	
	10,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,650	....	
								5,970	
North Carolina 6s.									
Cherokee national fund..	21,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	8,820	....	
					Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	9,756	....	
	7,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,260	....	

Statement showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, *&c.*—Continued.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.	By whom invested.	Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due. From—	Period for which interest is due. To—	Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
Cherokee school fund	$13,000 00	Sec. of the Interior.	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	$2,340		
Delaware general fund	80,000 00	do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	13,200		
					Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	2,940		
	7,000 00	do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1872	1,470		
					Oct. 1, 1872	July 1, 1876	1,575		
Iowas	17,000 00	do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	7,650		
					Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	7,905		
	4,000 00	do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	60		
					July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	720		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	8,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,520		
	2,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	360		
	15,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	2,475		
	18,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1874	July 1, 1876	2,430		
								$64,490	
South Carolina 6s.									
Cherokee national fund	118,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	49,560		
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	35,400		
Cherokee school fund	1,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	420		
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	300		
Iowas	3,000 00	do	May 17, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260		
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	3,000 00	do	May 30, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260		
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900		
								90,000	
Tennessee.									
Cherokee national fund, 5s.	125,000 00	Secretary of War	Dec. 29, 1835	July 21, 1836	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	31,250		
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	46,875		
Chickasaw national fund, 6 per cent.	104,000 00	Sec. of Treasury	May 24, 1834	Oct. —, 1851	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	43,680		
					Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1874	31,200		
					Jan. 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	9,360		
	512,000 00	do	May 24, 1834	Oct. 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	153,600		Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks purchased in 1836 and 1837.
Chickasaw national fund, 5¼ per cent.	66,666 66	do	May 24, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	54,520		
Creek orphans, 2 per cent.	20,000 00	Sec. of the Interior.	May 24, 1832	Apr. 13, 1853	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5,000		
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	7,500		
Menomonees, 5s	4,000 00	do	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, 1853	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	1,000		
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	1,500		
	15,000 00	do	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, 1853	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	3,750		
					July 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	6,000		

Ottawas and Chippewas, 5 per cent.	1,000 00	......do	Mar. 28, 1836	Apr. 13, 1853	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	300	....	
					Jan. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	510	....	
								396, 045	
Virginia 6s.									
Cherokee national fund..	90,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1867	32, 400	....	$100,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased March 7, 1837, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $90,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
					Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	*5, 400	....	
					Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1876	35, 100	....	
Choctaw general fund ...	450,000 00	......do	Jan. 17, 1837	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1867	162, 000	....	$500,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased January 1, 1841, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $450,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
					Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	*27 000	....	
					Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1876	175, 500	....	
Creek orphans	41,800 00	......do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1867	15, 048	....	$46,444 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased November 1, 1836, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $41,800 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
					Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	*2, 508	....	
					Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1876	16, 302	....	
	3,500 00	......do	May 24, 1832	July 1, 1851	....	....	....	....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836. Interest paid regularly.
Cherokee school fund	1,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	930	....	Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the $90,000 above noted, belonging to the Cherokee national fund.
Creek orphans	9,000 00	......do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	8, 370	....	Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the $41,800 above noted, belonging to the Creek orphans.
Ottawas and Chippewas..	†3,000 00	......do	Mar. 28, 1836	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	2, 790	....	
Chickasaw national fund.	100,000 00	Sec. of Treasury ..	May 24, 1834	Oct. 1, 1851	....	....	....	....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836 and 1837.
								483, 348	
Missouri.................	370,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	....	— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	344, 100	344, 100	Bonds abstracted from the Department between July 1, 1860, and January 1, 1861.
North Carolina	357,000 00	......do	....	— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	332, 010	332, 010	
Tennessee	143,000 00	......do	....	— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	132, 990	132, 990	
Total stocks	3,033,566 66	Total interest..	....	....	....	....	....	2, 168, 673	

* 2 per centum—the State having paid 4 per centum per annum from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1870.

† $3,000 Michigan stocks, purchased September 29, 1838, were exchanged in July, 1851, for same amount of James River and Kanawha Canal Company stocks; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stock of the State of Virginia.

Statement showing the interest on non-paying State stocks, appropriated by Congress, from Janu

State stocks.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.					
			Act of March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559.	Act of July 26, 1866, vol. 14, p. 279.	Act of March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 514.	Act of July 27, 1868, vol. 15, p. 222.	Act of April 10, 1869, vol. 16, p. 38.	Act of July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 358.
ARKANSAS.								
Chickasaw national fund	6	$90,000 00	....	....	$10,800 00	$5,400 00	....	$5,400 00
Do	6	78,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	...	168,000 00	....	....	10,800 00	5,400 00	....	5,400 00
FLORIDA.								
Cherokee national fund	7	1,000 00	$315 00	$70 00	70 00	70 00	$70 00	70 00
Do	7	1,000 00	280 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00
Do	7	5,000 00	1,225 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00
Cherokee school fund	7	1,000 00	315 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00
Do	7	6,000 00	1,470 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00
Delaware general fund	7	53,000 00	12,985 00	3,710 00	3,710 00	3,710 00	3,710 00	3,710 00
Iowas	7	22,000 00	5,390 00	1,540 00	1,540 00	1,540 00	1,540 00	1,540 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	7	16,000 00	3,920 00	1,120 00	1,120 00	1,120 00	1,120 00	1,120 00
Do	7	21,000 00	4,410 00	1,470 00	1,470 00	1,470 00	1,470 00	1,470 00
Delaware general fund	7	6,000 00	1,470 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00
Cherokee national fund	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	...	132,000 00	31,780 00	9,240 00	9,240 00	9,240 00	9,240 00	9,240 00
GEORGIA.								
Cherokee national fund	6	1,500 00	405 00	90 00	90 00	90 00	....	....
		....	....	....	....	....	45 00	....
Delaware general fund	6	2,000 00	540 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	....	....
		....	....	....	....	....	60 00	....
Total	...	3,500 00	945 00	210 00	210 00	210 00	105 00	....
MISSOURI.								
Cherokee school fund	5½	10,000 00	2,475 00	550 00	550 00	....	....	....
Creek orphans	5½	28,000 00	6,930 00	1,540 00	1,540 00	....	....	....
Kansas schools	5½	18,000 00	4,455 00	990 00	990 00	....	....	....
Senecas and Shawnees	5½	7,000 00	1,732 50	385 00	385 00	....	....	....
Total	...	63,000 00	15,592 50	3,465 00	3,465 00	....	....	....
MISSOURI.								
Cherokee school fund	6	5,000 00	1,350 00	300 00	300 00	....	....	....
Chippewa and Christian	6	5,000 00	1,350 00	300 00	300 00	....	....	....
Choctaw school fund	6	19,000 00	5,130 00	1,140 00	1,140 00	....	....	....
Choctaw general fund	6	2,000 00	540 00	120 00	120 00	....	....	....
Creek orphans	6	28,000 00	7,500 00	1,740 00	1,740 00	....	....	....
Kansas schools	6	2,000 00	540 00	120 00	120 00	....	....	....
Menomonees	6	9,000 00	2,430 00	540 00	540 00	....	....	....
Osage schools	6	7,000 00	1,890 00	420 00	420 00	....	....	....
Ottawas and Chippewas	6	10,000 00	2,700 00	600 00	600 00	....	....	....
Senecas and Shawnees	6	3,000 00	810 00	180 00	180 00	....	....	....
Pottawatomies, education	6	1,000 00	270 00	60 00	60 00	....	....	....
		2,000 00	540 00	120 00	120 00	....	....	....
		1,000 00	270 00	60 00	60 00	....	....	....
		1,000 00	270 00	60 00	60 00	....	....	....
Total	...	95,000 00	25,590 00	5,760 00	5,760 00	....	....	....
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Cherokee national fund	6	117,000 00	35,100 00	7,020 00	7,020 00	7,020 00	7,020 00	....
Cherokee school-fund	6	1,000 00	300 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	....
Iowas	6	3,000 00	900 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	6	3,000 00	900 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	....
Delaware general fund	6	1,000 00	300 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	....
Cherokee national fund	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	..	125,000 00	37,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	....

a A double appropriation was made, per act of June 22, 1874, to the extent of $7,740

ary* 1, 1861, *to July* 1, 1877, *brought on the books of the Indian Office by appropriation warrants.

Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.

Act of March 3, 1871, vol. 16, p. 569.	Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 188.	Act of February 14, 1873, vol. 17, p. 462.	Act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.	Act of March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 448.	Act of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 198.	Act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 293.	Amount.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.
$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$5,400 00	a$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$59, 400 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1877	11	..
....	......	....	a2,340 00	....	9,360 00	4,680 00	16, 380 00	Jan. 1, 1874	July 1, 1877	3	6
5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	7,740 00	5,400 00	14,760 00	10,080 00	75, 780 00				
70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	1, 155 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1877	16	6
70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	1, 120 00	July 1, 1861	July 1, 1877	16	..
350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	350 00	5, 425 00	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1877	15	6
70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	1, 155 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1877	16	6
420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	6, 510 00	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1877	15	6
3, 710 00	3, 710 00	3, 710 00	3, 710 00	3, 710 00	3, 710 00	3, 710 00	57, 505 00	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1877	15	6
1, 540 00	1, 540 00	1, 540 00	1, 540 00	1, 540 00	1, 540 00	1, 540 00	23, 870 00	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1877	15	6
1, 120 00	1, 120 00	1, 120 00	1, 120 00	1, 120 00	1, 120 00	1, 120 00	17, 360 00	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1877	15	6
1, 470 00	1, 470 00	1, 470 00	1, 470 00	1, 470 00	1, 470 00	1, 470 00	22, 050 00	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1877	15	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3, 570 00	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1870	8	6
420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	2, 940 00	July 1, 1870	July 1, 1877	7	..
9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	142, 660 00				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	675 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	7	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45 00	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1869	..	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	900 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	7	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 00	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1869	..	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 680 00				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3, 575 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10, 010 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6, 435 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2, 502 50	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22, 522 50				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 950 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 950 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7, 410 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	780 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10, 980 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	780 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3, 510 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2, 730 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3, 900 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 170 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	390 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	780 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	390 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	390 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37, 110 00				
....	....	14,040 00	7, 020 00	7, 020 00	7, 020 00	7, 020 00	105, 300 00	July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	July 1, 1869 July 1, 1877	9 6	.. ..
....	....	120 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	900 00	July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	July 1, 1869 July 1, 1877	9 6	.. ..
....	....	360 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	2, 700 00	July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	July 1, 1869 July 1, 1877	9 6	.. ..
....	....	360 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	2, 700 00	July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	July 1, 1869 July 1, 1877	9 6	.. ..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	540 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1869	9	..
....	....	120 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	360 00	July 1, 1871	July 1, 1877	6	..
....	....	15,000 00	7, 500 00	7, 500 00	7, 500 00	7, 500 00	112, 500 00				

on Arkansas bonds, which amount was reimbursed to the United States April 29, 1875.

Statement showing the interest on non-paying State stocks,

State stocks.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.					
			Act of March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 539.	Act of July 26, 1866, vol. 14, p. 279.	Act of March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 514.	Act of July 27, 1868, vol. 15, p. 222.	Act of April 10, 1869, vol. 16, p. 38.	Act of July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 358.
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Cherokee national fund	6	$7,000 00	$1,890 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00
Cherokee school fund	6	13,000 00	3,510 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00
Iowas	6	4,000 00	1,080 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	6	2,000 00	540 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Delaware general fund	6	80,000 00	22,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00
Do	6	20,000 00	5,100 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
Do	6	7,000 00						
Iowas	6	17,000 00	4,845 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	6	41,000 00	11,685 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00
Delaware general fund	6	21,000 00	5,355 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00
Cherokee national fund	6							
Total		212,000 00	56,805 00	12,300 00	12,300 00	12,300 00	12,300 00	12,300 00
TENNESSEE.								
Cherokee national fund	5	125,000 00	28,125 00	6,250 00	6,250 00			
						3,125 00		
								6,250 00
Creek orphans	5	1,000 00	225 00	50 00	50 00			
						25 00		
								50 00
Do	5	15,000 00	3,375 00	750 00	750 00			
						375 00		
								750 00
Do	5	4,000 00	900 00	200 00	200 00			
						100 00		
								200 00
Menomonees	5	19,000 00	4,275 00	950 00	950 00			
						475 00		
								950 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	5	1,000 00	225 00	50 00	50 00			
						25 00		
								50 00
Total		165,000 00	37,125 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	4,125 00		8,250 00
TENNESSEE.								
Chickasaw national fund	6	104,000 00			12,480 00	6,240 00		6,240 00
TENNESSEE.								
Chickasaw national fund	5½	66,666 66⅔			7,000 00	3,500 00		3,500 00
LOUISIANA.								
Cherokee national fund	6	7,000 00	1,960 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00
Cherokee school fund	6	2,000 00	560 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Iowas	6	9,000 00	2,520 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	6	5,000 00	1,400 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Do	6	10,000 00	2,850 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00	600 00
Delaware general fund	6	4,000 00	1,120 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
Cherokee national fund	6							
Total		37,000 00	10,410 00	2,220 00	2,220 00	2,220 00	2,220 00	2,220 00
VIRGINIA.								
Cherokee national fund	6	90,000 00	24,300 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	a3,600 00	b3,857 14	c6,942 86
Choctaw general fund	6	450,000 00	121,500 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	a18,000 00	b19,285 71	c34,714 29
Creek orphans	6	41,800 00	11,286 00	2,508 00	2,508 00	a1,672 00	b1,791 43	c3,224 57
Total		581,800 00	157,086 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	23,272 00	24,934 28	44,881 72

a 4 per cent. *b* 5-7th of 6 per cent. *c* Deficiency of 2-7th of 6 per cent. included.

appropriated by Congress, &c.—Continued.

Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.

Act of March 3, 1871, vol. 16, p. 569.	Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 188.	Act of February 14, 1873, vol. 17, p. 462.	Act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.	Act of March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 448.	Act of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 198.	Act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 293.	Amount.	From—		To—		Years.	Months.
$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$420 00	$6,930 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	12,870 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	3,960 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	1,980 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	80,400 00	Oct.	1, 1860	July	1, 1877	16	9
1,200 00	1,200 00	....	....	....	....	....	13,500 00	Apr.	1, 1861	July	1, 1872	11	3
....	....	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	420 00	2,100 00	July	1, 1872	July	1, 1877	5	..
1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	17,085 00	Oct.	1, 1860	July	1, 1877	16	9
2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	2,460 00	41,205 00	Oct.	1, 1860	July	1, 1877	16	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,655 00	Apr.	1, 1861	July	1, 1870	9	3
1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	1,260 00	8,820 00	July	1, 1870	July	1, 1877	7	..
12,300 00	12,300 00	11,520 00	11,520 00	11,520 00	11,520 00	11,520 00	200,505 00						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,625 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,125 00	Jan.	1, 1868	July	1, 1868	..	6
6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	6,250 00	50,000 00	July	1, 1869	July	1, 1877	8	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	325 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 00	Jan.	1, 1868	July	1, 1868	..	6
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	400 00	July	1, 1869	July	1, 1877	8	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,875 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	375 00	Jan.	1, 1868	July	1, 1868	..	6
750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	6,000 60	July	1, 1869	July	1, 1877	8	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,300 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	Jan.	1, 1868	July	1, 1868	..	6
200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	1,600 00	July	1, 1869	July	1, 1877	8	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,175 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	475 00	Jan.	1, 1868	July	1, 1868	..	6
950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	950 00	7,600 00	July	1, 1869	July	1, 1877	8	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	325 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1867	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 00	Jan.	1, 1868	July	1, 1868	..	6
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	400 00	July	1, 1869	July	1, 1877	8	..
8,250 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	123,750 00						
6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	68,640 00	July	1, 1866	July	1, 1877	11	..
3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	38,500 00	July	1, 1866	July	1, 1877	11	..
420 00	....	....	....	630 00	420 00	420 00	4,480 00	Nov.	1, 1860	July	1, 1871	10	8
							1,470 00	Jan.	1, 1874	July	1, 1877	3	6
120 00	....	....	....	180 00	120 00	120 00	1,280 00	Nov.	1, 1860	July	1, 1871	10	8
							420 00	Jan.	1, 1874	July	1, 1877	3	6
540 00	....	....	....	810 00	540 00	540 00	5,760 00	Nov.	1, 1860	July	1, 1871	10	8
							1,890 00	Jan.	1, 1874	July	1, 1877	3	6
300 00	....	....	....	450 00	300 00	300 00	3,200 00	Nov.	1, 1860	July	1, 1871	10	8
							1,050 00	Jan.	1, 1874	July	1, 1877	3	6
600 00	....	....	....	900 00	600 00	600 00	6,450 00	Oct.	1, 1860	July	1, 1871	10	9
							2,100 00	Jan.	1, 1874	July	1, 1877	3	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,320 00	Nov.	1, 1860	July	1, 1870	9	8
240 00	....	....	....	360 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	July	1, 1870	July	1, 1871	1	..
							840 00	Jan.	1, 1874	July	1, 1877	3	6
2,220 00	....	....	....	3,330 00	2,220 00	2,220 00	31,500 00						
5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	87,300 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	436,500 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
2,508 00	2,508 00	2,508 00	2,508 00	2,508 00	2,508 00	2,508 00	40,546 00	Jan.	1, 1861	July	1, 1877	16	6
34,908 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	564,346 00						

Statement showing the interest on non-paying State stocks,

State stocks.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks. Act of March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559.	Act of July 26, 1866, vol. 14, p. 279.	Act of March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 514.	Act of July 27, 1868, vol. 15, p. 222.	Act of April 10, 1869, vol. 16, p. 38.	Act of July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 358.
VIRGINIA—Continued.								
Virginia (city of Wheeling).								
Cherokee school fund.........	6	$123,000 00	$33, 210 00	$7,380 00	$7,380 00	$7, 380 00	a$5,271 43	....
Cherokee orphans............	6	45,000 00	12, 150 00	2,700 00	2,700 00	2, 700 00	a1,928 57	....
Total..................	...	168, 000 00	45, 360 00	10,080 00	10,080 00	10, 080 00	7, 200 00	....
Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad).								
Creek orphans	6	3, 500 00	945 00	210 00	210 00	210 00	a150 00	....
Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).								
Cherokee school fund.........	6	1, 000 00	270 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	a42 86	b$77 14
Creek orphans................	6	9, 000 00	2, 430 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	a385 71	b694 29
Ottawas and Chippewas......	6	3, 000 00	810 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	a128 57	b231 43
Total..................	...	13, 000 00	3, 510 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	557 14	1, 002 86
Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).								
Cherokee school fund	6	2, 750 00 2, 750 00 2, 750 00 2, 750 00	2, 970 00	660 00	660 00	660 00	a471 43	b848 57
Creek orphans	6	4, 875 00 4, 875 00 4, 875 00 4, 875 00	5, 265 00	1, 170 00	1, 170 00	1, 170 00	a835 72	b1, 504 28
Total..................	...	30, 500 00	8, 235 00	1, 830 00	1, 830 00	1, 830 00	1, 307 15	2, 352 85
INDIANA.								
Pottawatomies, education....	5	67, 000 00 1, 000 00	15, 075 00 475 00	3, 350 00 50 00	3, 350 00 50 00	3, 350 00 50 00	....	3, 350 00 ....
Chickasaw incompetents	5	.... 2, 000 00	....	....	....	....	....	.... 100 00 ....
Total..................	...	70, 000 00	15, 550 00	3, 400 00	3, 400 00	3, 400 00	....	3, 450 00

a 5–7ths of 6 per cent.
b Deficiency of 2–7ths of 6 per cent. included.

appropriated by Congress, &c.—Continued.

Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.

Act of March 3, 1871, vol. 16, p. 569.	Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 188.	Act of February 14, 1873, vol. 17, p. 462.	Act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.	Act of March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 448.	Act of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 198.	Act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 293.	Amount.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$60, 621 43	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1869	8	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22, 178 57	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1869	8	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82, 800 00				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 725 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1869	8	6
$60 00	$60 00	$60 00	$60 00	$60 00	$60 00	$60 00	990 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1877	16	6
540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	540 00	8, 910 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1877	16	6
180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00	2, 970 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1877	16	6
780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	12, 870 00				
660 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	6, 930 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1871	10	6
1, 170 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	12, 285 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1871	10	6
1, 830 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	19, 215 00				
6, 700 00	3, 350 00	3, 350 00	3, 350 00	....	....	....	45, 225 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1874	13	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	625 00	Jan. 1, 1856	July 1, 1868	12	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[c]18, 853 20	Jan. 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1861	6	..
200 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	....	....	....	600 00	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1874	6	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[c]550 00	July 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1861	5	6
6, 900 00	3, 450 00	3, 450 00	3, 450 00	....	....	....	65, 853 20				

[c] Congress appropriated on Indiana stocks for the benefit of the Pottawatomies, education, and Chickasaw incompetent funds, prior to March 3, 1865, as follows: April 28, 1859, $12,403.20, and March 2, 1861, $7.000, amounting to $19,403.20; of this amount $18,853.20 was carried to the credit of Pottawatomies, education, and $550 to the Chickasaw incompetents.

Statement showing the interest on non-paying State stocks,

RECAPIT

State stocks.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.				
			Act of March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559.	Act of July 26, 1866, vol. 14, p. 279.	Act of March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 514.	Act of July 27, 1868, vol. 15, p. 222.	Act of April 10, 1869, vol. 16, p. 38.
Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	....	....	$10,800 00	$5,400 00	....
Arkansas	6	78,000 00	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	7	132,000 00	$31,780 00	$9,240 00	9,240 00	9,240 00	$9,240 00
Georgia	6	3,500 00	945 00	210 00	210 00	210 00	105 00
Missouri	5½	63,000 00	15,592 50	3,465 00	3,465 00	....	....
Missouri	6	95,000 00	25,590 00	5,760 00	5,760 00	....	....
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	37,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
North Carolina	6	212,000 00	56,805 00	12,300 00	12,300 00	12,300 00	12,300 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	37,125 00	8,250 00	8,250 00	4,125 00	....
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	....	....	12,480 00	6,240 00	....
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	....	....	7,000 00	3,500 00	....
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	10,410 00	2,220 00	2,220 00	2,220 00	2,220 00
Virginia	6	581,800 00	157,086 00	34,908 00	34,908 00	23,272 00	24,934 28
Virginia (city of Wheeling)	6	168,000 00	45,360 00	10,080 00	10,080 00	10,080 00	7,200 00
Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6	3,500 00	945 00	210 00	210 00	210 00	150 00
Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	13,000 00	3,510 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	557 14
Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	30,500 00	8,235 00	1,830 00	1,830 00	1,830 00	1,307 15
Indiana	5	70,000 00	15,550 00	3,400 00	3,400 00	3,400 00	....
Total	...	....	446,433 50	100,153 00	*b*130,433 00	*c*90,307 00	*d*65,513 57

a A double appropriation was made per act of June 22, 1874, to the extent of $7,740 on Arkansas bonds which amount was reimbursed to the United States April 29, 1875.

b Amount appropriated on non-paying stocks by act of March 2, 1867, from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1868 .... $220,013 00
Amount accounted for per statement 130,433 00

Difference of 89,580 00

Appropriated on Chickasaw bonds, not embraced in this statement, and made up as follows:

Illinois 6s	$17,000 00	$2,040 00
Indiana 5s	141,000 00	14,100 00
Tennessee 6s	512,000 00	61,440 00
Virginia 6s	100,000 00	12,000 00
		89,580 00

appropriated by Congress, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.

Act of July 15, 1870, vol. 16, p. 358.	Act of March 3, 1871, vol. 16, p. 569.	Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 188.	Act of February 14, 1873, vol. 17, p. 462.	Act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.	Act of March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 448.	Act of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 198.	Act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 294.	Amount.
$5, 400 00	$5, 400 00	$5, 400 00	$5, 400 00	*a*$5, 400 00	$5, 400 00	$5, 400 00	$5, 400 00	$59, 400 00
....	....	....	....	*a*2, 340 00	....	9, 360 00	4, 680 00	16, 380 00
9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	9, 240 00	142, 660 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 680 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22, 522 50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37, 110 00
....	....	....	15, 000 00	7, 500 00	7, 500 00	7, 500 00	7, 500 00	112, 500 00
12, 300 00	12, 300 00	12, 300 00	11, 520 00	11, 520 00	11, 520 00	11, 520 00	11, 520 00	200, 505 00
8, 250 00	8, 250 00	8, 250 00	8, 250 00	8, 250 00	8, 250 00	8, 250 00	8, 250 00	123, 750 00
6, 240 00	6, 240 00	6, 240 00	6, 240 00	6, 240 00	6, 240 00	6, 240 00	6, 240 00	68, 640 00
3, 500 00	3, 500 00	3, 500 00	3, 500 00	3, 500 00	3, 500 00	3, 500 00	3, 500 00	38, 500 00
2, 220 00	2, 220 00	....	....	....	3, 330 00	2, 220 00	2, 220 00	31, 500 00
44, 881 72	34, 908 00	34, 908 00	34, 908 00	34, 908 00	34, 908 00	34, 908 00	34, 908 00	564, 346 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82, 800 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1, 725 00
1, 002 86	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	780 00	12, 870 00
2, 352 85	1, 830 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	19, 215 00
3, 450 00	6, 900 00	3, 450 00	3, 450 00	3, 450 00	....	....	....	65, 853 20
*e*98, 837 43	91, 568 00	84, 068 00	98, 288 00	*a*93, 128 00	90, 668 00	98, 918 00	94, 238 00	1, 601, 956 70

c Amount appropriated by act of July 27, 1868 .... $160, 083 00
Amount accounted for per statement 90, 307 00

Difference 69, 776 00
Deduct amount retained by United States Treasury on account of excess of appropriation 24, 986 00

Leaving for the year 1869 .... 44, 790 00

Appropriated on Chickasaw bonds and not brought on this statement, viz:

Illinois 6s	$17, 000 00	$1, 020 00
Indiana 5s	141, 000 00	7, 050 00
Tennessee 6s	512, 000 00	30, 720 00
Virginia 6s	100, 000 00	6, 000 00
		44, 790 00

d Amount appropriated by act of April 10, 1869 .... $65, 618 57
Amount accounted for on statement 65, 513 57

Amount retained by the Treasury, interest on Georgia bonds 105 00

e Amount appropriated by act of July 15, 1870 .... $103, 817 43
Amount accounted for per statement 98, 837 43

Difference, appropriated on abstracted bonds and not contained in statement 4, 980 00

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, ESTABLISHING, ENLARGING, OR REDUCING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ALSO RESTORING CERTAIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, FROM MAY 14, 1855, TO OCTOBER 29, 1878.

ARIZONA.

Camp Verde Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 23, 1875.

All orders establishing and setting apart the Camp Verde Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, described as follows: All that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this (Camp Verde) post, on the Verde River, for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon-road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about forty-five miles, are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Chiricahua Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 14, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning. * * *

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 30, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-six miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Colorado River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona be withdrawn from sale and added to the reservation set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), viz: All that section of bottom-land adjoining the Colorado Reserve, and extending from that reserve on the north side to within six miles of Ehrenberg on the south, bounded on the west by the Colorado River, and east by mountains and mesas.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 16, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that a tract of country embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), and enlarged by executive order dated November 22, 1873, viz:

Beginning at a point where the La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, four miles above Ehrenberg, thence easterly with said arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said crest of mountain in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as the reservation for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1876.

Whereas an executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and executive order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona and California, viz:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, and four miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Pima and Maricopa or Gila River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 31, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz: Township 4 south, range 7 east, sections, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half of section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5; north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

Papago Indian Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 1, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or entry and set apart for the use of the Papago and such other Indians as it may be desirable to place thereon, the following tract of country around San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 9, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence south three miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28 of same township; thence west along north boundary of sections 28, 29, and 30, up to the northwest corner of section 30, same township; continuing thence due west nine miles to a point; thence south seven miles to a point; thence east three miles to the southwest corner of section 30, township 16 south, range 12 east; thence east along the south boundary of sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 13 east, to the southeast corner of section 25, same township; thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east to the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 22, same township; thence north to the place of beginning, to be known as the Papago Indian Reserve.

U. S. GRANT.

White Mountain, Tularosa, Camp Grant, and Verde Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the board of Indian peace commissioners, who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico, which, during his recent visit to said Indians, he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches.

I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of Indians until it is otherwise ordered. * * *

I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the Army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians, under the order herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: Reservations for the roving Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona were selected under your instructions of 21st July, 1871, as follows:

For the Mimbres and Coyoteros at Tularosa Valley in New Mexico. (See accompanying paper A.)

For the Coyoteros and Chilions of Arizona at Camp Apache in White Mountain, Arizona. (See Appendix B.)

For the Arrivapis and Pinals at Camp Grant, A. T. (See Appendix C and accompanying map.)

For the Mohave Apaches at Camp Verde, A. T. (See Appendix D.)

A detailed description of the Camp Apache Reservation, which was established by Major-General Thomas, will be found on file in the War Department.

I also requested, with the advice of General Crook and the several post commanders, that temporary asylums where the Tontos, Hualapais, and western band of Apache Mohaves might be protected and fed, should be established at Camp McDowell, Beal Spring, and Date Creek, until such times as the Indians collected there could be removed to the above reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure A.]

TULAROSA VALLEY RESERVE,
CAMP TULAROSA, NEW MEXICO,
August 29, 1871.

SIR: Agreeably to the power conferred upon me by the President, and communicated to me in the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior of the 22d July, 1871, that I should proceed to New Mexico and Arizona, and there take such action as in my judgment should be deemed wisest and most proper for locating the nomadic tribes of those Territories upon suitable reservations, bringing them under the control of the proper officers of the Indian Department, &c., assisted by yourself and O. F. Piper, agent for the southern Apache Indians, I have carefully examined the place and neighborhood at Cañada Alamosa, where the agency is at present located, and, for several reasons, find the same unsuitable for a reservation. Assisted by the officers named above, I have also carefully inspected the valley of the Tularosa, and finding the same to possess most of the requisites necessary to a home for the Indians, it being remote from white settlements, surrounded by mountains not easily crossed, sufficient arable lands, good water, and plenty of wood and game, I hereby declare the said valley of the Tularosa, beginning at the headwaters of the Tularosa River and its tributaries in

the mountains, and extending down the same, ten miles on each side for a distance of thirty miles, to be an Indian reservation for the sole use and occupation of the southern and other roving bands of Apache Indians, their agent, and other officers and employés of the government; the laws relating to Indian reservations in the United States governing the same, until such time as the Executive or Congress shall approve or set aside this order. I would therefore suggest that Agent Piper be instructed to remove this agency and the Indians under his charge from Canada Almosa to the Tularosa Valley as soon as practicable after the receipt of this letter. The War Department having directed the officers commanding the district of New Mexico and Arizona to afford military protection to such Indians as may be induced to come in, both on their way and after arrival at the reservation, the agency will be amply protected, and the department having authorized me to supply these Indians with whatever may be necessary, you are at liberty to incur such moderate expenditures as may be absolutely necessary to carry out the above instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure B.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, September 5, 1871.

SIR: As the White Mountain region has been set apart by the War Department as an Indian reservation, and there are several bands of peaceably disposed Apaches, who have for many years lived in this country, who cannot be removed without much suffering to themselves, risk of war and expense to the government, I have concluded to select the White Mountain reservation, the boundaries of which were defined in letter of H. M. Robert, major of engineers, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870, as one of the Indian reservations upon which the Apache Indians of Arizona may be collected, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and protected, agreeable to the power conferred upon me at the suggestion of the President, by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under date July 21, 1871, and supplementary orders July 31, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Agreeable to your wish that I should name the articles and amount of provisions to be issued, I would suggest that one pound of beef and one pound of corn per capita be issued with salt daily, and sugar and coffee occasionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. JOHN GREEN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Commanding
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully forward the following description of the proposed Indian reservation in Arizona; the boundaries of the reservation to be as follows, as shown in red on the accompanying map: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa, to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, and then up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range, "the Cordilleras de la Gila," the "Almagra Mountains," and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock; then following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

H. M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific.

[Inclosure C.]

CAMP GRANT RESERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, September 18, 1871.

SIR: The boundaries of the reservation, selected with the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of War, at Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, within the limits of which all peaceably disposed Arivapa, Pinal, and other roving bands of Apache Indians are hereafter to be protected, fed, and otherwise provided for, will be as follows: Bounded north by the Gila River; west by a line ten miles from and parallel to the general course of the San Pedro River; south by a line at right angles to the western boundary crossing the San Pedro, ten miles from Camp Grant; east by a line at right angles to the southern boundary, touching the western base of Mount Turnbull, terminating at the Gila River, the northern boundary.

Citizens who have built or are now working ranches within the above described boundaries, will be allowed to remain to secure their crops and care for their property, until further orders from Washington, D. C.; provided they conform to the laws prescribed by Congress for the government of Indian reservations. A copy of the laws and regulations governing this as well as all other Indian reservations will be forwarded to you on my return to Washington.

Very respectfully, &c.,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. ROYAL E. WHITMAN, U. S. A.,
In charge Indian reservation, Camp Grant, Arizona Territory.

[Inclosure D.]

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
October 3, 1871.

GENERAL: Having personally inspected the country and the condition of the Apache Mohave Indians on the Verde River, above this post, and finding the Indians to be in considerable numbers, sick, destitute, and in a starving condition, having no boundaries defining their home, their country overrun by hunters who kill their game and not unfrequently kill the Indians—gold prospectors and others, none of whom locate in this section of the country—agreeably to the powers conferred upon me by the President, and communicated to me in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 1, 1871, and the orders of the Secretary of War, July 18 and 31, 1871, and in harmony with the humane action of Congress in providing funds for this purpose, I have concluded to declare all that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this post, on the Verde River, for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river, to the point where the old wagon-road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about forty-five miles, to be an Indian reservation, within the limits of which all peaceably disposed Apache Mohave Indians are to be protected, fed, and otherwise cared for, and the laws of Congress and executive orders relating to the government of Indian reservations shall have full power and force within the boundaries of the same, unless otherwise ordered by Congress or the President.

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Brevet Maj. Gen. C. GROVER,
Commanding Camp Verde, Arizona Territory.

These recommendations were approved by the President as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who will take such action as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

And indorsed by General Sherman thus:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

GENERAL: I now inclose you copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and War Department on the subject of the policy that is to prevail in Arizona with the Apache Indians. The Secretary of War wishes you to give all the necessary orders to carry into full effect this policy, which is the same that prevails in

the Indian country generally, viz, to fix and determine (usually with the assent expressed or implied of the Indians concerned) the reservation within which they may live and be protected by all branches of the Executive Government; but if they wander outside they at once become objects of suspicion liable to be attacked by the troops as hostile. The three reservations referred to in these papers, and more particularly defined in the accompanying map, seem far enough removed from the white settlements to avoid the dangers of collision of interest. At all events, these Indians must have a chance to escape war, and the most natural way is to assign them homes and to compel them to remain thereon. While they remain on such reservations there is an implied condition that they should not be permitted to starve, and our experience is that the Indian Bureau is rarely supplied with the necessary money to provide food, in which event you may authorize the Commissary Department to provide for them, being careful to confine issues only to those acting in good faith and only for absolute wants.

The commanding officer of the nearest military post will be the proper person to act as the Indian agent until the regular agents come provided with the necessary authority and funds to relieve them; but you may yourself, or allow General Crook to appoint these temporary agents regardless of rank.

The c tizens of Arizona should be publicly informed of these events, and that the military have the command of the President to protect these Indians on their reservations, and that under no pretense must they invade them, except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

The boundaries of these reservations should also be clearly defined, and any changes in them suggested by experience should be reported, to the end that they may be modified or changed by the highest authority.

After general notice to Indians and whites of this policy, General Crook may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition, will be approved by the War Department and the President.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

White Mountain and Chiricahua Reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 14, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substanially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.

It is also hereby ordered that the reservation heretofore set apart for certain Apache Indians in the said territory known as the "Camp Grant Indian Reservation" be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

It is also ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and added to the White Mountain Indian Reservation in said territory, which addition shall hereafter be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation," viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the White Mountain Reservation as now established, and running thence south to a line 15 miles south of and parallel to the Gila River; thence west along said line to a point due south of the southwest corner of the present White Mountain Reservation; thence north to the said southwest corner of the aforesaid White Mountain Reservation; and thence along the southern boundary of the same to the place of beginning; the said addition to be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation," which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain Reserve as follows, viz:

Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal

Creek, to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence due south to a point 15 miles south of the Gila River; thence east with a line parallel with and 15 miles south of the Gila River to the boundary of New Mexico; thence north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

White Mountain Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Respectfully submitted to the President with the recommendation that all that portion of the valley of the Gila River in the Territory of Arizona, hitherto included in the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation as established by executive order, dated December 14, 1872, lying east of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin, be restored to the public domain as recommended by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 5, 1873.

Agreeable to the above recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the land therein described be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 21, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying east of 109° 30′ west longitude be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 27, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumose Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumose Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 26, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flagstaff of Camp Apache, magnetic variation 13° 48′ east; thence south 68° 34′ west 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 45′ east; thence south 7° 5′ west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 43′ east; thence north 68° 34′ east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation 13° 42′ east; thence north 7° 15′ east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 31, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River ten miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

CALIFORNIA.

Hoopa Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 23, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries, and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River, surveyed in 1875 by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River, reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation, at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3'; thence south 17½° west, 905.15 chains to southeast corner of reservation; thence south 72½° west, 480 chains to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart in California, by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.

Klamath Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 10, 1855.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th of August last, to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising him of the approval by the President of the United States of the recommendation of the department that it was expedient to expend the money appropriated on the 3d of March last for removing the Indians in California to two additional military reservations, I have the honor now to make the following report:

On the 15th of August last the acting Commissioner inclosed a copy of your letter of the 8th of that month to the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, with directions to select these reservations from such "tracts of land adapted as to soil, climate, water privileges and timber, to the comfortable and permanent accommodation of the Indians, which tracts should be unincumbered by old Spanish grants or claims of recent white settlers," limiting the dimensions of the reserves to within 25,000 acres each; and to report to this office a description of their geographical position in relation to streams, mountain ranges and county lines, &c., and indicating the same upon a map. A copy of that letter is herewith, marked A. By the last mail from California I have received from Superintendent Thos. I. Henley a report upon this subject, dated the 4th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith, marked B), by which it appears he recommends as one of the reservations aforesaid "a strip of territory one mile in width on each side of the (Klamath) river, for a distance of 20 miles." The superintendent remarks upon the character of the country selected, and incloses an extract from a report (also herewith, marked C) to him of the 19th of June last, by Mr. S. G. Whipple, which contains in some detail a description of the country selected, habits and usages of the Indians, &c., but no map is furnished.

It will be observed from this report of the superintendent that he has deemed it important to continue the employ of an agent, and to prepare for raising a crop, in order to assure the Indians of the good faith of the government, and to preserve the peace of the country. Considering the great distance of this reserve from the seat of government, and the length of time it necessarily requires to communicate with an agency at the Klamath, it is desirable that some definite action be taken, if practicable, before the sailing of the next steamer, to leave New York on the 20th instant.

I, therefore, beg leave to ask your attention to the subject, and if you shall be of the opinion from the representations made by the superintendent in California, and Mr. Whipple, that the selection at the mouth of the Klamath River is a judicious and proper one, that it be laid before the President of the United States for his approval; but with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract selected, that a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end of the proposed reserve to bring it within the limitation of 25,000 acres, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

I also inclose herewith a copy of another letter from Superintendent Henley of 4th ultimo (marked D), in which he states in relation to the other reserve, that it is intended to locate it "between the headwaters of Russian River and Cape Mendocino." In reference to both of these proposed reserves, and as connected with the means to be used to maintain peaceable relations with the Indians, the superintendent is of opinion that it is of great importance to provide for crops, and that to do so an agent in each instance is necessary. As this last-named selection has not been defined by any specific boundaries, and no sufficient description is given as to soil, climate, and suitableness for Indian purposes, to enable the department to determine the matter under-

standingly, of course nothing definite can now be done. But it may not be improper to consider the subject in connection with the general intent as to the particular locality in which it is proposed to make the location.

The reserve proposed on the Klamath River and Pacific coast does not appear from the map of the State of California to be very far removed from Cape Mendocino, or a point between that and Russian River; and as provision is made only for two reserves in the State, other than those already in operation, the question arises whether it should not be situated farther in the interior, or perhaps eastern part of the State, than the point referred to. The Noome Lacke Reserve is situated in one of the Sacramento valleys, at about the latitude of 40° north and 122° of longitude west, about the center of that portion of the State north of the port of San Francisco. As, therefore, the proposed Klamath Reserve, being northwest from the Noome Lacke Reservation, would appear to be adapted to the convenient use of the Indians in that direction, the question is suggested whether the other reserve should not be located farther east and north, say on the tributaries of either Pitt or Feather rivers. As in the case of the proposed reserve of the Klamath, I am desirous of obtaining your opinion and that of the President of the United States, with such decision as may be arrived at under the circumstances, in season to communicate the same by the next California mail, for the government of the action of Superintendent Henley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 10th instant, and its accompanying papers, having relation to two of the reservations in California for Indian purposes, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

The precise limits of but one of the reservations, viz, a strip of territory commencing at the Pacific Ocean and extending one mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, are given, no sufficient data being furnished to justify any definite action on the other.

I recommend your approval of the proposed Klamath Reservation, with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end thereof to bring it within the limit of 25,000 acres authorized by law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Let the reservation be made, as proposed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

Mission Indian Reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 27, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz:

Portrero—San Bernardino base and meridian, including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

Coahuila—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Capitan Grande—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6.

Santa Ysabel—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 28, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 31, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

Pala—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

Aqua Calienta—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;
Sycuan—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;
Maja—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;
Cosmit—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., viz:
Portrero—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;
Mission—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;
Aqua Calienta—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14, and south half of southeast quarter and northeast half of section 22;
Torros—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;
Village—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;
Cabezons—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;
Village—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;
Village—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 3, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino: township 7 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, township 2 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 1 east; and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 29, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east; township 4 south, range 5 east; and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Round Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, a communication dated the 4th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, map, &c., recom-

mending the enlargement of Round Valley Indian Reservation in Mendocino County, California, to the extent indicated by the Commissioner, and as delineated on the said map.

I concur with the Commissioner in the opinion that the Indian service in California requires that all of "Round Valley" be reserved for Indian purposes, and have the honor to request that said valley be set apart as an Indian reservation, as the same is enlarged in accordance with the report of Superintendent McIntosh, plat, field-notes, and schedule of lands, marked A, B, and C, which are herewith inclosed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the field-notes of the recent survey of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. I also forward a proposed description of lands to be set apart for an Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, California. * * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure C.]

Proposed description of lands to be reserved for Indian purposes, in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California.

All that piece or tract of land situated in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California, being a portion of the four (4) townships hereinafter mentioned, namely:

Townships 22 and 23 north, range 12 west, and 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian, and contained within the boundaries hereinafter described.

Beginning at a white-oak post the SE. corner section 23, township 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian; thence S. 72° 22′ W. for 5,330 feet (magnetic variation 17° 38′ E.), to a white-oak post; thence S. for 3,154 feet, to a white-oak post in stone mound; thence S. 23° E. for 2,073 feet, to a white-oak post; thence S. 7° 35′ E. for 4,491 feet, to a white-oak post; thence S. 37° 25′ E. for 13,324 feet, to a white-oak post on rock mound; thence S. 41° 40′ E. for 4,763 feet, to an oak post in rock mound; thence S. 71° 20′ E. for 2,845 feet, to an oak post; thence S. 20° 30′ E. for 4,098 feet, to a black-oak tree, blazed on four (4) sides four (4) feet from the ground; thence S. 80° 15′ E. for 2,730 feet, to a pine tree 100 feet in height, bushy top, blazed as above; thence S. 53° 10′ E. for 937 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, forked 10 feet above ground, blazed as above; thence S. 45° 10′ E. for 2,333 feet, to a black-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence S. 72° 58′ E. for 9,120 feet, to an oak post on high knoll; thence N. 39° 33′ E. for 4,627 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence N. 28° 30′ E. for 2,485 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence N. 16° 42′ E. for 3,209 feet, to a black-oak tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 51° 40′ E. for 3,797 feet, to a white-oak tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 23° 32′ E. for 3,053 feet, to a white-oak tree 10 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 7° 35′ E. for 6,150 feet, to a white-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 48° 40′ E. for 1,088 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 15° E. for 719 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 71° 25′ E. for 962 feet, to a forked black oak 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 0° 15′ E. for 13,930 feet, to a white oak 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above: thence N. 53° 45′ W. for 1,678 feet, to a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 45° 25′ W. for 4,616 feet, to a white-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 76° 55′ W. for 3,935 feet, to a white-oak tree 22 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 81° 45′ W. for 5,670 feet, to a black-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 89° 15′ W. for 1,874 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 83° 15′ W. for 849 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 71° 15′ W. for 1,257 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 60° 40′ W. for 1,337 feet, to a pine tree 28 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 52° 25′ W. for 1,530 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above;

thence N. 64° 40' W. for 5,525 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 78° 30' W. for 604 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 84° 35' W. for 3,357 feet, to a pine tree 9 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 71° 40' W. for 3,103 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and near a boulder, and blazed as above; thence N. 87° 35' W. for 4,842 feet, to a black-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 66° 20' W. for 2,423 feet, to a pine tree 60 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 3° 37' E. for 3,314 feet, to a maderone tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 34° 10' W. for 9,170 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 23° 10' W. for 1,768 feet, to a white-oak tree 50 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 16° 50' W. for 734 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 35° 40' W. for 993 feet, to a double pine tree, 60 inches by 25 inches at butt, and blazed as above; thence S. 0° 25' W. for 409 feet, to a pine tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 61° 15' E. for 1,046 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 48° 14' E. for 1,347 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 41° 50' E. for 1,043 feet, to a white-oak tree 25 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 32° 40' E. for 735 feet, to point of beginning.

The total length of said boundary being 31 miles and 1,039 feet, and including an area of 31,683 acres; said tract of land being more minutely described in the field-notes and plat of the survey of said tract executed in December, 1869, and January, 1870, under the superintendence of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, by Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. U. Varazo, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 30, 1870.

I hereby order that "Round Valley," in Mendocino County, California, be set apart as an Indian reservation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same is delineated on the map accompanying his letter of the 30th March, 1870.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 29, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the terms of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes."

Section 2 of said act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 north, extending from the middle fork of Eel River on the east to Eel River on the west, shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, and the center of the middle fork of Eel River shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel River shall be the western boundary of said reservation, with the privilege of fishing in said streams."

Section 3 of the same act further provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the President shall cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws, all the land lying north of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded north by the Eel River and the north fork of said river, east by the middle fork, and west by Eel River." * * *

In compliance with the provisions of said act, I have the honor to recommend that the President be requested to issue his order directing that the tract of country described in said section 3 thereof be withdrawn and reserved from sale or entry as public lands until after the report of the commissioners appointed to fix the northern boundary of said reservation shall have been received and approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a letter dated the 29th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherein it is recommended that an order be issued by the Executive directing that the tract of country described in the third section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Val-

ley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," be withdrawn and reserved from sale and entry as public land until the report of the commissioners appointed under said act to fix the northern boundary of said reservation, &c., shall have been received and action had thereon.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner is approved, and I have respectfully to request that an order may be issued setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose named.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 8, 1873.

Let the lands described in the third section of the act of 3d March, 1873, for the restoration to market of a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, be withdrawn from sale and entry, as recommended in the within letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 18, 1875.

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873 (Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 633), defines the south, east, and west boundaries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary, and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the North Fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said North Fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 26, 1876.

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing one mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, &c., relinquished by the War Department, the executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation, is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land with its buildings, improvements, &c., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley Reservation, as an extension thereof, until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

Tule River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 3d instant, requesting the setting apart for the use of the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Mauche Cajon, and other scattering bands of Indians in California, a tract of land described as follows: Commencing on the South Tule

River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence east on the dividing line 10 miles; thence south to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule River and Deer Creek; thence west on said ridge 10 miles; thence north to the place of beginning; the said described tract of country being about 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. The request of the Acting Commissioner meets the approval of this department, and I respectfully recommend that an order be issued by the Executive setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 9, 1873.

Let the lands described in the within letter be set apart as a reservation for the bands of Indians in California therein named, agreeably to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 3, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattered bands of Indians in the State of California, to be known as the "Tule River Indian Reservation," this being in lieu of the reservation set apart for those Indians by executive order, dated the 9th of January last, which is hereby canceled:

Commencing on the south fork of Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly, extended if necessary, to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point, due south, to the ridge, extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the South Fork of Tule River and Deer Creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning, as indicated by red lines on above diagram.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 3, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the Tule River Indian Reservation in California lying within the following boundary, viz: Commencing at a place where a line running due north from a point on the South Fork of the Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due south to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

COLORADO.

Ute Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619), thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 17, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado, lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompahgre Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller, in 1875; thence south 4 miles; thence east 4 miles; thence north 4 miles, to the said north line; thence west to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian Reservation, in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 29, 1874. (Stats. at Large, vol. 18, p. 36.)

U. S. GRANT.

DAKOTA.

Crow Creek Reserve.

USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July* 1, 1863.

SIR: * * * With this report I transmit a plat and field notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention. * * * * * * *

The reservation for the Sioux of the Mississippi is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; follow up said channel of the Missouri River about fourteen miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka Creek; thence due north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, about three miles, to a large stone mound; thence due east 20 miles; thence due south to the Cedar Island River or American Creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel to the place of beginning. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM, P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.]

Fort Berthold Reserve.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEVENSON,
September 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have consulted the best guides and obtained all available information in addition to my own examination, as far as it was practicable, in regard to a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

I had an interview with the chiefs of the three tribes, and read the communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forwarded to me from the commanding general of the department, with which they seemed much pleased. I proposed to them the following reservation, with which they were satisfied: From a point on the Missouri River, four miles below the Indian village (Berthold), in a northeast direction three miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri River at the junction of Little Knife River with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, along the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River, up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting-point four miles below Berthold. The Indians desired that the reservation should extend to the Mouse River, but in view of a railroad passing over that country, I did not accede to their wish; they seemed to comprehend my reason for not doing so. and were satisfied. I have endeavored in this proposed reservation to give them land enough to cultivate and for hunting and grazing purposes. I inclose a sketch of the proposed reservation.

Very respectfully, sir,

S. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding Post.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. D. GREENE,
Adjt. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter of Capt. S. A. Wainwright, Twenty-second United States Infantry, commanding post at Fort Stevenson, Dak., dated September 25 last, indorsed respectively by the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota and by the assistant adjutant-general of the Military Division of the Missouri, and forwarded by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army to this office, relative to setting apart of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

This has been the subject of correspondence before between Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, and this office.

General Hancock, in a letter dated near Fort Rice, Dak., July 21, 1869, addressed to Bvt. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri (copy of which has been furnished by direction of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to this office), states that the Arickaree, Gros Ventre and Mandan Indians, among others, complain "that whites come on their land at Berthold and cut wood for sale to steamboats. They want this stopped. They are willing that boats should go and cut all they want, but do not want strangers to come and sell their wood while they are starving; they want to cut and sell it themselves."

General Hancock further states, in the letter above referred to, that he did not know whether those Indians had a reservation or not, and that he has instructed the commanding officer at Fort Stevenson to examine the country about Berthold and to recommend what portions should be set off for them.

By letter dated August 16 last, General Hancock was informed by this office that by the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie, October 17, 1851, which was not ratified, but was amended by the Senate, and the stipulations as amended fulfilled by the government, the following are given as the boundaries of a reservation for the Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder River; thence southeast to the headwaters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of Heart River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

A subsequent treaty was concluded with these Indians at Fort Berthold July 27, 1866. This makes no provision in regard to a reservation. The Indians parties to the same grant to the United States the right to lay out and construct roads, highways, and telegraphs through their country, and they cede to the United States "their right and title to the following lands situated on the northeast side of the Missouri River, to wit: Beginning on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Snake River, about 30 miles below Fort Berthold; thence up Snake River in a northeast direction 25 miles; thence southwardly, parallel to the Missouri River, to a point opposite and 25 miles east of old Fort Clarke; thence west to a point on the Missouri River opposite the old Fort Clarke; thence up the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

This treaty has never been ratified, but appropriations have been made by Congress in accordance with its provisions. There are no treaty stipulations with these Indians relative to a reservation for them which have been ratified.

It is proper here to state that the reservation as proposed by Captain Wainwright is, a part of the country belonging to the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, according to the agreement of Fort Laramie, with the addition of a strip of land east of the Missouri River from Fort Berthold Indian village to the mouth of Little Knife River, as shown by the inclosed diagram; and I therefore respectfully recommend that an order of the Executive may be invoked, directing the setting apart of a reservation for said Indians as proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to lay before you a communication dated the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying papers, reporting the selection, by Captain Wainwright, Twenty-second infantry, of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, and respectfully recommend that the lands included within the boundary lines of said reserve be set apart for those Indians by executive order, as indicated in the inclosed diagram of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 12, 1870.

Let the lands indicated in the accompanying diagram be set apart as a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as recommended in the letter of Secretary of the Interior of the 12th instant.

U. S. GRANT.

Old Winnebago Reserve.

USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July* 1, 1863.

SIR: With this report I transmit a plat and field-notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention. * * * * * * * *

The reservation for the Winnebago Indians is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River where the western boundary of the Sioux of the Mississippi Reserve intersects the same; thence north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, and along said boundary line to the northwest corner of said Sioux Reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux Reserve 10 miles; thence due north 20 miles; thence due west to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll River; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning. * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

[See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.]

Santee Sioux Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1867.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington City:

As special commissioner, I have concluded a preliminary arrangement with the Santee Sioux, now at the mouth of the Niobrara, by which they consent to go into a reservation in the Territory of Dakota, and lying between the Big Sioux on the east and the James River on the west, and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude. This reservation is selected with the approbation of the governor of the Territory and the Delegate in Congress, as also the surveyor-general of the said Territory. I am informed that there are no white settlements within its limits, and no part of it has yet been surveyed by the United States. I would, therefore, request that an order be issued by the President to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the limits of the said reservation, so as to keep the whites from attempting any settlement within it. This, I am informed, has been the practice in many similar cases. As it is important that the Indians should be removed as soon as possible, I would request that this order be issued immediately.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LOUIS V. BOGY,
Special Commissioner.

P. S.—I hand you a letter from General Tripp, surveyor-general of Dakota, recommending the withdrawal of this land from market.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 20, 1867.

I respectfully lay before the President the proposition of Special Commissioner Bogy, as herein contained, and recommend that the lands described be withdrawn from market.

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Let the lands be withdrawn as recommended.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MARCH 20, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 2d ultimo, asking information relative to the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, situated between the Big Sioux and James Rivers, and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude, in Dakota Territory, and suggesting that if those lands are no longer occupied by Indians, necessary steps should be taken to restore them to the public domain.

This office has informally obtained from the General Land Office the inclosed copy of a letter and indorsements, by which it appears that Louis V. Bogy, as a special commissioner, selected the above-described reservation, and that upon the recommendation of Hon. O. H Browning, then Secretary of the Interior, the said lands were withdrawn from market by order of the President, dated March 20, 1867.

The Santee Sioux Indians have never occupied this reservation. They have a reservation on the Niobrara River in Nebraska, where I deem it proper they should remain. It is not practicable for them to be located upon the reserve above described.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the order of the President withdrawing the above-described lands from market may be rescinded.

Please return the accompanying papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 10, 1869.

The proposition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is approved, and I respectfully recommend that the lands withheld be restored to market.

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1869.

I hereby rescind the executive order of March 20, 1867, referred to, and direct the restoration of the lands withheld, to market.

U. S. GRANT.

Sioux Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 11, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of the Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to a point on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of said Cannon-Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one hundreth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

IDAHO.

Cœur d'Aléne Reserve and Fort Hall Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alénes and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the annual report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent of Washakee's band, commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interests of the government, as well as that of the Indians, require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservations described in the diagram herewith for the use of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact, and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

HON. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alênes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams, herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alênes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about six miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane Bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the Saint Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alêne mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an "Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., volume 12, pages 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory, upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alênes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 14, 1867.

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named, as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Cœur d'Alêne Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 8, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Idaho be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Cœur d'Alêne Indians, in said Territory, viz:

"Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) Creeks, directly south of a point on said last-named creek, six miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alêne Mission, on the Cœur d'Alêne River (but not to include the lands of said mission); thence in a westerly direction, in a direct line, to the point where the Spokane River heads in, or leaves the Cœur d'Alêne Lakes; thence down along the center of the channel of said Spokane River to the dividing line between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, as established by the act of Congress organizing a territorial government for the Territory of Idaho; thence south along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) Creek; thence along the top of the said ridge to the place of beginning."

U. S. GRANT.

Fort Hall reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Charles F. Powell, special United States Indian agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Territory, dated the 30th ultimo, which letter was forwarded to this office, with indorsement dated the 6th instant, by Hon. D. W. Ballard, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, and would respectfully call your attention to that portion of Agent Powell's letter relative to a selection of reservation for the Bannock Indians.

It is provided in the second article of the treaty concluded with the Eastern band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, July 3, 1868, that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the Port Neuf and "Kansas prairie" countries, and that when the reservation is declared, the United States will secure to the Bannocks the same rights and privileges therein and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshone reservation.

By virtue of executive order, dated June 14, 1867 (herewith inclosed), there was set apart a reservation for the Indians in Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks. This reserve, it will be observed from the diagram accompanying said executive order, embraces a portion of the country which the treaty provision above quoted provides the reservation for the Bannocks shall be selected from. It appears from the letter of Agent Powell that the Bannocks are at present upon the reserve set apart by executive order as above stated, and that they desire to remain there. I think the area embraced within this reserve is sufficient for the Bannocks and any other Indians that it may be desired to locate thereon. I therefore respectfully recommend that the same be designated as the reserve provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, as hereinbefore recited, and that the President be requested to so direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX.
Secretary of the Interior

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers, relative to the desig-

nation of a reservation in Idaho for the Bannock Indians, as provided by the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with that tribe, and for the reasons stated by the Commissioner, respectfully recommend that you direct that the lands reserved by an executive order dated June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks, be designated as the reservation provided for said tribe by the second article of the treaty referred to, dated July 3, 1868.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 30, 1869.

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and within the limits of the tract reserved by executive order of June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, will be designated a reservation provided for the Bannocks by the second article of the treaty with said tribe of 3d July, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

Lemhi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 12, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about three miles, to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about twelve miles to a point due east of Yeanun bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about one hundred square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Secretary of the Interior on the 10th instant, of a letter from Adjutant-General E. D. Townsend, bearing date the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegram dated Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 8, 1869, from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to General W. T. Sherman, recommending that the reservation for the Arapahoe Indians be changed from its present location to the North Fork of the Canadian River, and requesting a report thereon from this office.

By the terms of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, proclaimed August 19, 1868, it is provided in the second article thereof that "the United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River); thence down said Cimarron River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas River; thence up the Arkansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them."

It will be seen from the language of the second article of said treaty, just quoted, that a reservation upon which they are now located has already been provided for said Indians within the boundaries in said article designated, but I am of opinion that it would be better for both the Indians and the government if they were to be removed to the North Fork of the Canadian River in accordance with the suggestions of General Schofield, provided any authority can be found for removing and locating said Indians in the manner contemplated.

Should you be of opinion that such authority exists, and determine in pursuance thereof to cause a removal of said Indians to be made from their present reservation, I would suggest that a tract of country be set aside for their occupation and use bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the north boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty concluded October 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence east along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

The territory comprised within the boundaries last above designated contains a small portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Creek Indians concluded June 14, 1866; a portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Seminole Indians concluded March 21, 1866, and the remainder is composed of a portion of what is commonly known as the "leased country."

Inasmuch as this office has no information upon the subject, except that conveyed by the telegram of General Schofield, which is very meager and indefinite, I am unable to determine the causes which seem to require this change, and I would therefore respectfully suggest, unless there is some pressing necessity which will admit of no delay, whether it would not be well to refer the matter to the proper officers of this bureau for investigation and report before any action is taken.

The letter of Adjutant-General Townsend, together with the copy of the telegram of General Schofield, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my report to you of the 19th of June last, relative to the change of location of the reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, I now have the honor to submit, herewith, copies of the following letters relative to this subject, viz:

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 31st ultimo, inclosing letter from Brevet Major-General Hazen, dated the 24th ultimo.

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 4th instant, inclosing letter from General Hazen, dated the 2d instant.

It appears from these letters that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not understand the location of the reservation as defined by the treaty of August 19, 1868; that they have never been upon said reserve, and do not desire to go there, but that they desire to locate on the North Fork of the Canadian some 60 miles below Camp Supply; that the agent for these tribes has a large quantity of valuable stores in this locality, which are very much exposed.

Inasmuch as these Indians express a desire to be located upon a reserve, I think it very desirable that their wishes should be gratified, and that they be not permitted to again roam on the plains. I therefore respectfully recommend that the President be requested to authorize the location of these Indians on the North Fork of the Canadian River, where they desire to go, and that immediate steps be taken to provide temporarily for them there. The country desired by them is public land, and I think it competent for the President to direct their location thereon. In view, however, of the fact that these Indians have a reservation defined for them by treaty stipulation, legislation can be asked of Congress at the coming session to insure a permanent reservation for

them where they may locate, and abandon as a reservation the present one, restoring it to the public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 10, 1869.

The recommendation of the Indian Commissioner approved.

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Approved August 10, 1869.

U. S. GRANT,
President.

Osage Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1871.

SIR: I have received your letters bearing date respectively the 7th, 11th, and 15th instant, in relation to the settlement of the Great and Little Osage Indians upon a tract of land to be assigned them within the Cherokee country. * * *

I concur in your recommendation that there be assigned and set off to the Great and Little Osages a tract situate within the Cherokee country described as follows: Beginning at a point where the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich intersects the southern boundary of Kansas; thence south along said meridian to the line separating the Cherokee country from the creek country; thence westward on said line to a point so that a line running from such point, parallel to said meridian, to the said boundary of Kansas, and with said boundary to the place of beginning, will inclose an area containing 560,000 acres. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MICHIGAN.

Isabella Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
December 11, 1854.

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. George Smith and P. O. Johnson, missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, addressed to Rev. Dr. Durbin, and by him forwarded to this office, in relation to certain desired reservations of public lands.

In consideration of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the ensuing spring, I have to ask that you reserve from public sale the lands designated in the letter of Messrs. Smith and Johnson.

I have also received a communication from the Rev. I. P. Durbin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for an additional reservation of lands near Iroquois Point, back from the lake.

For the reasons above, I concur in the request, and ask that several additional sections to those already reserved be made of the lands in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 20, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to this office, bearing date the 11th instant, and its inclosure, recommending, for reasons stated, the withdrawal from market and reservation for Indian

purposes the lands in Isabella County, Michigan, or so much thereof as may be deemed expedient.

The pink-shaded lines on the inclosed printed map show the limits of Isabella County, covering, according to the maps of this office, townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west of the Michigan meridian, in the Ionia district, the whole of which are requested to be reserved, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, placed on certain townships, show the order of the preference to be given should it be determined to reserve less than the east half of the county.

From an estimate just made at this office, it appears that only about two-ninths of the whole surface has been disposed of, although three of the townships have been in market since 1833, and the balance since 1840.

As regards the conditions mentioned in the Rev. George Smith's letter (among the papers), that the reserve be made "for the Chippewa Indians of Michigan, to be purchased under the direction of the missionary society," &c., I have to remark that no such privilege could, in my opinion, be given without legislation of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith two letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in Michigan from sale with a view to the benefit hereafter of certain Indian tribes, in accordance with the intimations of the Indian Office.

The first letter, that of the 20th December last, has reference to lands in Isabella County, Michigan, and that of the 10th instant, to land in a new county called Emmett, in the same State, the former county containing 16 and the latter 27 townships and fractional townships, and the withdrawal appears to be desired by the Indian Office "in consequence of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the present spring." The matter connected with the letter of the 20th December has been delayed waiting more specific information from the Indian Office as to the specific land wanted, which is supplied by this letter of the 10th instant from that office.

The philanthropic policy of furnishing these Indians, who are desirous of becoming cultivators of the soil, with land for that purpose, to the greatest possible extent separated from evil example or annoyance of unprincipled whites, who might be disposed to settle in their vicinity, or within their midst, after farms already opened by them had rendered the surrounding land more valuable, is apparent, and I have no hesitation in recommending your sanction to the withdrawal of the lands indicated in each of said communications from the Land Office, but it must be with the express understanding that no peculiar or exclusive claim to any of the land so withdrawn can be acquired by said Indians, for whose future benefit it is understood to be made, until after they shall by future legislation be invested with the legal title thereto.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1855.

Let the withdrawal of all the vacant land in Isabella County be made with the express understanding contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to me of the 12th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Ontonagon Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 24, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 20th instant, requesting that the following-described tracts be withdrawn from market and reserved for the Ontonagon Band of Chippewa Indians under the sixth clause of the first article of the treaty of La Pointe of July 30, 1854, viz: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 14, township 53 north, range 38 west Michigan meridian; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; the whole of sections 22 and

23, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 26, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 27, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; all situated in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

On examination of the plats and tract-books in this office it appears that the above lands are all vacant and there exists no objection to their reservation; for which I respectfully recommend that the order of the President be obtained previous to instructing he land officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 25, 1855.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his approval as recommended.

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Let the reservation be made.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

MINNESOTA.

Leech Lake Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 4, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the description of the first-named tract of country reserved for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, and provided for in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded February 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166), be amended so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Little Bay River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning; and that the additional land therein embraced be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, and that the same be set apart for the use of said Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

Leech Lake and Winnebagoshish Reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 26, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoshish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

Winnebagoshish Reserve,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 29, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (Stats. at Large, vol. 16, p. 719)

for the use of the said Indians, a tract of country in the State of Minnesota, described and bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Indian Reserve, where the section line between sections 11 and 14, and 10 and 15, of township 55 north, range 27 west of the fourth principal meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same; thence east on said extended section line to section corner between sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence north on the section line between sections 11 and 12, and 1 and 2, all of the same township and range above mentioned, to the township line between townships 55 and 56 north; thence continuing north to a point two miles north of said township line; thence west to the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Reserve; thence south on said boundary line, and with the same, to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

MONTANA.

Blackfeet Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 3, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 5, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 19, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country, in Montana Territory, set apart by executive order, dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the

summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 13, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Muscleshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscleshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscleshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

Crow Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 31, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Montana, set apart as a reservation for the Crow tribe of Indians by the first article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians August 16, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek; thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers and the waters entering the Missouri River to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscleshell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains, in a northeasterly direction, to a point nearest the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscleshell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of the Armell's Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River).

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, twenty miles in width, in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the 107th degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big-Timber Creek; thence up said creek twenty miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance, if not, then in the same direction, continued from the source thereof to a point twenty miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone, no point of which shall be less than twenty miles from the river, to the 107th degree of west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory, set apart in the second article of treaty of May 7, 1868. (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 650.) Provided that the same shall not interfere with the rights of any *bona fide* settlers who may have located on the tract of country herein described.

U. S. GRANT.

Crow Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 8, 1876.

By an executive order dated October 20, 1875, the following-described tract of country situated in Montana Territory was withdrawn from public sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians in said Territory, to be added to their reservations, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the 107th degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big-Timber Creek; thence up said creek twenty miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point twenty miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone, no point of which shall be less than twenty miles from the river, to the 107th degree of west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning.

The said executive order of October 20, 1875, above noted, is hereby revoked, and the tract of land therein described is again restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Judith Basin Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 25, 1875.

By the first article of an agreement made by and between Felix R. Brunot, E. Whittlesey, and James Wright, commissioners in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and men, representing the tribe of Crow Indians, under date of August 16, 1873, the following-described tract of country was set apart, subject to ratification by Congress, as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, viz: Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek; thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers, and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscleshell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains in a northeasterly direction to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscleshell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Armell's Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River). Pending its ratification by Congress, an order was issued January 31, 1874, withdrawing said tract of country from sale or settlement.

Inasmuch as these Indians have not removed to this country, and it is not probable that they will ever make it their home, and as Congress has not taken any decisive action on said agreement, it is ordered that the order of January 31, 1874, be, and hereby is, canceled, and said tract of country restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

NEBRASKA.

Niobrara Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter addressed to this department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting the reservation from pre-emption or sale of townships 31 and 32 north, range 5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, in Nebraska Territory, until the action of Congress be had, with a view to the setting apart of these townships as a reservation for the Santee Sioux Indians now at Crow Creek, Dakota; and recommend that you direct those lands to be withdrawn from market, and held in reserve for the purpose indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 27, 1866.

Let the lands within named be withdrawn from market and reserved for the purposes indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 20, 1866.

Let the townships embraced within the lines shaded *red* on the within diagram be, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale by my order of 27th February last, reserved from sale and set apart as an Indian reservation for the use of Sioux Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, in letter of July 19, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

The above order embraces township 31 north, range 8 west; township 31 north, range 7 west; that portion of township 32 north, range 8 west, and of township 32 north, range 7 west, lying south of the Niobrara River, and that portion of township 35 north, range 5 west, lying south of the Missouri River in Nebraska. [For diagram, see letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 23, 1878.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1867.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copies of reports from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated, respectively, the 7th and 13th instant, I have the honor to recommend that you order the withdrawal from sale, and the setting apart for the use of the Santee Sioux Indians, the following-described tracts of land, lying adjacent to the present Sioux Indian Reservation on the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers in Nebraska, viz: Township 32 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and fractional section 7, fractional section 16, fractional section 17, and sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of fractional township No. 33 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, be withdrawn from market, and that fractional township No. 32 north, of range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, now a portion of the reservation, be restored to market.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Let the within recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior be carried into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Niobrara Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from Superintendent Samuel M. Janney, dated the 20th instant, relative to the reservation of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska.

The lands at present withdrawn from sale for the purpose of this reservation are as follows:

	Acres.
Township 32 north, range 4 west of sixth principal meridian	23,397.96
So much of the west half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River	7,571.40
Township 31 north, range 5 west	22,968.64
Fractional township 32 north, range 5 west	21,601.41
So much of fractional township 33 north, range 5 west, as lies south of Missouri River	8,983.20
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west	22,568.10

	Acres.
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	21,592.29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west	1,460.42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west	22,999.69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west	12,051.92
Making the total area of present reservation	165,195.03

The recommendation of Superintendent Janney, contained in his above-mentioned letter, is that the boundaries of the present reservation be changed as follows: That—

	Acres.
Township 31 north, range 4 west	22,968.61
So much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36	7,584.70
Total	30,553.31

be added to the present reservation, and that—

	Acres.
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west	22,568.10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	21,592.29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west	1,460.42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west	22,999.69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west	12,051.92
Total	80,672.42

be restored to market.

The additional lands which Superintendent Janney recommends to be added to the present reservation contain an area of 30,553.31 acres, and the lands which he recommends to be restored to market contain an area of 80,672.42 acres. The reservation, therefore, if readjusted in this manner, will contain a total area of 115,075.92 acres.

I am of opinion that this change should be made, and respectfully recommend, should you approve, that the President be requested to direct that township 31 north, range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and so much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, be withdrawn from market and added to the present reservation; and that fractional township 31 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian, which is a portion of the land previously withdrawn from sale by the President's order of July 20, 1866, be restored to market, this being in accordance with the recommendation of Superintendent Janney, as above stated.

I transmit herewith a plat showing the boundaries of the present reservation, and the proposed changes of the same, which you will please to have returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 28th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to proposed changes in the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, as therein suggested, and respectfully recommend that the President order the restoration to market of certain lands designated in the Commissioner's report, and the withdrawal from sale of the lands therein described.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *August* 31, 1869.

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and the necessary action will be taken to carry it into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

NEVADA.

Carlin Farms Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 10, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the State of Nevada (known as the Carlin Farms) lying within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south 62° 56′ east 4,229½ feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station B"; thence north 2° 4′ east 1,928 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station C"; thence north 3° 9′ west 2,122 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station D"; thence south 85° 8′ west 3,000 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station E"; thence north 52° 32′ west 4,046 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station F"; thence north 39° 25′ west 1,200 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station G"; thence south 44° 10′ west 2,200 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station H"; thence south 44° 29′ east 2,663 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station I"; thence south 58° 57′ east 2,535 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station K"; thence south 59° 29′ east 878 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station A", the place of beginning, containing 521.61 acres, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Duck Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth mile-post of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base-line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth mile-post of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base-line in Nevada; thence due east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits shall determine.

R. B. HAYES.

Moapa River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 12, 1873.

Agreeably to the recommendation contained in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this day, the following-described lands in the southeastern part of Nevada are hereby set apart for the use of the Indians in that locality: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Colorado River, where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; running thence due north with said eastern line to a point far enough north from which a line running due west will pass one mile north of Muddy Springs; running due west from said point to the one hundred and fifteenth meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence due east to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence following the west and north bank of the same to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 12, 1874.

In lieu of an executive order dated the 12th of March last, setting apart certain lands in Nevada as a reservation for the Indians of that locality, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West, eight miles east of the one hundred and fourteenth degree of west lon-

reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Hot Springs Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 9, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale, and reserved for the use and occupation of such Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, as indicated in this diagram, viz:

Beginning at the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the present town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due east 10 miles; thence due north 25 miles; thence due west 30 miles; thence due south 25 miles; thence due east 20 miles to the point of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 21, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Southern Apache and such other Indians as it may be determined to place thereon, to be known as the "Hot Springs Indian Reservation"; and all that portion of country set apart by executive order of April 9, 1874, not embraced within the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 21, 1875, setting apart the following land in New Mexico as the Hot Springs Indian Reservation, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo, in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Jicarilla Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 25, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by the first article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians December 10, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 18, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of March 25, 1874, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado; following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Zuni Pueblo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone, on the western boundary-line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north 61° 45′ east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south 12 miles to point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south 61° 45′ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary-line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary-line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuni Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 29, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation, on the boundary-line between the Territories of Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary-line to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west; thence south along said degree to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, north; thence east along said parallel to the west boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Navajo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Tularosa Reserve.

(For Executive order of November 7, 1871, relative to Tularosa reserve, see page 232.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 24, 1874.

All orders establishing and setting apart the Tularosa Valley, in New Mexico, described as follows: Beginning at the headwaters of the Tularosa River, and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same ten miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles, as an Indian reservation, are hereby revoked and annulled, and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

OREGON.

Grande Ronde Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation, that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willa-

reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Hot Springs Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 9, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale, and reserved for the use and occupation of such Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, as indicated in this diagram, viz:

Beginning at the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the present town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due east 10 miles; thence due north 25 miles; thence due west 30 miles; thence due south 25 miles; thence due east 20 miles to the point of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 21, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Southern Apache and such other Indians as it may be determined to place thereon, to be known as the "Hot Springs Indian Reservation"; and all that portion of country set apart by executive order of April 9, 1874, not embraced within the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 21, 1875, setting apart the following land in New Mexico as the Hot Springs Indian Reservation, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo, in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Jicarilla Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 25, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by the first article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians December 10, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 18, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of March 25, 1874, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado; following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Zuni Pueblo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone, on the western boundary-line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north 61° 45′ east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south 12 miles to point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south 61° 45′ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary-line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary-line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuni Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 29, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation, on the boundary-line between the Territories of Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary-line to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west; thence south along said degree to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, north; thence east along said parallel to the west boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Navajo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Tularosa Reserve.

(For Executive order of November 7, 1871, relative to Tularosa reserve, see page 232.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 24, 1874.

All orders establishing and setting apart the Tularosa Valley, in New Mexico, described as follows: Beginning at the headwaters of the Tularosa River, and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same ten miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles, as an Indian reservation, are hereby revoked and annulled, and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

OREGON.

Grande Ronde Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation, that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willa-

mette district Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat, be withdrawn from sale and entry, and established as an Indian reservation for the colonization of Indian tribes in Oregon, and particularly for the Willamette tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855.

I respectfully recommend that the proposed reservation be established, and have accordingly prepared a form of indorsement on the plat of the same for your signature, in case the recommendation is approved.

The "Coast Reservation" alluded to in some of the accompanying papers was established by order of your predecessor, November, 1855.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington City, June 30, 1857.

Townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, as indicated hereon by red lines, are hereby withdrawn from sale and entry, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes till otherwise ordered.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Malheur Reserve.

WASHINGTON, *March* 8, 1871.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I would respectfully ask that the President withdraw for eighteen months all that portion of the country in the State of Oregon, situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and twenty degrees of longitude, excepting so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon road purposes, with a view of selecting an Indian reservation, on which to consolidate Indians east of the Cascade Mountains in said State, excepting those who may select lands in severalty from the reservation or reservations on which they are now located, and the President instruct me to proceed at the earliest practical time to select such reservation.

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a letter bearing date the 8th instant, from A. B. Meacham esq., superintendent of Indian Affairs in the State of Oregon, asking that the portion of that State lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and the one hundred and seventeenth and the one hundred and twentieth degrees of west longitude (excepting so much thereof as may have been or may hereafter be granted for military or wagon road purposes), be withdrawn from market as public lands, for the space of eighteen months, with a view to the selection of a reservation upon which to collect all the Indians in that State east of the Cascade Mountains, except those who may select lands in severalty upon the reservations on which they are now located.

The suggestion of Superintendent Meacham is concurred in, and I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to issue an executive order withdrawing the tract of country described from market as public lands, for the period and the purpose above indicated, and that this office be authorized to instruct the superintendent to proceed to select such reservation without unnecessary delay.

A copy of Superintendent Meacham's letter is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 14, 1871.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contained in his accompanying report has my approval, and it is respectfully submitted to the President with the request that he direct the temporary withdrawal from market of the lands

in Oregon as therein designated, with the exceptions stated, for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians in that State.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 14, 1871.

I hereby direct the withdrawal of the lands referred to from market as public lands for the period of time and for the purpose indicated, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 4, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report, dated the 22d ultimo (and accompanying map), received from T. B. Odeneal, esq., superintendent Indian affairs for Oregon, reciting the action taken by him relative to the establishment of a proposed reservation on the headwaters of Malheur River, in that State, for the Snake or Piute Indians, under instructions contained in letter to him from this office dated the 6th of July last.

Superintendent Odeneal defines the boundaries of the tract of country selected by him for the proposed reservation as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence up said North Fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies River to Malheur Lake; thence east to the South Fork of the Malheur River; thence down said South Fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning (to be known as Malheur Reservation), including all lands within said boundaries, excepting so much thereof as may have been granted for military or wagon-road purposes."

I respectfully recommend that the tract of country embraced within the foregoing limits be set apart and reserved as an Indian reservation, and that the President be requested to issue an executive order accordingly.

It is also requested that the papers inclosed be returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication, dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian affairs, inclosing a report (with map) of T. B. Odeneal, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and recommending that a reservation on the headwaters of the Malheur River, in the State of Oregon, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Commissioner's letter, be established for the Snake or Piute Indians.

The recommendation of the Commissioner meets with the approval of this department, and I respectfully request that the President direct the same to be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 12, 1872.

Let the lands which are fully described in the accompanying letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be set apart as a reservation for the Snake or Piute Indians, as recommended in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 39 and 40, east of the Willamette meridian, intersects the same; thence north, on said range-line, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bank of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said

west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to the Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27, 1867 (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866 (vol. 14, p. 89), and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian Reservation, set apart by executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range-line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the South Fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to the Dalles Military Road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Piute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian Reservation; and that portion of country set apart by executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Siletz Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 8, 1855.

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted to the department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desired to have a more full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of that bureau of the 29th ultimo having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for, "subject to future curtailment, if found proper," or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable.

A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you think fit to sanction the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

November 9, 1855.

The reservation of the land within denoted by blue-shaded lines is hereby made for the purposes indicated in letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th September last and letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th November, 1855.

FRANK'N PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th of November, 1855, the President of the United States, by an executive order dated the 9th of that month, set apart conditionally the tract of country on the coast of Oregon, extending from Cape Lookout on the north to a point below Cape Perpetua on the south, as exhibited in blue on the accompanying map, for an Indian reservation.

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of it access to the harbor of Acquinna Bay by the numerous setlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Acquinna Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Acquinna Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Nesmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the mouth of the Alcea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 21, 1865.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and use by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Wallowa Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 9, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians in the Wallowa Valley, in the State of Oregon. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by red lines, and is described as follows, viz: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the west Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 11, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 16, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

Wallowa Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 10, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the order dated June 16, 1873, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart the Wallowa Valley, in Oregon, described as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning, as an Indian reservation, is hereby revoked and annulled, and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

UTAH.

Uintah Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Uintah Valley, in the Territory of Utah, be set apart and reserved for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes.

In the absence of an authorized survey (the valley and surrounding country being as yet unoccupied by settlements of our citizens), I respectfully recommend that you order the entire valley of the Uintah River, within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side, to be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *October* 3, 1861.

Let the reservation be established, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Chehalis Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale, in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the government has surveyed the greater part of it without their consent, and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction, and threatens serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations, to all which they strenuously objected, they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of Black River as a reservation.

The selection herein made in accordance with their wishes, and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price

asked is $3,500, which he considers not unreasonable. (See his communication of March 30, 1863, and accompanying papers.)

There is remaining on hand of the appropriation for "intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States" the sum of $3,980.12, a sufficient amount of which I have no doubt might appropriately be applied for the purpose indicated. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 792.)

I am of the opinion that the proposition is a fair one for the government, and, as it is satisfactory to the Indians interested, I see no objection to its approval by the department, especially so when it is considered that it will peaceably avert impending trouble.

As recommended in the letters herewith submitted, it will also be necessary, doubtless, to make some provision for them, after they shall have been assured of the quiet and permanent possession of the proposed reservation for a future home. But this may subsequently receive the attention of the department. These Indians are represented to be in a very hopeful condition. They wish to abandon a roving life; to establish themselves in houses, and cultivate their lands; to educate their children, and live peaceably with all.

These papers are submitted for your information in considering the subject, and, if it shall commend itself to your judgment, for the approval of the proposed selection as a reservation for these Indians and the purchase of the private land claim of D. Mounts thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. Usher,
Secretary of the Interior.

Boundaries of the Chehalis Indian Reservation, as compiled from the field-notes of the public surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, beginning at the post-corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36 on the township line between townships No. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post-corner to sections 4, 5, 32 and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner; thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40.00 chains to the post-corner to sections 29, 30, 31 and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

The copy of the field-notes in full, as taken from the record of the public surveys now on file in this office, and from which the above is compiled, is duly certified as being correct by the surveyor-general of the Territory.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., December 10, 1863.

The within and foregoing boundaries, as described in the notes and accompanying diagram of the proposed Chehalis Indian reservation, are approved by me as correct, and being in accordance with instructions given by me, the same being subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. H HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sir: I return herewith the papers submitted with your report of the 17th May last in relation to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

I approve the suggestion made in relation to the subject, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz, $3,500, including the crops grown or growing this season upon the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

William P. Dole, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Colville Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for the setting apart by executive order of a tract of country hereinafter described, as a reservation for the following bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, viz:

The Methow Indians, numbering	316
The Okanagan Indians, numbering	340
The San Poel Indians, numbering	538
The Lake Indians, numbering	230
The Colville Indians, numbering	631
The Calispel Indians, numbering	420
The Spokane Indians, numbering	725
The Cœur d'Alêne Indians, numbering	700
And scattering bands	300
Total	4,200

* * * Excluding that portion of the tract of country referred to found to be in the British possessions, the following are the natural boundaries of the proposed reservation, which I have the honor to recommend be set apart by the President for the Indians in question, and such others as the department may see fit to settle thereon, viz: Commencing at a point on the Columbia River where the Spokane River empties in the same; thence up the Columbia River to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel north latitude; thence east, with said forty-ninth parallel, to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho Territory, the one hundred and seventeenth meridian west longitude; thence south, along said one hundred and seventeenth meridian, to where the Little Spokane River crosses the same; thence southwesterly, with said river, to its junction with the Big Spokane River; thence down the Big Spokane River to the place of beginning.

The papers hereinbefore referred to are respectfully submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication, dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, representing the necessity for the setting apart, by executive order, of a tract of country therein described for certain bands of Indians in Washington Territory not parties to any treaty.

The recommendation of the Commissioner in the premises is approved, and I respectfully request that the President direct that the tract of country designated upon the inclosed map be set apart for the Indians referred to, and such others as this department may see fit to settle thereon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 9, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and designated upon the accompanying map, be set apart for the bands of Indians in Washington Territory named in communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 8th instant, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 2, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as having been set apart for the Indians therein

named by executive order of April 9, 1872, be restored to the public domain, and that in lieu thereof the country bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okanagan River, and on the north by the British possessions, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

Makah Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 26, 1872.

In addition to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the said Makah and other Indians, a tract of country in the said Territory of Washington, described and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Boadah Point (being a point about four miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line south six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary-line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded with said Indians January 31, 1855, before referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 2, 1873.

In lieu of the addition made by executive order dated October 26, 1872, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered, that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition, for the use of the said Makah and other Indians, the tract of country in the said Territory of Washington bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish Fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction four miles; thence in a direct line south six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah and other Indians by the treaty above referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 21, 1873.

In lieu of the addition made by executive order dated October 26, 1872, and amended by executive order of January 2, 1873, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah tribe of Indians of Washington Territory (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 939), which orders are hereby revoked, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition for the use of the said Makah and other tribes of Indians, the tract of country in said Territory bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction, four miles; thence in a direct line south, six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and Muckleshoot Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 26th day of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of the Indians as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory, or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they were not sufficiently extensive. He reported that seven hundred and fifty Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith, and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He proposes the enlargement of the Puyallap Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate 500 Indians; the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization; and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations, and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President; my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands for whom these reserves are intended, or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves, the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of $4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned, were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this department, indicating the reservations selected for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Approved.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

Puyallup Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 26, 1873.

SIR: By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Nisqually and other Indians December 26, 1854 (Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132), "a square tract containing two sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south side of Commencement Bay," was set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and is known as the Puyallup Reserve.

It appears from the records of this office that Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reserve, as indicated by said treaty, agreed, at a conference held with them August, 1856, to a readjustment of said reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. This was done prior to the extension of the lines of the public surveys over the surrounding and adjacent lands. A map of the survey was transmitted by Governor Stevens to this office, under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of said exterior boundaries of the reserve as taken from the field-notes of the survey on file in the office of superintendent Indian affairs Washington Territory.

This reservation, as readjusted and indicated on said map, was set apart for these Indians by executive order dated January 20, 1857. It was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay, from the southeasterly extremity of said bay, around northwardly to the northwest corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give to the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof. More recent surveys, however, develop the fact that there is land along this shore, and outside the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark, along the shore of said bay, and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In a report dated March 20 last, Superintendent Milroy calls attention to this inadvertence, and for the adjustment of the western boundary of said reservation, so that it may conform to the intentions of those agreeing to the same, as well as for the comfort and wants of the Indians, he recommends the following change, viz: Instead of the direct line to the place of beginning, to follow the shore line, at low-water mark, to the place of beginning.

Inasmuch as the lands proposed to be covered by this change are in part already covered by the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and by donation claims, I would respectfully recommend that the President be requested to make an order setting apart for the use of these Indians an addition to said Puyallup Reservation as follows, viz: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation. This would give them a mile of water-frontage directly north of Puyallup River, and free access to the waters of Commencement Bay at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department on the 26th instant, by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the extension by executive order of the reservation in Washington Territory known as the Puyallup Reservation, described as follows, to wit: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation.

I agree with the Acting Commissioner in his views, and respectfully request that in accordance with his recommendation an executive order be issued, setting apart the tract of land described for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 6, 1873.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the Puyallup Reservation in Washington Territory be so extended as to include within its limits all that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, not already included within the reservation.

U. S. GRANT.

Muckleshoot Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 9, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in Washington Territory, viz: Sections 2 and 12 of township 20 north, range 5 east, and sections 20, 28, and 34, of township 21 north, range 5 east, Willamette meridian, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart as the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, for the exclusive use of the Indians in that locality, the same being supplemental to the action of the department approved by the President January 20, 1857.

U. S. GRANT.

Shoalwater Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 22, 1866.

Let the tract of land as indicated on the within diagram be reserved from sale and set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter of the 18th instant; said tract embracing portions of sections 2 and 3 in township 14 north, range 11 west, Washington Territory.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Lummi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupation of the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, viz: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi River; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8 of township 38 north, range 2 east, of the Willamette meridian; thence due north on said section line to the township line between townships 38 and 39; thence west along said township line to low-water mark, on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along the said shore, with the meanders thereof, across the western mouth of Lummi River, and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning; so much thereof as lies south of the west fork of the Lummi River being a part of the island already set apart by the second article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, made and concluded January 22, 1857. (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928.)

U. S. GRANT.

Port Madison Reserve.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., July 13, 1864.

SIR: In the absence of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who is now at Fort Colville or in that neighborhood in the discharge of his official duty, at the request of Hon. A. A. Denny, register of the land-office in this place, I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the Indian reservation near Port Madison, concerning the enlargement of which the superintendent addressed you about a year ago, forwarding at the same time a plat of the proposed reserve.

By reference to the treaty of Point Elliott made with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians January 22, 1855, it will be seen that article 2 provides for them a reservation at this point. This was soon found to be too limited, and whilst Governor Stevens was yet superintendent of Indian affairs the Indians were promised an enlargement. That promise seems to have been renewed subsequently, but nothing definite agreed upon.

Last July, Seattle, the principal chief of the Seattle band, with a number of subchiefs and others directly interested, visited the superintendency upon this subject At their request a thorough examination was had, the result of which was in favor of submitting their request to you, and recommending that it be granted. By reference to report of Agent Howe, which accompanies the last annual report of the superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1863, it will be seen that he is well satisfied of the absolute necessity of its enlargement.

The accompanying plat shows what is proposed to be reserved, which is satisfactory to the Indians. As there were no instructions from the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, these lands could not be reserved, but were necessarily offered for sale. There being no bidders the lands are still vacant.

Immediately after the public sale the superintendent gave notice of the intention of the department to retain these lands for an Indian reservation, and the public have so far acquiesced as not to disturb these proposed boundaries. Still, as the lands were offered at public sale under the proclamation of the President, they are now, agreeably to law, subject to private entry. Should, therefore, application be made to the register for the entry of any of these lands, he would, as matters now stand, be powerless to prevent it.

The register has just addressed the Commissioner of the General Land Office on this subject. Hence the reason of my addressing you without awaiting the return of the superintendent, who may be absent for a month, and respectfully asking that such steps may at once be taken as to prevent any lands within the proposed boundaries being sold by the register until he be further advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your consideration a letter from C. H. Hale, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, by his clerk, calling attention to the necessity of immediate action in order to secure certain lands to the Indians therein mentioned, near Port Madison, for an enlargement of their reservation.

It appears from the report of Agent Howe, made to this office last year, that the proposed enlargement of the reservation is deemed to be advisable, and I have to request that you will direct that the tracts of land described in the plat inclosed in the letter of Mr. Whitworth may be reserved from sale, so that they may be set apart for the Indians for whom they are intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. P. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 12th ultimo, covering a communication from the chief clerk of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, respecting the enlargement of the Port Madison Indian Reservation.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his recommendation that the reserve be increased, for the benefit of the Indians referred to in the papers inclosed, you are requested to have reserved from sale the tracts of land indicated upon the plat herein inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

JAMES M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Snohomish or Tulalip Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 23, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the boundaries of the Snohomish or Tulalip Indian Reservation in the Territory of Washington provided for in the third article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928), shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north shore of Steamboat Slough at a point where the section line between sections 32 and 33 of township 30 north, range 5 east, intersects the same; thence north on the line between sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5, to the township line between townships 30 and 31; thence west

on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip Bay and Port Gardner, with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's Slough to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Swinomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 9, 1873.

Agreeable to the within request of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the northern boundary of the Swinomish Reservation in the Territory of Washington shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Sim-ilk Bay at a point where the same is intersected by the north and south line bounding the east side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the northwest corner of section 10 in township 34 north, range 2 east; thence north on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence north on east line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla Bay.

U. S. GRANT.

Quinaielt Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 4, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, concluded July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 971), and to provide for other Indians in that locality, it is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory (which tract includes the reserve selected by W. W. Miller, superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, and surveyed by A. C. Smith, under contract of September 16, 1861) be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Quinaielt, Quillehute, Hoh, Quit, and other tribes of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, viz: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the southwest corner of the present reservation, as established by Mr. Smith in his survey under contract with Superintendent Miller, dated September 16, 1861, thence due east, and with the line of said survey, five miles to the southeast corner of said reserve thus established; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt Lake; thence northerly around the east shore of said lake to the northwest point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point a half mile north of the Queetshee River and three miles above its mouth; thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast at low-water mark, a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly, at low-water mark, along the Pacific to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Skokomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 25, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the S'Klallam Indians the following tract of country on Hood's Canal in Washington Territory, inclusive of the six sections situated at the head of Hood's Canal, reserved by treaty with said Indians January 26, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 934), described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish River; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between sections 15 and 16 of township 21 north, in range 4 west; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 27, 28, 33 and 34 of township 22 north, range 4 west; thence due east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, the same being the southwest corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27; thence east to the section line between sections 26 and 27; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence east to Hood's Canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's Canal to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

WISCONSIN.

Red Cliff Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 6, 1855.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to submit an abstract from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs' letter of the 5th instant, requesting the withdrawal of certain lands for the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, referred by the department to this office on the 5th instant, with orders to take immediate steps for the withdrawal of the lands from sale.

In obedience to the above order I herewith inclose a map, marked A, showing by the blue shades thereon the townships and parts of townships desiring to be reserved, no portion of which are yet in market, to wit: Township 51 north of range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; northeast quarter of township 51 north of range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; township 52 north of ranges 3 and 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin. For the reservation of which, until the contemplated selections under the sixth clause of the Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, can be made, I respectfully reccommend that the order of the President may be obtained.

The requisite reports on the subject of the new surveys, and respecting pre-emption claims, referred to in the same order, will be prepared and communicated at an early day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 20, 1856.

This plat represents by the blue shade certain land to be withdrawn with a view to a reservation under Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, and as more particularly described in Commissioner of the General Land Office's letter of 6th September, 1855. The subject was referred to the President for his sanction of the recommendation made in Secretary's letter of 8th September, 1855, and the original papers cannot now be found. This plat is a duplicate of the original received in letter of Commissioner of the General Land Office of this date, and is recommended to the President for his sanction of the withdrawal desired.

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

Let the withdrawal be made as recommended.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Male.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Female.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River agency.										
Mojave	1,100	900	6	4	All	0	All			
Chimehueva	320									
Hualapai	620									
Coahuila	150									
Cocopah	180									
Pima and Maricopa agency.										
Pima	4,100	a2,200	1,100	1,400	All (Pima and Maricopa)	0	All			
Maricopa	400		50	50						
Papago	6,000		1,500	1,500					150	
Moquis Pueblo agency.										
Moquis Pueblo	1,790	1,790	20	1	All	0	All		400	2
San Carlos agency.										
Pinal and Aravaipa Apache	891									
Chiricahua Apache	262									
Southern Apache	242									
Tonto Apache	593	4,052 (San Carlos agency, all tribes)	200		300		c800			
White Mountain Apache	612									
Coyotero Apache	987									
Apache Mojave	600									
Apache Yuma	315									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Yuma	930									
Mojave	700									
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley agency.										
Hoopa	427		131	166						
Round Valley agency.										
Potter Valley	292									
Pit River	39									
Ukie and Wylackie	199	915 (Round Valley agency, all tribes)	444	521	Maj'y	Maj'y	All able	14	52	3
Redwood	74									
Concow	162									
Little Lake	199									
Mission agency.										
Mission, Coahuila, Temecula, and others	4,400									
Tule River agency.										
Tule and Tejon	180	180	93	87	26	1	83	2	37	9
Wichumni, Kahweah, and King's River	e540									

a Half are absent temporarily in order to cultivate lands capable of irrigation.
b For other purposes than education.

among Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies.

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
200	......	40	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
60	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
120	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
30	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
40	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
1,600	......	60	....	1	43	21	41	9	$1,300	21	....	....	....	b$50	....	....
1,200	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	21	....	1	....	......	....	....
413	40	50	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	15	....	....	....	......	105	4
500	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	400	250
200	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
150	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
80	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	d7	....	d1	....	......	....	....
82	......	82	....	2	43	35	57	12	1,604	65	19	....	....	b500	19	34
900	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....
40	......	50	....	1	17	17	15	9	570	60	5	....	....	10	4	9
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	....	....

c Irregularly. *d* From report of 1877. *e* Not on a reservation.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.		Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
			Male.	Female.						
Indians in California not under an agent.										
Klamath	1,125	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Sacramento Valley	150	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Clear Lake	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Ukiah	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Potter Valley	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Redwood	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Little Lake	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Healdsburgh	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Russian River	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
Pit River	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
COLORADO.										
Los Pinos agency.										
Ute	2,000	2,000	300	350	15	......	125	....	4	1
Southern Ute agency.										
Ute	934	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
White River agency.										
Ute	890	......	......	......	14	......	......	3	4	....
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux	223	2,025	243	62	150	18	150	1	225	50
Sans Arc Sioux	334									
Minneconjou Sioux	551									
Two Kettle Sioux	917									
Crow Creek agency.										
Lower Yanctonais Sioux	929	850	28	40	150	12	150	1	94	15
Devil's Lake agency.										
Sisseton Sioux	419	1,025	519	556	244	1	285	3	152	7
Wahpeton Sioux	438									
Cuthead Sioux	218									
Flandreau agency.										
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	364	364	176	188	90	1	110	....	84	16
Fort Berthold agency.										
Arickaree	654	......	205	513	295	5	200	1	200	15
Mandan	273									
Gros Ventre on reserve	365									
Gros Ventre at Fort Buford	108									
Lower Brulé agency.										
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,400	1,260	22	22	......	......	3	....	55	25

a For education. *b* For other purposes.

***Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.**

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	....	....	...	...	...	....	...	...
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......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	....	....	...	...	...	....	...	...
150	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	....	....	...	...	...	....	...	...
125	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	....	....	...	...	...	....	...	...
200	18	......	1	...	10	7	5	8	$900	10	3	...	...	a$150	...	...
461	12	166	1	5	185	180	210	10	3,986	400	30	4	2	a2,886 b2,359	...	...
......	22	80	1	2	95	92	77	12	3,250	75	50	3	1	a750 b15	29	21
270	40	......	1	...	29	31	38	12	3,280	75	29	...	1	a30 b60	65	61
80	......	40	...	1	25	16	11	10	943	152	13	2	1	b200	9	13
360	......	60	...	1	20	15	24	9	1,180	2	...	...	1	a400 b1,000	60	40
275	......	100	...	3	70	50	20	10	1,550	28	8	1	1	b69	13	3

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Male.	Female.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Red Cloud agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux	6,035	......	184	35	......	......	......	...	......	...
Spotted Tail agency.										
Northern Sioux	649	5,300	40	......	......	......	100	...	......	...
Brulé Sioux	2,849									
Loafer Sioux	1,455									
Wahzahzah Sioux	1,103									
Sisseton agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,500	1,500	700	800	All	All	All	4	275	10
Standing Rock agency.										
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	854	2,444	154	96	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	80	40
Upper Yanctonnais Sioux	468									
Oncapapa Sioux	532									
Blackfeet Sioux	590									
Yankton agency.										
Yankton Sioux	2,112	2,112	375	479	350	75	358	5	500	20
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall agency.										
Bannock	672	1,100	102	30	130	......	224	...	1	...
Shoshone	1,033									
Lemhi agency.										
Shoshone, Bannock, Sheepeater	950	450	26	......	......	......	6	...	......	...
Nez Percé agency.										
Nez Percé on reserve	1,156	1,156	242	250	246	12	213	3	170	5
Nez Percé off reserve	500	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.										
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.										
Cheyenne	3,298	3,298	52	10	......	3	......	...	4	2
Arapaho	2,676	2,676								
Kiowa and Comanche agency.										
Kiowa	1,120	1,120	82	33	Few	3	Few	...	18	15
Comanche	1,475	1,475								
Apache	344	344								
Osage agency.										
Osage	*e*2,391	2,000	*e*150	*e*125	......	......	......	...	*e*125	...
Kaw	*e*424	400	*e*65	*e*25	......	......	......	...	*e*17	...

a For education. *b* For other purposes. *d* Nearly all.

Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
1,200	.....	.....	....	1	32	26	38	7	$400	18	13	1	....	....	223	140
1,200	.....	25	....	1	53	50	60	7	500	23	....	....	2	a$350 b1,430	....	....
300	50	50	2	1	68	54	96	10	5,836	955	25	5	....	a800 b2,510	50	32
400	38	32	2	....	35	25	45	12	1,467	20	10	....	2	....	50	60
500	25	320	1	8	182	145	201	10	9,952	400	50	7	4	a7,352 b3,825	....	....
200	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
200	.....	23	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	8
235	60	11	2	1	33	19	48	10	7,553	220	20	2	....	a775	....	....
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
720	145	.....	1	....	70	72	119	12	8,837	116	56	....	1	b75	183	148
500	75	20	1	....	51	24	69	8½	4,276	25	1	....	....	a84 b40	....	....
400	150	.....	e1	....	e140	e30	e150 ef6	e7 ef12	e5,500	e144	e50	e1	e2	ae50 be250	....	....
100	50	.....	e1	....	e47	e12	e55	e9	e5,225	e97	e16	....	....	be50 ce250	....	....

e From report of 1877.   *f* Osage Catholic mission in Kansas.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.		Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
			Male.	Female.						
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Pawnee agency.										
Pawnee	1,438	1,438	50	65	284	5	300	5	25	14
Ponca agency.										
Ponca	620	620	25	3	......	......	4	6	....	...
Quapaw agency.										
Quapaw	235	100	112	123					17	...
Modoc	103	103	50	53					20	2
Seneca	242	242	112	117					154	9
Wyandotte	260	260	124	136					158	10
Eastern Shawnee	86	86	41	43	237	52	505	....	34	8
Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	137	137	72	65					43	7
Confederated Peoria and Miami	197	197	86	111					98	9
Nez Percé	391	391	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	...
Stray Black Bob and Pottawatomie	100	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	...
Sac and Fox agency.										
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	433	433	24	24	65	15	95	1	62	3
Mexican Kickapoo	375	375	3	......	60	......	125	....	7	5
Absentee Shawnee	661	661	335	326	105	......	155	....	250	25
Citizen Pottawatomie	250	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	...
Mokohoko's band of Sac and Fox	150	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	...
Union agency.										
Cherokee	a18,672	18,672	9,379	9,293	......	......	......	....	a3,730	
Choctaw	a16,000	16,000	7,500	8,500	......	......	......	....	a3,200	
Creek	a14,000	14,000	6,500	7,500	......	......	......	....	a4,000	..
Seminole	a2,443	2,443	1,155	1,288	......	......	......	....	a600	
Chickasaw	a5,600	5,600	2,600	3,000	......	......	......	....	a1,000	
Wichita agency.										
Wichita	206									
Waco	65									
Towaconie	160									
Keechie	87	......	158	320	......	......	......	1	206	43
Caddo (including Delaware)	652									
Comanche	165									
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox agency.										
Sac and Fox	341	141	55	40	30	4	70	....	....	...
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie agency.										
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	450	440	159	218	93	4	93	....	104	3
Kickapoo	228	228	100	122	63	......	128	....	57	2
Chippewa and Munsee	59	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	...

a From report of 1877.

***Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.**

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
323	85	65	....	2	77	47	84	......	$1,800	120	20	....	....	c$350	....	....
84	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	25	....	....	....	....	45	85
334	200	100		....	15	9	16	12	2,565	24	3	....	....	b400	4	4
			1	....	11	16	23	12	3,019	28	8	....	....	b400	6	11
					21	18	19	12	2,565	38	17	....	....	b360	17	10
					22	28	24	12	3,133	145	15	1	....	b448	8	4
			1	...	13	11	12	12	1,477	13	3	....	....	b191	2	1
			1	....	26	21	23	12	2,594	74	11	1	....	b100	14	8
				2	26	25	37	12	1,048	82	9	....	....	....	8	4
					18	10	15	9								
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
84	50	......	1	...	26	25	37	12	4,362	32	15	....	....	b50	15	14
50	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	30	10	....	....	....	25	15
141	50	......	1	...	32	29	41	11	4,339	26	15	....	....	b50	20	20
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17,000	1,200	13,500	4	80	a1,600	a1,400	....	a10	a73,441	a15,000	....	a30	a36	....	....	....
			3	50	a600	a600	....	a9	a27,534	a10,000	....	a24	a7	....	....	....
			2	32	a375	a341	....	a10	a13,000	a3,000	....	a35	a4	....	....	....
			..	5	a80	a100	....	a9	a2,800	a500	....	a3	a2	....	....	....
			2	20	a250	a150	....	a10	a21,000	a2,500	....	a10	a3	....	....	....
200	100	......	1	...	54	41	75	10	3,003	117	....	....	2	b280	....	....
														c932	....	....
65	......	44	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	25	10	....	....	....	....	....
65	50	......	1	....	24	13	28	12	4,000	88	33	....	....	....	11	13
50	40	......	1	....	13	11	18	12	3,500	60	20	1	....	b100	9	7
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

b For education. *c* For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.		Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
			Male.	Female.						
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac agency.										
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	2,000	2,000	4,500	5,300	(*a*)	(*a*)	All	....	*b*1,000	....
Pottawatomie	300	......								
Chippewa of Lake Superior	1,500	1,500								
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	6,000								
MINNESOTA.										
Leech Lake agency.										
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewa	1,501	778	95	800	450	30	45	..	70	12
Mississippi Chippewa at White Oak Point	778	200					45			
Red Lake agency.										
Chippewa of Red Lake	1,163	1,163	285	440	230	20	75	....	53	10
White Earth agency.										
Mississippi Chippewa at White Earth	850	1,450	594	679	85	52	170	....	200	....
Mississippi Chippewa at Mille Lac	579									
Mississippi Chippewa at Snake River	368									
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	520									
Pembina Chippewa	541									
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	7,600	7,600	70	120	10	......	10	....	15	8
Crow agency.										
Mountain Crow	2,100	....	18	33	......	......	......	2	....	....
Flathead agency.										
Flathead	100	1,100	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Pend d'Oreille	868		275	680	100	20	300	4	190	15
Kootenai	322		......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Flathead in Bitter Root Valley	295	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Fort Belknap agency.										
Gros Ventre	1,000	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Assinnaboine	884	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
River Crow	1,200	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Fort Peck agency.										
Yanktonnais Sioux	3,780	3,780	......	......	10	......	......	....	12	1
Assinnaboine	1,615	1,615								
NEBRASKA.										
Great Nemaha agency.										
Iowa	213	213	105	106	36	19	48	....	43	7
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	107	107	40	30	17	......	17	....	6	....

a Nearly all. *b* From report of 1877. *c* For education. *d* For other purposes.

Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies—**Continued.**

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
1,450	......	400	....	8	174	147	260	10	$2,800	500	65	17	6	d$2,000	....	....
420	22	20	1	....	21	22	23	8	2,636	55	9	....	....	c136 d34	51	48
150	30	10	1	....	23	20	33	9	2,500	20	10	1	3	de380	40	38
314	100	25	1	1	74	67	99	9	4,000	350	55	3	4	d5,632	115	102
1,200	......	90	....	1	20	30	37	12	1,500	4	2	....	....	....	209	200
400	......	100	....	1	45	35	30	11	1,000	25	19	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
300	70	10	1	1	28	32	42	11	2,100	55	5	1	10	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
225	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,000	......	100	....	2	15	20	28	9	900	8	5	....	....	....	....	....
46	30	20	1	....	30	21	32	10	2,952	110	10	....	....	767	11	11
16	16	......	1	....	8	5	10	10	1,734	16	2	....	....	....	9	8

e Also seven cows for distribution to chiefs.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.		Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
			Male.	Female.						
NEBRASKA—Continued.										
Omaha agency.										
Omaha	1,100	1,100	100	92	200	30	230	2	95	10
Otoe agency.										
Otoe and Missouria	443	443	112	109	All..	All..	All..	....	12	....
Santee agency.										
Santee Sioux	757	757	371	386	142	9	328	3	124	22
Winnebago agency.										
Winnebago agency	1,444	700	694	1	200	100	200	...	125	...
NEVADA.										
Nevada agency.										
Pah-Ute	1,150	200	.....	.....	30	.....	200	...	8	2
Pi-Ute	*a*1,927	300	765	935	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...
Northwestern Shoshones	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...
Western Shoshone agency.										
Western Shoshone	3,000	.....	1,390	1,510	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...
Gosh Ute	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...
NEW MEXICO.										
Abiquiu agency.										
Jicarilla Apache	769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...
Mescalero agency.										
Mescalero Apache	1,400	1,200	50	.....	45	.....	60	....	....	...
Navajo agency.										
Navajo	11,850	7,110	15	10	3,200	.....	All..	....	....	...
Pueblo agency.										
Pueblo	8,400	8,400	2,500	1,500	2,287	.....	All..	....	1,450	...
NEW YORK.										
New York agency.										
Seneca } Allegany reserve	824	926	441	485	All..	All..	All..	2	180	3
Onondaga } Allegany reserve	102									
Seneca } Cattaraugus reserve	1,412	1,643	810	833	All..	All..	All..	4	269	4
Onondaga } Cattaraugus reserve	45									
Cayuga } Cattaraugus reserve	186									
Seneca, Cornplanter reserve	79	70	40	39	.....	18	.....	1	18	1
Seneca } Tonawanda reserve	574	625	316	309	150	.....	All..	2	127	2
Oneida } Tonawanda reserve	15									
Cayuga } Tonawanda reserve	34									
Onondaga } Tonawanda reserve	2									
Tuscarora } Tuscarora reserve	50	466	238	228	82	.....	All..	4	94	3
Onondaga } Tuscarora reserve	416									

a Only 300 on reserve.

***Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.**

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
200	......	90	....	2	45	46	76	9	$2,253	135	23	....	1	....	55	19
80	60	......	1	....	24	19	19	10	2,910	30	8	....	....	....	40	31
110	116	124	4	4	108	78	84	11	9,756	300	20	6	4	c$7,225 d5,909	39	41
572	80	100	1	3	79	31	60	10	4,855	175	25	...	1	c155	50	30
75	......	75	....	1	21	9	23	5½	600	20	20	....	....	....	83	33
......	......	......	...	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	...	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
600	......	......	...	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	...	....	....	300	300
......	......	......	...	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	...	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	9	2
400	......	35	....	1	10	20	25	......	......	f4	....	....	....	....	....	....
2,500	......	40	...	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
800	......	200	....	6	167	76	78	12	5,744	105	70	19	....	c2,405	....	....
270	40	230	1	7	112	119	109	8	4,997	369	69	1	2	c3,000 d300	....	....
507	95	412	1	10	284	280	329	8	11,793	754	82	3	4	c250 d1,150	....	....
30	......	30	....	1	15	15	20	6	250	45	7	....	....	....	....	....
158	......	158	...	3	56	47	79	9½	1,876	185	19	2	1	d300	....	....
118	......	118	....	2	25	26	36	8	581	176	25	1	1	d200	....	....

f From report of 1877. *c* For education. *d* For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.		Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
			Male.	Female.						
New York agency—Continued.										
Onondaga. } Onondaga reserve	318	394	194	200	75	......	All..	2	77	2
Oneida.... } Onondaga reserve	76									
Oneida, Oneida reserve	184	184	96	88	All..	......	All..	1	24	1
Saint Regis, Saint Regis reserve	766	766	369	397	All..	......	All..	2	138	2
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee *c*	2,200	....	1,105	1,095	......	......	......	....	305	....
OREGON.										
Grande Ronde agency.										
Rogue River, Umpqua, Calapooia, Molel, Clackama, Oregon City, Wappato, Yamhill, Luckiamut, Mary's River, Santiam, Cow Creek, Shasta, Salmon River, Neztucca, Tillamook	807	800	307	500	100	7	All *d*.	....	*c*201	25
Klamath agency.										
Klamath	681	931	373	352	50	......	50	3	50	8
Modoc	102									
Walpahpee or Yahooskin Snake	148									
Malheur agency.										
Pi-Ute	454	600	72	94	12	......	222	....	....	....
Snake	204									
Shoshone	139									
Siletz agency.										
Tootootena	137	800	446	439	175	2	All .	....	192	42
Alsea	108									
Joshua	84									
Coquell	84									
Sixes	74									
Chetco	63									
Euchre	59									
Nultnatna	57									
Rogue River	54									
Chasta Costa	47									
Neztucca	45									
Klamath	45									
Galise Creek	18									
Salmon River	14									
Sinselaw, Coos and Umpqua	200									
Umatilla agency.										
Walla-Walla	290	1,023	21	403	All .	1	350	....	18	6
Cayuse	383									
Umatilla	200									
Columbia River	150									

c Taken from report of 1877. *d* Nearly.

Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
mber of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year. *	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
112	......	112	....	2	45	47	37	7½	$506	75	24	2	2	a$200 b500	....	....
50	......	50	...	2	11	12	15	8	423	56	11	1	1	a200	....	....
170	......	170	....	2	35	37	28	9	552	109	22	1	1	a300	....	....
400	......	200	....	7	40	35	75	6	....	700	25	....	....	....	....	....
175	70	......	1	....	15	26	35	11	3,150	150	11	1	1	....	40	30
241	30	......	1	....	18	9	22	10½	2,600	35	9	....	....	....	25	23
285	......	75	....	1	27	28	18	7	600	8	2	....	....	....	24	8
230	......	75	....	1	42	28	25	11½	1,252	155	25	....	....	....	19	15
90	......	65	....	1	12	16	25	10	800	20	10	1	....	....	150	14

a For education. *b* For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Male.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Female.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
OREGON—Continued.										
Warm Springs agency.										
Wasco	211									
Warm Spring	216	400	204	176	100	......	100	....	80	4
Tenino	73									
Indians roaming on Columbia River	1,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
UTAH.										
Uintah Valley agency.										
Uintah Ute	430	290	......	20	82	......	104	....	6	3
Indians in Utah not under any agent.										
Pah Vant *a*	134	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
Goship Ute *a*	256	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
WASHINGTON.										
Colville agency.										
Cœur d'Alêne	450									
Spokane	685									
Colville	650									
Lake	242									
Calispel	395	962	1,469	1,579	1,000	......	1,000	...	111	26
O'Kinakan	330									
San Poel	390									
Methow	315									
Neah Bay agency.										
Makah	713	713	100	100	25	......	6	1	5	1
Quillehute	309									
Puyallup agency.										
Puyallup	560	530			74	13	All	...	114	25
Olympia	43	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Nisqually	165	114			....	All	All	...	......	...
South Bay	30	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Squaxin	100	20			7	3	All	...	......	...
Mud Bay	40	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Chehalis	205	50	898	834	20	1	All	...	......	...
Shoalwater Bay	103	25			6	2	All	...	......	...
Gray's Harbor	164	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Cowlitz	66	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Cowlitz Klikatat	105	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Louis River	104	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Gig Harbor	46	......			....	......	....	...	......	...
Quinaielt agency.										
Quinaielt	125	125								
Queet	102	102	101	100	30	......	100	....	10	....
Hoh	82	......								
S'Kokomish agency.										
S'Kokomish, or Twana	250	225	365	435	45	......	50	1	150	....
S'Klallam, or Clallam	550									

a Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873.

***Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies*—Continued.**

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
87	25	50	....	1	36	14	25	10	$830	35	5	...	2	....	15	16
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	......	30	....	1	10	......	8	8½	358	7	5	...	...	....	8	10
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
579	40	......	1	....	10	30	30	11	2,000	89	26	7	2	....	...	...
225	75	......	1	...	19	21	31	12	3,600	30	8	1	...	....	14	12
102	59	15	1	....	23	8	30	12	3,400	44	14	...	...	*b*$100	29	15
8	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	*c*40	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
90	40	......	1	....	22	8	20	11¾	1,712	14	5	....	....	....	1	8
{ 50 100 }	25	50	1	{ .. 1 }	47	23	35	{ 10½ 4½ }	3,000	45	12	1	2	*b*400	6	14

b For other purposes.

c A boarding-school building, but no school for want of funds.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., among

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number habitually on reserve.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Male.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress. Female.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of full-blood male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
WASHINGTON—Continued.										
Tulalip agency.										
D'Wamish, and allied tribes	2,900	....	1,400	1,500	75	6	600	...	150	7
Yakama agency.										
Yakama, and allied tribes	3,770	2,700	1,207	1,508	640	4	700	20	240	17
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay agency.										
Oneida	1,425	1,425	739	686	402	......	402	....	260	30
Stockbridge	122	122	61	61	36	7	36	....	30	5
Menomonee	1,445	1,445	550	556	300	20	386	....	200	60
La Pointe agency.										
Chippewa, Red Cliff	726	....	316	410	176	21	176	....	27	1
Chippewa, Bad River	734	....	294	322	172	48	250	....	78	2
Chippewa, Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,088	....	346	414	250	46	300	....	*a*47	....
Chippewa, Lac du Flambeau	542	....	215	248	150	28	150	....	*a*2	....
Chippewa, Fond du Lac	404	....	198	274	50	78	85	....	*a*10	....
Chippewa, Grand Portage	262	....	107	109	50	7	60	....	*a*16	....
Chippewa, Boise Fort	797	....	167	175	100	100	150	....	1	....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.										
Winnebago	900	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Pottawatomie (Prairie Band)	280	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
WYOMING.										
Shoshone agency.										
Eastern Shoshone	1,250	1,250	......	......	} 200	} 20	} 272	....	15	3
Northern Arapahoes	938	938	70	70			....	....	....	....
INDIANS IN INDIANA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.										
Miami, Seminole, Lipan, Tonkawa	1,000	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....

a Taken from report of 1877.

RECAPITU

Number of Indians in the United States exclusive of those in Alaska	250,864
Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress: male (*a*) 61,467; female (*a*) 65,983	127,450
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of houses occupied by Indians (*a*)	12,530
Number of schools: boarding, 11; day, 187	198
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during year: male, (*a*) 3,169; female, (*a*) 2,824	5,993
Number of teachers (*a*)	196
Number of children of school age (*b*)	17,000
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 1,200; day, 13,500	14,700
Amount expended for education during the year (*a*)	$137,775
Number who can read (*a*)	31,000
Number of church buildings (*a*)	102
Number of missionaries, not included under teachers (*a*)	52
Other Indian tribes:	
Number of houses occupied by Indians	10,530
Number of Indian houses built during the year: by Indians, 656; for Indians, 89	745

(*a*) Taken from report of 1877. (*b*) Estimated.

Indians, by tribes and their respective agencies—**Continued.**

Educational.												Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.										
410	85	......	2	....	27	29	56	12	$3,500	180	40	6	2	....	75	30
625	70	......	1	1	70	32	65	9	2,500	275	40	2	2	b1,000	....	....
349	......	200	....	3	99	94	89	9	2,597	200	75	2	....	c484 b852	....	....
22	.....	25	....	1	7	13	10	6	180	96	....	1	....	....	5	10
304	50	......	1	...	48	44	29	7	1,940	110	15	3	1	....	72	89
800	25	125	..	1	21	12	14	9	700	209	12	....	....	....	36	25
			1	....	10	12	22	12	4,849	105	....	2	1	c2,349 b300	17	18
			..	1	16	25	10	......	500	35	....	....	....	....	....	....
			..	....	......	......	....	......	......	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
			..	....	......	......	....	......	......	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
			..	1	6	7	6	......	550	79	....	1	....	....	....	....
			..	....	......	......	....	......	......	93	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	...	....	...	....
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	...	....	...	....
600	......	35	..	...	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	...	....	...	....
			..	...	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	...	....	...	....
......	......	......	....	...	......	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	...	....	...	....

b For other purposes. *c* For education.

LATION.

Number of schools: boarding, 49; day, 119	168
Number of teachers: male, 92; female, 129	221
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year: male, 3,462; female, 2,767	6,229
Average attendance during the year	4,142
Number of children of school age (*c*)	32,213
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 2,589; day, 5,082	7,671
Amount expended for education during the year	$215,350
Number of Indians who can read	10,309
Number who have learned to read during the year	1,532
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades during the year	104
Number of church buildings	117
Number of missionaries, not included under teachers	174
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year	$66,759
Number of births	2,941
Number of deaths	2,219

(*c*) An underestimate, many tribes not being reported. Fifty thousand would probably be nearer the correct number.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during the by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River agency.										
Mohave	128,000	80,000				100				
Pima and Maricopa agency.										
Papago	70,400	*8,000				2,500	6,000	500	300	75
Pima and Maricopa	64,995	11,000				3,500	25,000	50	3 000	
San Carlos agency.										
Pimal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Coyotero, Chiricahua, Southern, and White Mountain Apaches, and Apache Mohaves, and Apache Yumas	2,528,000	1,600	200	12,800		120	100	4,000	150	70
Moquis Pueblo agency.										
Moquis Pueblo†		10,000			10	3,700	200	7,000		75
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley agency.										
Hoopa	89,572	900			50		850			
Round Valley agency.										
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pit River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake	207,360	2,000	15		1,200	300		50		225
Tule River agency.										
Tule, Tejon	48,551	200			30	170	500	250	100	60
Mission Indian lands	60,000									
COLORADO.										
Los Pinos agency.										
Ute		500,000	300	40,000	25	135	30	50		620
Southern Ute agency.										
Ute		8,000								
White River agency.										
Ute	‡11,724,800				20	3				10
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River agency.										
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mneconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	§24,320,000	25 000	16	150		320		2,556		145
Crow Creek agency.										
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	622,320	400,000			72	158		1,000		125
Devil's Lake agency.										
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	230,400	150,000			5	495	500	10,000	525	16,500

* Taken from last year's report. † Lands included in Navajo reserve in New Mexico. ‡ Includes and Lower

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

year	Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	*140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	...
375	.....	200	200	.....	*4,000	*275	*3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	25	...
50	.....	.....	300	.....	*1,850	*12	*800	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	...
200	.....	.....	100	.....	931	112	521	.....	761	.....	.....	10	10	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	75	25	
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	.....	*4	*9	.....	.....	.....	50	50	...
15	.....	237	1,730	.....	*140	.....	*100	*200	.....	.....	.....	13	50	37
20	.....	.....	1,000	.....	101	1	10	10	25	25	1	60	7	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
10	37,000	100	525	$4,500	5,500	25	150	.....	4,500	.....	.....	5	45	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	...
.....	20,000	5	50	5,000	3,000	20	1,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	34
2,500	.....	1,200	.....	75	1,235	5	2,120	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
350	.....	50	850	.....	230	7	100	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	90
925	35,000	1,211	1,500	2,580	364	.....	200	64	.....	.....	.....	70	5	25

Southern Ute agency and Los Pinos agency. § Includes Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Standing Rock Brulé agencies.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during the by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.
Flandreau special agency.										
Flandreau	......	14,400	......	......	......	755	6,767	2,180	770	3,913
Fort Berthold agency.										
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	8,320,000	5,000,000	25	......	10	800	......	15,000	700	6,300
Lower Brulé agency.										
Lower Brulé Sioux	......	64,000	......	......	12	93	......	1,500	......	250
Red Cloud (Pine Ridge) agency.										
Sioux	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sisseton agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	14,000	1	......	41	1,700	10,000	3,000	2,250	5,750
Spotted Tail (Rosebud) agency.										
Northern Brulé, Loafer, and Wahzahzah Sioux	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Standing Rock agency.										
Lower Yanctonnais, Upper Yanctonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	......	......	25	......	......	720	......	12,000	......	4,000
Yankton agency.										
Yankton Sioux	430,405	250,000	......	......	260	480	800	4,000	......	1,400
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall agency.										
Bannock and Shoshone	1,202,330	10,000	......	......	17	400	6,000	......	100	5,060
Lemhi agency.										
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	64,000	500	......	......	40	6	......	......	......	......
Nez Percés agency.										
Nez Percé	746,651	10,000	......	......	40	3,022	20,000	3,500	6,500	2,100
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,207,771	30,000	......	......	120	600	......	12,000	......	480
Kiowa and Comanche agency.										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	2,968,893	200,000	......	......	......	663	......	19,500	......	150
Osage agency.										
Kaw†	100,141	25,000	......	......	......	745	......	7,000	......	2,700
Osage†	1,466,167	63,000	......	......	......	4,112	4,000	75,000	500	50
Pawnee agency.										
Pawnee	283,026	†50,000	......	......	40	960	......	8,000	......	830
Ponca agency.										
Ponca	101,894	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year	Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	....	40	......	$355	84	......	197	52	....	......	......	75	25	...
340	41,100	2,000	100	2,000	850	......	16	....	....	......	......	15	10	75
260	....	150	......	......	†1,545	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	100
......	....	....	......	......	†5,000	†500	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	100
2,500	50,000	750	4,000	500	421	......	383	....	....	264	......	......	10	90
......	....	....	......	......	†8,000	†50	†50	†20	....	......	......	......	......	100
300	20,000	4,900	1,600	......	†235	†26	†37	....	....	......	......	20	......	80
2,000	115,900	700	200	......	†600	†50	†500	†100	....	......	......	25	......	75
20	81,000	200	320	......	†3,500	......	†50	†20	....	......	......	20	47	33
......	....	30	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	50	50
......	....	450	500	......	11,807	35	3,334	1,037	....	......	......	90	10	...
100	100,000	205	51,200	657	4,842	312	1,952	40	....	......	......	40	10	50
......	140,000	....	3,200	14,875	4,194	128	1,343	....	....	......	......	3	15	82
......	12,000	25	......	......	108	......	16	136	....	......	......	75	25	...
500	....	200	2,000	......	3,177	29	2,030	5,227	....	......	......	50	......	50
600	127,700	250	725	1,000	....	12	4	....	....	......	......	30	10	60
75	....	....	......	......	202	4	2	....	....	......	......	......	......	100

† Taken from last year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during ... Indians.		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
Quapaw agency.									
Confederate Peoria and Miami	50, 301	40, 000				2, 692	873	64, 760	5, 720
Quapaw	56, 685	42, 000				200		6, 125	
Modoc	4, 040	2, 500				368	520	8, 050	
Wyandotte	21, 406	14, 000				1, 063	987	31, 012	2, 880
Ottawa	14, 860	10, 860				840	560	21, 105	189
Seneca	51, 958	26, 958				985	1, 129	24, 680	1, 560
Eastern and Black Bob Shawnee	13, 048	6, 088				689	409	14, 560	420
Nez Percé	57, 005								
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	479, 667	120, 000				585		15, 000	
Absentee Shawnee *			5	100		1, 245		50, 000	500
Mexican Kickapoo *					100	440		9, 000	
Pottawatomie	575, 877								
Union agency.									
Cherokee	5, 031, 351	1, 000, 000	1, 000			†75, 000	†400, 000	1, 100, 000	†150, 000
Creek	3, 215, 495	400, 000				50, 000	†68, 000	112, 000	†15, 000
Choctaw	6, 688, 000	1, 200, 000				*a*82, 000	18, 000	700, 000	15, 000
Chickasaw	4, 650, 935	1, 000, 000				†30, 000	†8, 000	500, 000	†20, 000
Seminole	200, 000	60, 000				8, 000	†400	230, 000	†1, 000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100th meridian	2, 279, 618								
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty, reservation east of Pawnee reservation	105, 456								
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty, reservation west of Pawnee reservation	3, 799, 218								
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty, reservation north of Cimaon River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation	683, 139								
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of 98th meridian	1, 645, 890								
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	1, 511, 576								
Wichita agency.									
Caddo, Delaware, Comanche, Waco, Wichita, Tawacanie, and Keechie	743, 610	†146, 000			35	1, 900	400	50, 000	3, 000
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox	692	150				130		500	

a Taken from report of 1876. * Lands included in Sac and Fox reservation.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

the year by		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
1, 975	883	......	....	1, 168	......	244	10	304	1, 041	......	......	......	95	....	5
225	50	......	....	......	......	150	......	40	300	......	......	......			
145	150	......	....	560	......	......	......	......	60	......	......	......			
3, 643	254	......	....	1, 800	......	161	6	334	1, 233	......	......	......			
919	169	......	....	1, 200	......	46	3	98	304	......	......	......			
1, 860	300	......	....	2, 000	......	205	2	229	941	......	......	......			
957	85	......	....	468	......	58	3	87	397	......	......	......			
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
175	300	......	75	800	$1, 700	1, 102	13	2 094	1, 103	......	......	......	65	35	....
3, 700	400	......	....	1, 500	4, 000	754	40	2, 716	3, 678	......	320	......	85	15	....
700	50	......	....	1, 200	3, 000	295	28	81	146	......	......	......	40	25	35
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
†171, 000	†50, 000	......	....	......	......	12, 000	2, 000	50, 000	35, 000	10, 000	......	......	100	....	....
†70, 000	†60, 000	......	....	......	......	7, 000	100	40, 000	30, 000	2, 000	......	......	100	....	....
31, 500	......	......	....	......	......	10, 000	1, 000	60, 000	55, 000	7, 000	......	......	100	....	....
45, 500	†5, 000	......	....	......	......	8, 000	1, 500	70, 000	28, 000	3, 000	......	......	100	....	....
†2, 000	†1, 500	......	....	......	......	3, 000	150	16, 000	25, 000	500	......	......	100	....	....
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
1, 370	120	112, 000	....	2, 380	11, 500	†3, 712	†110	†1, 780	†2, 000	......	......	......	†33	†33	†34
375	......	......	200	1, 000	1, 500	†650	......	......	†40	......	......		50	25	25

† Taken from last year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during the by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie agency.										
Kickapoo	20,273	10,136	......	......	63	972	400	3,000	......	1,350
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119	......	......	63	1,335	300	35,000	......	2,090
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	*4,000	......	......	......	842	......	7,500	400	660
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac agency.										
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, Chippewa and Ottawa of Lake Superior, and Pottawatomies of Huron	66,332	65,000	......	......	......	10,650	6,000	10,400	3,250	15,525
MINNESOTA.										
Leech Lake agency.										
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewa	414,440	1,000	......	......	7	163	......	3,000	......	2,160
Red Lake agency.										
Red Lake Chippewa	3,200,000	1,000,000	......	......	10	475	860	9,500	......	3,250
White Earth agency.										
Mississippi, Pembina, and Otter-Tail Pillager Chippewa	796,672	552,960	......	......	60	1,604	18,000	3,281	5,630	36,890
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	†26,451,200	3,000,000	......	......	100	40	......	....	2,000	19,200
Crow agency.										
Mountain and River Crow	6,272,000	*1,000,000	......	......	40	......	......	....	......	......
Flathead agency.										
Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille	1,433,600	400,000	......	......	10	2,000	8,000	....	4,510	3,425
Fort Peck agency.										
Yanctonnais Sioux, Assinaboine, and Gros Ventre	....	100,000	75	......	50	50	......	500	......	2,500
NEBRASKA.										
Great Nemaha agency.										
Sac and Fox of Missouri	8,014	7,500	......	......	......	130	399	8,000	582	160
Iowa	16,000	14,500	3	......	6	750	1,441	32,000	398	652
Omaha agency.										
Omaha	143,225	140,000	......	......	9	2,200	21,000	32,000	1,200	6,850
Otoe agency.										
Otoe and Missouria	44,093	40,000	......	......	......	500	500	2,000	100	1,900

* Taken from last year's report.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year	Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
500	....	....	500	......	*204	*2	*62	*137	....	......	......	60	....	....
2,500	....	....	6,000	......	824	7	423	864	53	......	......	60	....	....
250	....	....	2,000	......	*51	......	*132	*200	....	......	......	100	....	....
625	5 350,000	100,000	......	$4,000	191	......	293	425	....	......	......	60	40	....
220	70,000	175	500	2,500	146	......	25	10	....	1	......	90	10	....
200	43,000	25	300	3,500	121	......	18	34	....	......	......	50	50	....
2,428	....	....	500	2,000	156	......	665	231	4	......	1	75	25	....
100	....	125	300	50,000	3,850	......	100	....	....	......	......	....	75	25
......	35,000	150	1,400	......	*10,000	*900	....	....	....	......	......	....	*25	*75
10	125,000	....	2,000	4,500	2,286	......	3.323	175	....	......	......	87	10	3
80	35 000	....	820	3,000	†3,500	......	....	....	....	......	......	....	33	67
300 800	......	200	2,000 1,005	....	301	13	235	600	....	......	......	50 75	 1	50 24
1,400	59,698	500	600	......	561	8	34	179	....	300	31	95	5	....
400	8,000	1 500	1,200	2,000	452	......	70	98	....	......	......	75	....	25

Includes Fort Belknap and Fort Peck agencies.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during the by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.
Santee agency.										
Santee Sioux	115,076	25,000	......	......	23	977	10,000	9,000	800	3,700
Winnebago agency.										
Winnebago	109,844	100,000	2	80	65	2,500	8,000	30,000	1,000	5,150
NEVADA.										
Nevada agency.										
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1,000	†1,000	......	......	75	100	200	25	150	......
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318,815	†1,000	......	......	......	125	200	......	125	......
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322,000	5,000	20	......	10	275	400	......	275	......
Northwestern Shoshone, Carlin Farms	522	†500	......	......	......	200	1,000	......	250	......
Western Shoshone agency.										
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	256,000	......	......	......	......	80	1,000	20	780	360
NEW MEXICO.										
Abiquiu agency.										
Jicarilla Apache	No lands	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mescalero agency.										
Mescalero Apache	570,240	......	150	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Navajo agency.										
Navajo	*4,224,000	15,000	......	......	8	9,192	3,000	175,000	......	300
Pueblo and Cimarron agency.										
Pueblo, Muache Ute, and Jicarilla Apache	668,091	132,025	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
NEW YORK.										
New York agency.										
Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Saint Regis	86,366	30,352	......	......	......	26,641	18,365	76,915	70,000	63,563
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee special agency.										
Eastern Cherokee	65,211	†5,000	......	......	......	†5,000	......	25,000	......	1,400
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde agency.										
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, and others	61,440	10,000	......	......	25	2,000	3,000	......	6,500	1,250
Klamath agency.										
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake	1,056,000	20,000	12	138,240	10	140	25	......	......	200
Malheur agency.										
Pi-Ute, Snake, and Shoshone	1 778,560	12,000	2	320	140	35	35	......	4	25

* Includes lands of Moqui-Pueblo agency in Arizona.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year	Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
800	51,000	600	700	$1,500	416	3	207	47	3	127	8	45	5	50
800	180,000	150	1,000	500	734	2	85	50	......	400	100	95	5	....
......					†100	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	30	10
12					†200	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	40	10
125	12,000	50	......	......	†300	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	30	10
25					†150	......	†150	......	......	......	......	60	30	10
......	......	......	60	500	†1,500	......	†60	......	......	......	......	60	40	....
......	......	......	......	......	†2,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	50
......	......	......	......	......	†1,200	†250	......	......	......	......	......	5	5	90
......	......	50	......	1,200	†20,000	†225	†1,500	......	500,000	......	......	95	....	5
......	......	......	......	......	†2,600	†900	†1,000	......	......	......	......	100	....	....
4,730	......	5,335	6,595	......	1,019	2	1,608	2,049	94	......	......	100	....	....
20	......	......	......	......	†100	†20	†1,000	†1,800	......	......	......	†95	†5	....
500	35,000	500	......	1,000	†629	†28	†339	†418	......	575	25	95	5	....
300	50,000	200	200	200	†3,500	†8	†400	......	......	......	......	50	50	....
......	......	80	......	500	700	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	30	50

† Taken from last year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during the by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.
Siletz agency.										
Rogue River, Tootootnay, and others	225, 000	2, 000	2	......	10	1, 000	1, 200	....	2, 800	3, 040
Umatilla agency.										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	268, 800	150, 000	......	......	30	3, 000	12, 000	300	11, 000	1, 080
Warm Springs agency.										
Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino	464, 000	3, 600	......	......	12	1, 200	7, 000	100	1, 000	2, 125
UTAH.										
Uintah Valley agency.										
Uintah Ute	2, 039, 040	320, 000	......	......	18	245	1, 400	300	125	600
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.										
Colville agency.										
Cœurd'Aléne, Spokane, Colville, Lake, Calispel, O'Kinakane, San Poel, and Methow	2, 800, 000	2, 000	......	......	......	1, 957	12, 000	300	3, 500	2, 700
Neah Bay agency.										
Makah and Quillehute	23, 040	100	......	......	57	50	......	....	......	300
Puyallup agency.										
Puyallup	18, 062	1, 200	......	......	4	980	635	149	4, 465	11, 790
Nisqually	4, 717	300	......	......	......	300	180	....	840	2, 225
Squaxin	1, 494	150	......	......	......	100	10	....	100	170
Chehalis	4, 225	100	......	......	......	60	200	....	400	100
Shoal Water Bay	335	12	......	......	......	8	......	....	2	6
Quinaielt agency.										
Quinaielt, Queet, Hoh, and Quillehute	224, 000	10, 000	......	......	12	6	......	....	......	400
S'Kokomish agency.										
S'Klallam, S'Kokomish or Twana	4, 987	800	......	......	60	150	......	....	20	1, 125
Tulalip agency.										
D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot	52, 648	600	......	......	40	560	100	100	1, 300	7, 340
Yakama agency.										
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyik, Ochechole, Kamiltpah, and Seapcat	800, 000	130, 000	......	......	1, 000	6, 000	37, 000	2, 000	3, 000	2, 700

* Taken from last

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year	Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	327,000	200	5,000	......	167	5	153	108	......	......	......	80	16	4
50	104,900	......	4,200	......	*17,000	*15	*5,000	*1,000	......	......	......	75	25	....
115	45,000	......	2,000	$300	*3,500	*12	*800	......	......	......	......	60	40	....
30	30,000	100	800	1,000	876	......	773	30	......	......	......	34	33	33
......	......	1,000	......	2,000	*4,850	*8	*1,500	*150	......	......	......	80	20	....
......	......	50	75	8,000	*20	......	*16	......	......	......	......	100	....	....
900	......	2,000	730	200	268	3	345	205	46	......	......	95	5	....
35	......	......	......	......	132	......	42	6	80	......	......	67	33	....
6	......	......	......	......	24	......	27	......	......	......	......	50	50	....
50	......	......	......	......	85	......	27	......	......	......	......	67	33	....
......	......	......	......	......	36	......	......	......	......	......	......	75	25	....
6	......	......	20	700	23	......	2	......	2	......	......	50	50	....
120	......	100	......	......	72	......	68	......	......	50	......	75	25	....
2,600	75,000	1,500	375	1,000	457	......	832	384	106	......	......	75	25	....
500	300,000	300	......	1,000	17,000	......	4,000	......	......	......	......	90	10	....

year's report.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Produce raised during the by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Amount of land occupied by white intruders, number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay agency.										
Stockbridge	11, 520	330	......	......	......	210	228	1, 420	390	766
Oneida	65, 540	5, 000	......	......	......	2, 945	5, 682	19, 740	13, 557	3, 482
Menomonee	231, 680	1 240	......	......	40	1, 200	500	600	2, 000	14, 750
La Pointe agency.										
Chippewa of Lake Superior *	536, 756	2, 075	......	......	51	1, 177	15	1, 225	550	17, 184
WYOMING.										
Shoshone agency.										
Shoshone and Arapaho	1, 520, 000	30, 000	19	800	10	200	200	....	800	4, 210

* Reservations partly in Minnesota.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in reservations †	150, 750, 894
Number of acres tillable	18, 376, 755
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	1, 872
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	192, 490

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Number of acres under cultivation	245, 000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	494, 400
Number of bushels of corn raised	2, 642, 000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	201, 000
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	320, 000
Number of tons of hay cut	116, 500
Number of horses owned	40, 000
Number of mules owned	4, 750
Number of cattle owned	236. 000
Number of swine owned	173, 000
Number of sheep owned	22, 500

OTHER INDIANS.

Number of allotments in severalty made to full-blood Indians	2, 351
Number of allotments in severalty made to mixed-blood Indians	244
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year	4, 210
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	128, 018
Number of acres broken by the government during the year	2, 072
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	22, 319
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	128, 056

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of wheat, by government, 10, 115; by Indians, 266, 100	276, 215
Bushels of corn, by government, 20, 640; by Indians, 971, 303	991, 943
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 12, 165; by Indians, 172, 967	185, 132
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 58, 416; by Indians, 315, 585	374, 001
Tons of hay cut, by government, 4, 568; by Indians, 36, 943	41, 511
Tons of melons raised, by government, 28; by Indians, 193	221
Tons of pumpkins raised, by government, 54; by Indians, 679	733

† Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca reserve in Dakota	96, 000
Cœur d'Aléne reserve in Idaho	736, 000
Reservations in Kansas	35, 721
Mille Lac reserve in Minnesota *a*	61, 014
	928, 735

a The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth agency.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year	Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					No. of allotments in severalty to—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Full-blood Indians.	Mixed-blood Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
25	......	......	200	......	195	......	86	214	......	36	6	100	......	......
610	......	4,000	960	......						......	......	100	......	......
400	267,332	200	1,000	$2,000						......	......	90	10	......
420	......	500	200	23,000	107	......	163	19	......	253	72	50	50	......
10	6 000	20	640	2,200	4,000	......	1,400	......	......	......	......	13	12	75

RECAPITULATION.

Stock owned.

Horses, by government, 516;	by Indians, 176,766	177,282
Mules, by government, 243;	by Indians, 4,479	4,722
Cattle, by government, 2,511;	by Indians, 52,867	55,378
Swine, by government, 281;	by Indians, 27,671	27,952
Sheep, by government, 1,400;	by Indians, 510,674	572,074

Other results of Indian labor.

Feet of lumber sawed	8,100,630
Cords of wood cut	132,888
Value of robes and furs sold	171,462
Number of shingles made	200,600
Number of pounds of maple sugar made	387,000
Number of pounds of wild rice gathered	146,000
Number of pounds of wool sold	211,000
Number of woolen blankets and shawls made	17,000
Number of willow baskets made	2,530
Number of cords of hemlock bark pared for sale	3,800
Number of barrels of fish sold	3,600

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.*

FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).—Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapaho, in the Indian Territory. *Dr. James E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Joseph F. Shoards, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Astor House, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN—.Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

REFORMED.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.—Leech Lake, in Minnesota. *Rev. A. H. Chase, secretary Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Association, Hillsdale, Mich.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. J. S. Rowland, Salem, Oreg.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

E. M. Kingsley, chairman, 30 Clinton Place, New York City.
William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
A. C. Barstow, Providence, R. I.
General Clinton B. Fisk, 3 Broad street, New York City.
David H. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
John D. Lang, Vassalborough, Me.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.
Charles Tuttle, 32 Park Place, New York City.

Schedule showing location of Indian agencies; also list of agents, with their post-office and telegraphic address.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	H. R. Mallory	Parker, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz., or Dos Palmes, Cal.
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago.	J. H. Stout	Pima agency, Ariz	Florence, Ariz.
San Carlos	H. L. Hart	Camp Thomas, Ariz., via San Francisco	Camp Thomas, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo	Wm. R. Mateer	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via New Mexico	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Henry Rudd	Hoopa Valley agency, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Cal.
Mission	S. S. Lawson		
COLORADO.			
Los Pinos	L. M. Kelly	Los Pinos, Gunnison County, Colo	Del Norte, Colo.
Southern Ute	Joseph B. Holt	Animas City, La Plata County, Colo	Animas City, Colo., via Alamosa.
White River	N. C. Meeker	White River, Colo., via Rawlins, Wyo	White River, Colo., via Rawlins, Wyo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Theo. Schwan, captain, U. S. A.	Cheyenne River agency, Ashmore County, Dak	Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.	Crow Creek agency, Buffalo County, Dak	Crow Creek agency, Dak.
Devil's Lake	James McLaughlin	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Jamestown, Dak.
Flandreau	W. H. H. Wasson	Flandreau agency, Flandreau, Dak	Flandreau agency, Sioux Falls, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Thomas B. Ellis	Fort Berthold, Dak	Fort Berthold, Dak.
Lower Brulé	W. E. Dougherty	Lower Brulé agency, Dak	Fort Thompson, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	James Irwin	Pine Ridge agency, Dak., via Sidney	Pine Ridge agency, Dak., via Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	W. J. Pollock	Rosebud agency, Dak., via Sidney	Rosebud agency, Dak., via Camp Robinson, Nebr.
Sisseton	E. H. C. Hooper	Sisseton agency, Dak., via Saint Paul	Morris, Minn.
Standing Rock	J. A. Stephan	Standing Rock, Dak	Standing Rock, via Bismarck, Dak.
Yankton	J. W. Douglass	Greenwood, Charles Mix County, Dak	Yankton agency, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	W. H. Danilson	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.
Lemhi	John A. Wright	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannock City, Mont	Eagle Rock, Idaho.
Nez Percé	John B. Monteith	Lewiston, Nez Percé County, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash., via Portland, Oreg.

Schedule of Indian agencies and address of agents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne, and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Darlington, Ind. T., via Wichita, Kans.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	L. J. Miles	Osage agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee	A. C. Williams	Pawnee agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca	W. H. Whiteman	Ponca agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans	Wichita, Kans.
Quapaw	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Levi Woodward	Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T., via Okmulgee	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Thomas S. Free	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Kansas	H. C. Linn	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans	Rossville, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	George W. Lee	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	H. J. King	Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn	Brainerd, Minn.
Red Lake	A. D. Baker	Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
White Earth	C. A. Ruffee	White Earth agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw	Blackfeet agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw.
Crow	A. R. Keller	Crow agency, Mont., via Bozeman	Crow agency, Mont., via Bozeman.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead agency, via Missoula, Mont	Deer Lodge City, Mont., thence by mail to Missoula.
Fort Peck	E. H. Webb	Fort Buford, Dak	Bismarck, Dak.
Gros Ventre	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont	
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha	M. B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr	White Cloud, Kans.
Omaha	Jacob Vore	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.
Otoe	J. W. Griest	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr	Marysville, Kans.
Santee	Isaiah Lightner	Santee agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
Winnebago	Howard White	Winnebago agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.

Agency	Agent	Post-office address	Telegraphic address
NEVADA.			
Nevada	A. J. Barnes	Wadsworth, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John How	Elko, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	S. A. Russell	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	La Mesilla, N. Mex.
Navajo	J. E. Pyle	Navajo agency, Mineral Springs, Valencia County, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Pueblo and Cimarron	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	D. Sherman	Forestville, Chatauqua County, N. Y	Forestville, N. Y.
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Saint Joseph or Salem, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath agency, Linkville, Lake County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Malheur		Canyon City, Grant County, Oreg	Baker City, Oreg.
Siletz	William Bagley	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	N. A. Cornoyer	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Weston, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Uintah Valley agency, Utah, via Green River City	Salt Lake City, Utah.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash	Walla Walla, Wash.
Neah Bay	Charles Willoughby	Neah Bay, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Quinaielt	Oliver Wood	Chehalis Point, Chehalis County, Wash	Olympia. Wash.
S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	S'Kokomish agency, Mason County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Tulalip	John O'Keane	Tulalip, Wash	Tulalip, Wash.
Yakama	James H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash	Dalles City, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	James C. Bridgman	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Bayfield, Wis	Ashland, Wis., by mail or messenger to Bayfield.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone and Bannock	James I. Patten	Camp Brown, Sweetwater County, Wyo	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.

INSPECTORS: John McNeil, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Hammond, 59 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Watkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

BEEF.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	I. Gotthelf.	Levi Wilson.	E. A. Walz.	C. W. Wells.	L. Zeckendorf.	W. A. Parshall.	H. B. Denman.	Seth Mabry.	J. W. Bosler.	N. P. Clark.	F. Viets.	W. Cunningham.	E. B. Allen.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. Martinez.	R. H. Longwill.
	Lbs., gross.	*Lbs., gross.*																	
San Carlos agency, Ariz	3,000,000	**3,000,000**			$2 57	**$2 87½**	$4 24	$2 62½	$2 75 3 00										
Los Pinos agency, Colo	250,000	**250,000**	**$2 75**	$3 60															
Southern Ute agency, Colo	450,000	**450,000**	**2 75**																
Crow Creek agency, Dak	900,000	**900,000**								$3 64 3 69	$3 74	$3 45	**$2 87 42/50**						
Cheyenne River agency, Dak	1,750,000	**900,000**								3 64 3 69	3 74	3 45	**2 87 42/50**						
Devil's Lake agency, Dak	75,000												3 69	$3 44	$2 61				
Lower Brulé agency, Dak	1,050,000	**1,050,000**								3 64 3 69	3 74	3 45	**2 87 42/50**						
Red Cloud agency, Dak	6,000,000	**6,000,000**								3 69 3 64	3 74	3 45				**$2 33**			
Sisseton agency, Dak	50,000	**50,000**											**3 69**						
Standing Rock agency, Dak	2,200,000 700,000 800,000	**2,200,000**								3 69 3 64	3 74	3 45	**2 87 42/50** 2 79 2 83 2 89						
Spotted Tail agency, Dak	6,500,000	**6,500,000**								3 64 3 69	3 74	3 45				**2 39**			
Yankton agency, Dak	1,000,000	**1,000,000**								3 64 3 69	3 74	**3 45**							
Santee agency, Nebr	400,000	**400,000**										**3 45**							
Abiquiu agency, N. Mex	100,000	**100,000**	**2 45**														$5 00	$3 00	
Cimarron agency, N. Mex	125,000		2 75																$2 25
Mescalero Apache agency, N. Mex	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	2 45		4 44	**2 18¾**	3 20										3 00		
Navajo agency, N. Mex	350,000	**$350,000**				**2 56**												3 00	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

BEEF—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. Goldberg.	D. McCranor.	J. N. High.	W. N. Shilling.	E. B. Millet.	Calvin Hood.	Levi Wilson.	T. C. Power.	F. H. Bell.	R. Lockey.	I. G. Baker.	S. S. Harvey.	C. A. Broadwater.	N. P. Clark.	Probst & Kirchener.	W. P. Noble.	F. S. Stevens.
	Lbs., gross.	*Lbs., gross.*																	
Fort Hall agency, Idaho	400,000		$2 90	$2 45	$3 14	$2 20													**$2 70**
Lemhi, Idaho	120,000	**120,000**	2 90	**2 35**								$2 60							
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Ind. T	3,750,000	**3,750,000**					$2 74	**$2 69½**	$2 89										
Kiowa and Comanche agency, Ind. T	2,250,000	**2,250,000**					2 74	**2 69½**	2 89										
Osage agency, Ind. T	800,000	**800,000**						**2 69½**	2 89										
Pawnee agency, Ind. T	500,000	**500,000**					2 74	**2 69½**	2 89										
Ponca agency, Ind. T	500,000	**500,000**						**2 69½**	2 89										
Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T	100,000	**100,000**						**2 69½**	3 25										
Wichita agency, Ind. T	800,000	**800,000**					2 74	**2 69½**	2 89										
Blackfeet agency, Mont†	300,000	**300,009**								$2 24	**$1 95**	2 47½	$2 08	$2 40	$2 50				
Crow agency, Mont	1,375,000	**1,375,000**								2 24		2 05		**2 03½**	2 45				
Fort Peck agency, Mont	700,000	**700,000**								2 44	2 45	2 90	**2 40**	2 45	3 45	$2 73			
Fort Belknap agency, Mont	225,000	**225,000**								2 15 2 20	**2 15**		2 25	2 50	3 25	2 64			
Pueblo agency, N. Mex	*6,000	***6,000**															**$4 99** 4 00		
Shoshone agency, Wyo	800,000	**800,000**																**$3 00**	
Uintah agency, Utah	50,000	**50,000**	**2 90**																
Fort Berthold agency, Dak†	400,000	**400,000**								**2 90**			3 17			2 97			

* Net. † Proposals were also received from P. W. McAdow, for beef at Crow agency, Mont., $2.07; from Seth Mabry, for beef at Fort Berthold, Dak., $3.74.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Awards were made on comparison of samples

29,290 POUNDS

Place of delivery.	I. Gotthelf.	H. C. Dart & Co.	W. D. Clark & Co.	E. Carroll & Keever.	B. M. Conrad & Co.	Steele & Price.	Sloan, Johnson & Co.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	L. H. Maxfield.	James Hewson & Co.	Jos. Harrop.	Royal Baking Powder Company.	G. T. Lewis & Menzies Co.	W. H. Schieffelin.
Agencies.														
Devil's Lake									$0 44					
Los Pinos	$0 60													
Red Cloud														
Spotted Tail														
Standing Rock														
Yankton														
Cities.														
Baltimore				$0 19 7/12										
Chicago					$0 25 23½ 24 22½	$0 33⅓	$0 19	$0 23 25						
Kansas City										25 24	$0 25½ 23			
New York		$0 19 16	$0 25 24									$0 25 26[2] 30[2] 35	$0 24 26	$0 27
Omaha														
Sioux City														
Saint Louis							19							
Saint Paul														

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

with which each bid was accompanied.

BAKING POWDER.

E. A. Phelps, jr.	American Lye Company.	Wright, Gillies & Bro.	Home Baking Powder Company.	Dooley & Bro.	H. Bishoprick.	R. Seaman & Co.	J. C. Kellogg.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	Kennard & Forsyth.	R. L. Leggett.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	John Thompson.	Taylor Manufacturing Company.	Groff & Berkey.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32	......	......	......	......	......	......
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$0 25	$0 18	$0 24½	$0 23	$0 25[2]	$0 25	$0 26	$0 25	$0 25	......	$0 20	**$0 24¼**	$0 27⅞	......	......	......
......	20	23½	......	......	......	......	29	26[2]	......	29	23⅛	29⅞	......	......	......
......	......	23⅝	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22¼	......	......	......	......
......	......	22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24½	......	......	......	......
......	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**22¾**	......	......	......	......
......	......	21½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21⅞	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 27¾	......	......
													26¾		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 25	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24½	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 25½
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	26½

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at

BEANS (per

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Spiegelberg.	T. C. Power.	J. Austrian.	Grannis & Farwell.	A. B. Raymond & Son.	D. Wing & Bro.	J. Wakeman.	C. S. Hutchins & Co.	P. H. Kelly.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*									
Abiquiu	3, 000		$9 00								
Blackfeet	1, 000			$6 25							
Crow	13, 700			8 50							
Crow Creek	6, 000										$3 49 3 59
Devil's Lake	1, 500										
Fort Peck	5, 000			4 25							4 56 4 69
Fort Berthold	4, 000			4 25							4 06 4 19
Los Pinos	7, 500										
Mescalero	7, 500		$9 00								
Red Cloud	18, 000										3 49 3 59
San Carlos	30, 000	**30,000**									
Standing Rock	2, 000										
	12, 000										3 97 4 09
Sisseton	2, 000										
Cities.											
Brainerd	600				$4 12½						
Chicago	166, 170	**163,170**				$2 80	2 75	**$2 75**			
	163, 170			3 00						$2 83⅓ 3 66⅔ 2 41⅔	
	160, 000								$2 62½		
Duluth, Minn	600				3 50						
Jamestown, Dak	1, 500				4 25						
Kansas City, Mo	34, 260										
Saint Louis, Mo	160, 000										
Saint Paul, Minn	40, 000										
Yankton, Dak	2, 500										3 06 3 19

BACON (per

SPECIFICATION.—To be clear sides, winter-cured,

Agencies.											
Blackfeet	8, 000	**8,000**		**9 15**							
Crow	25, 000	**25,000**		**11 35**							
Fort Peck	40, 000	**40,000**		**7 20**							
Fort Berthold	10, 000	**10,000**		**7 00**							
Los Pinos	4, 000										
Lemhi	4, 000	**4,000**									
Standing Rock	60, 000	**60,000**									
Shoshone	26, 000	**26,000**									
Uintah	500	**500**									
Cities.											
Chicago	150, 000	**27,500**									
	75, 000										
	100, 000										
Kansas City, Mo	150, 000	**136,500**									
	126, 000										
	125, 000										
Saint Louis, Mo	679, 500										
Sioux City, Iowa	352, 000	**352,000**									
Saint Paul, Minn	30, 000			6 23							

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

which contracts have been awarded.]

100 pounds).

L. H. Maxfield.	E. Carroll & Keever.	I. Gotthelf.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Rosenbaum.	John Thompson.	W. H. Smith.	C. T. Miller.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Prentiss & Co.	A. B. Havens.	H. Ames & Co.	J. L. Merriam.	G. Goldberg.	D. McCranor.
$4 19														
		$15 00												
			$11 00	**$7 50**										
					$4 25									
4 09														
3 50														
	$4 00													
						$3 00								
							$3 08⅓							

100 pounds).

sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

L. H. Maxfield.	E. Carroll & Keever.	I. Gotthelf.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Rosenbaum.	John Thompson.	W. H. Smith.	C. T. Miller.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Prentiss & Co.	A. B. Havens.	H. Ames & Co.	J. L. Merriam.	G. Goldberg.	D. McCranor.
		16 50												
													$18 00	**$13 00**
					7 24									
													14 50	
													16 00	
								$6 24						
								6 29						
								6 34						
								6.39						
								6 44						
									$6 12½					
								6 80						
	8 00													
										$7 50				
											$6 24			
												$6 00		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BARLEY (per

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. B. Havens.	R. C. Haywood.	J. J. Fisher.	C. D. Comings.	J. C. McVay.	C. D. Woolworth.
AGENCIES.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Blackfeet	1,000									
Colorado River	25,000									
San Carlos	25,000	**25,000**								

BRAN (per

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. B. Havens.	R. C. Haywood.	J. J. Fisher.	C. D. Comings.	J. C. McVay.	C. D. Woolworth.
Lower Brulé	2,000							$1 62		

CORN (per

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. B. Havens.	R. C. Haywood.	J. J. Fisher.	C. D. Comings.	J. C. McVay.	C. D. Woolworth.
Abiquiu	40,000	**40,000**	**$3 40**	$4 50						
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150,000	**150,000**			$1 70	**$1 38**	$1 84			
Cheyenne River	50,000	**50,000**						1 45	**$1 33**	$1 40
Crow Creek	100,000							1 20	1 23	1 25
	20,000									
	40,000									
	40,000									
La Pointe	9,000									
Lower Brulé	50,000							1 20	1 20	1 25
Mescalero Apache	30,000	**30,000**	**3 45**	3 75						
Navajo	150,000	**150,000**	4 73	**3 85**						
Pueblo	22,000	**22,000**	3 23	**3 00**						
Red Cloud	500,000							1 20	1 23	1 35
	100,000									
	200,000									
	200,000									
Spotted Tail	500,000							1 00	99	1 15
	100,000									
	200,000									
San Carlos	100,000									
	100,000									
	100,000									
	300,000	**300,000**								
Shoshone	25,000	**25,000**								
	20,000	**20,000**								
	45,000									
Standing Rock	100,000	**100,000**						1 50	**1 34**	1 55
Southern Ute	80,000	**80,000**	**4 73**							
CITIES.										
Duluth	600	**600**								
Detroit, Minn.	34,000	**34,000**								

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for purchasing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds).

N. P. Clark.	A. H. Wilder.	J. Austrian.	L. Maxfield.	G. H. Jewett.	S. M. Blau.	W. A. Parshall.	L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Rosenbaum.	A. W. Wells.	G. Goldberg.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.
													$3 94	$4 00
						$6 50								
					$5 53	**3 25**		$4 50	$4 25	$4 23				

100 pounds).

N. P. Clark.	A. H. Wilder.	J. Austrian.	L. Maxfield.	G. H. Jewett.	S. M. Blau.	W. A. Parshall.	L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Rosenbaum.	A. W. Wells.	G. Goldberg.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.

100 pounds).

N. P. Clark.	A. H. Wilder.	J. Austrian.	L. Maxfield.	G. H. Jewett.	S. M. Blau.	W. A. Parshall.	L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Rosenbaum.	A. W. Wells.	G. Goldberg.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.
$1 41	$1 32													
	1 21													
1 21														
1 25														
1 23														
			$1 39											
1 23	1 18													
				$3 00										
1 21	1 23													
1 23														
1 25														
	1 04													
99														
1 01														
1 03														
					5 23	4 80								
						4 90								
						5 00								
							$4 25	4 25	**3 75**	4 25				
							4 23							
											$4 15			
											4 15			
												$6 50		
1 49	1 45													
1 51														
		$1 16⅔	1 19											
1 29														

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. W. Ellet.	Carroll & Keever.	R. C. Haywood.	C. D. Woolworth.	J. Austrian.	G. Goldberg.	F. H. Davis.	Buckwalter & Rineman.
CORN (per										
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*								
El Moro	242, 000		$1 50							
Garland	242, 000		1 62							
Kansas City	242, 000		75							
Omaha	1, 977, 000								$0 68¾	
Pueblo	242, 000		1 10							
	312, 000			1 55						
	292, 000									
Red Cliff	9, 000	**9,000**					**$1 16⅔**			
Sydney	500, 000									
Sioux City	168, 000								73	
									78	
									90	
	800, 000							$0 77¾		
	1, 300, 000	**1,150,000**				$0 89				**$0 81**
Wichita	150, 000		95	$0 99						
COFFEE (per										
Agencies.										
Devil's Lake	3, 300									
Los Pinos	3, 200									
Sisseton	5, 000									
Standing Rock	30, 000									
Cities.										
Baltimore	465, 865									
Brooklyn	377, 000	**377,000**								
Chicago	465, 865									
	74, 000									
	30, 000									
New York	465, 865									
	450, 000									
		90,000								
	38, 500									
FEED (per										
Audubon	24, 000	**29,000**								
	5, 000	**5,000**					**1 33⅓**			
Brainerd	24, 000	**24,000**					**1 50**			
La Pointe agency	19, 000									
Red Cliff	19, 000	**19,000**					**1 25**			
FLOUR (per										
Audubon	25, 000									
Breckenridge	200, 000									
Brainerd	3, 500	**3,500**					**2 75**			
Coffeyville	216, 000			2 35						
				1 85						
Duluth	20, 000	**20,000**					2 62½			
							2 50			
Detroit	25, 000	**25,000**								
Hermann	200, 000	**200,000**								
Jamestown	160, 000	**160,000**					2 88			
							3 12½			
Red Cliff	60, 000						2 75			
							2 62½			
Saint Paul	385, 000									
	1 000, 000									
	200 000						2 52½			
							2 47½			

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds)—Continued.

A. B. Havens.	C. Levering & Co.	Rowland & Humphreys.	Grannis & Farwell.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber.	Barr, Lally & Co.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon, Vicker & Sons.	John Thompson.	C. Leistikow.	G. W. Johnston.	C. T. Miller.	E. D. Comings.
$2 00														
2 00														
2 00														
1 60														
														$0 70

100 pounds).

A. B. Havens.	C. Levering & Co.	Rowland & Humphreys.	Grannis & Farwell.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber.	Barr, Lally & Co.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon, Vicker & Sons.	John Thompson.	C. Leistikow.	G. W. Johnston.	C. T. Miller.	E. D. Comings.
					$17 49									
				$0 30										
					17 49									
										$17 92				
	$14 22													
	14 47													
		$15 36												
			$15 89											
				16										
				17½										
				18										
						$15 69		$14 33						
				15 92			$13 21 to **15 35**							
							15 57							
									$16 00					

100 pounds).

A. B. Havens.	C. Levering & Co.	Rowland & Humphreys.	Grannis & Farwell.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber.	Barr, Lally & Co.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon, Vicker & Sons.	John Thompson.	C. Leistikow.	G. W. Johnston.	C. T. Miller.	E. D. Comings.
					1 26									
					1 49									

100 pounds).

A. B. Havens.	C. Levering & Co.	Rowland & Humphreys.	Grannis & Farwell.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber.	Barr, Lally & Co.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon, Vicker & Sons.	John Thompson.	C. Leistikow.	G. W. Johnston.	C. T. Miller.	E. D. Comings.
											$2 51⅓			
					1 73									
					2 37									
											2 51⅓	**$2 50**		
					1 83						2 41⅓			
					2 49						2 73			
											2 56⅓			
													$1 79	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

FLOUR (per 100

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mason & Hottel.	N. W. Wells.	H. D. Rush.	Carroll & Keever.	Hargis, Imboden & Co.	W. Miner.	A. B. Havens.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
Cheyenne			$2 09	$3 25					
Pueblo or El Moro	1,410,000								$3 40
									3 55
									3 65
Garland	1,410,000								3 40
									3 55
									3 65
Sioux City	2,050,000	**2,050,000**							
Caddo	300,000								
	1,000,000				$2 73				
					2 93				
Bryan	80,000	**80,000**	**$2 84**						
Junction City	300,000								
Laramie	100,000		2 46	$3 55					
Grand Forks	160,000								
Kansas City	1,000,000				2 33				
					2 13				
Rawlins	100,000	**100,000**		**3 70**					
Wichita	700,000						$2 19		
	1,000,000				2 19	$2 25			
					1 99	1 73			
Yankton	500,000	**1,000,000**						**$2 25**	
								2 35	
Sidney	1,145,000		2 59	3 25				2 50	3 29
									3 19
Agencies.									3 09
Wichita	100,000	**100,000**					4 08		3 95
									4 15
Kiowa and Comanche	300,000	**300,000**							4 35
									4 55
Cheyenne and Arapaho	600,000	**600,000**					3 58		3 65
									3 85
Ponca	150,000	**150,000**							3 25
									3 05
Sac and Fox	66,600	**21,600**							4 48
		45,000							4 30
Red Cloud	800,000								
Spotted Tail	1,000,000								
Standing Rock	200,000								
Yankton	60,000								
Sisseton	200,000								
Devil's Lake									
Fort Berthold	125,000								
Lower Brulé	200,000								
Cheyenne River	350,000								
Crow Creek	200,000								
Blackfeet	160,000	**160,000**							
	200,000								
Fort Belknap	50,000	**50,000**							
Fort Peck	400,000								
La Pointe	60,000								
Shoshone	80,000			5 25					

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

pounds)—Continued.

A. A. Newman.	J. J. Fisher.	C. Fogarty.	P. H. Kelly.	C. D. Woolworth.	A. H. Wilder.	E. D. Comings.	J. C. McVay.	J. M. Raymond.	L. H. Maxfield.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.	R. Lockey.	F. Viets.	F. H. Bell.	G. Goldberg.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**$2 15**	$2 45	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	$2 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1 70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 62½	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$3 65	$4 19	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 85	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 95	4 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 29	4 24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 55	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 75															
3 55	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 95															
......	......	......	2 77	2 90	$2 63	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	2 57	2 70	2 44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	3 09	3 10	2 85	$2 90	$2 68	$8 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	2 57	2 70	2 44	......	2 38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 49	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 24	......	......	......	3 42½	......	......
......	......	......	3 12	3 35	3 20	......	2 88	3 30	......	$3 45	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	2 72	2 80	2 58		2 48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	2 97	2 95	2 72	2 73	2 65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	2 77	2 80	2 61	......	2 57	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**5 45**	$5 55	......	......	$5 70	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 85	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 45	**5 35**	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	3 79	3 80	3 70	3 45	......	3 75	......	3 50	3 45	6 25	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 62	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 00

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

FLOUR—

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity delivered.	G. Goldberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. A. Parshall.	L. and H. Huning.	T. J. Bull.	L. Zeckendorf.	S. M. Blun.	L. Rosenbaum.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*									
Colorado River	50,000	**50,000**				**$7 50**					
San Carlos	600,000	**600,000**							$6 47		
	100.000					6 20 to 6 60				$6 95	
	300,000										610 643
	200,000					6 20					
Abiquiu	50,000	**50,000**		**$4 80**	$6 00						
Moquis Pueblo	12,500	**12,500**					**$6 00**				
Cimarron	73,000	**73,000**		**3 60**							
Mescalero Apache	200,000	**20,000**		**4 67½**	4 85			$5 44			
Navajo	125,000	**125,000**		**4 92**			5 25				
Fort Hall	180,000	**180,000**	**$3 60**								
Lemhi	50,000	**50,000**	7 00								
Los Pinos	120,000	**120,000**		**5 74**							
Southern Ute	80,000	**80,000**		**5 74**							
Crow	300,000	**300,000**									
Uintah	20,000	**20,000**	**6 00**								

HAY (per

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity delivered.	G. Goldberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. A. Parshall.	L. and H. Huning.	T. J. Bull.	L. Zeckendorf.	S. M. Blun.	L. Rosenbaum.
Colorado River	400,000	**20,000**				**2 00**					
Pueblo	40,000	**40,000**		2 45	**2 00**						
San Carlos	60,000	**60,000**				**1 50**				1 50	

HOMINY

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity delivered.	G. Goldberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. A. Parshall.	L. and H. Huning.	T. J. Bull.	L. Zeckendorf.	S. M. Blun.	L. Rosenbaum.
Blackfeet	100,000	1,000									
Crow	13,500	13,500									
Devil's Lake	100,000	1,000									
Fort Peck	5,000	5,000									
Los Pinos	4,000	4,000									
Cities.											
Chicago	103,100	103,100									
Kansas City	16,000	16,000									
New York	103,100	103,100									
Saint Louis	103,100	**103,100**									

LARD (per

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity delivered.	G. Goldberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. A. Parshall.	L. and H. Huning.	T. J. Bull.	L. Zeckendorf.	S. M. Blun.	L. Rosenbaum.
Agencies.											
Devil's Lake	500	500									
Los Pinos	100	100									
Cities.											
Chicago	13,880	**6,940**									
		6,940									
Kansas City	11,000	11,000									
New York	13,880	13,880									
Saint Louis	13,880	13,880									

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

which contracts have been awarded.

Continued.

L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	P. H. Kelly.	D. McCranor.	W. N. Shilling.	I. Gotthelf.	R. Lockey.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	Carroll & Keever.	Conkling & Co.	H. K. and F. B. Thurber.	W. H. Smith.	S. S. Harvey.	P. W. McAdow.	Prentiss & Co.
$6 79	**$6 15**														
			$4 85	$3 80											
			6 12			$6 90									
					$8 75										
						5 45	5 99						**$5 12½**	$5 40	

100 pounds).

L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	P. H. Kelly.	D. McCranor.	W. N. Shilling.	I. Gotthelf.	R. Lockey.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	Carroll & Keever.	Conkling & Co.	H. K. and F. B. Thurber.	W. H. Smith.	S. S. Harvey.	P. W. McAdow.	Prentiss & Co.

(per 100 pounds).

L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	P. H. Kelly.	D. McCranor.	W. N. Shilling.	I. Gotthelf.	R. Lockey.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	Carroll & Keever.	Conkling & Co.	H. K. and F. B. Thurber.	W. H. Smith.	S. S. Harvey.	P. W. McAdow.	Prentiss & Co.
							5 25								
							8 35								
								$4 50							
							2 95								
									$14 00						
										$1 62½					
									8 00						
											$1 88				
												$1 80			

100 pounds).

L. M. Jacobs.	W. Zeckendorf.	P. H. Kelly.	D. McCranor.	W. N. Shilling.	I. Gotthelf.	R. Lockey.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	Carroll & Keever.	Conkling & Co.	H. K. and F. B. Thurber.	W. H. Smith.	S. S. Harvey.	P. W. McAdow.	Prentiss & Co.
								13 00							
					25 00										
		$9 00					**8 00**								$8 50
							9 00								
									$10 00						
											9 25 9 50				
												9 50 10 00			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

HARD

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	F. H. Bell.	Montana Steam Cracker Company.	Chicago Bakery Company.	T. C. Power.	I. Gotthelf.	James Parr.	O. H. Ducker & Co.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Blackfeet	4,000		$8 25	$11 00						
	176,000				$0 09					
Crow	176,000				09					
Fort Peck	10,000		5 50							
Fort Berthold	1,500						$5 50			
Lemhi	176,000				09					
Los Pinos	1,000							$18 00		
Cities.										
Chicago	176,000		4 24			$3 75				
New York	176,000								$3 00	
	200,000									$3 37 3 17
Philadelphia	176,000									
Saint Louis	200,000	**176,000**								
Saint Paul	176,000									
	161,000									
Sioux City	178,000									
	176,000									

MESS

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	F. H. Bell.	Montana Steam Cracker Company.	Chicago Bakery Company.	T. C. Power.	I. Gotthelf.	James Parr.	O. H. Ducker & Co.
Agencies.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*								
Cheyenne River	100									
Crow Creek	50									
Devil's Lake	125									
Fort Peck	25									
Fort Berthold	30									
La Pointe	100									
Sisseton	300									
Santee	100									
Yankton	200									
Cities.										
Brainerd	30									
Chicago	1,160									
	1,000									
Duluth	60	**30**								
Herman	300	**300**								
Jamestown	125	**125**								
Kansas City	300									
Red Cliff	100	**100**								
Sioux City	505	**505**								

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

a which contracts have been awarded.

BREAD.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	J. S. Jones & Sons.	Dozier, Weyl & Co.	J. Garneau & Co.	H. F. Lillibridge.	C. T. Miller.	J. Thompson.	P. H. Kelly.	L. H. Maxfield.	Prentiss & Co.	J. Austrian.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	A. H. Wilder.	J. L. Merriam.
$4 50													
3 75													
	$3 62½												
		$3 60	**$3 50**										
			3 35										
				$3 70									
					$4 50								
						$3 48							
							$3 78						
PORK.													
							12 24					$11 16	
							12 24					10 83	
								$14 79					
							14 81					14 10	
							13 21					12 60	
								9 74					
								12 74					
												10 20	
							10 74					10 45	
										$11 10			
											$11 00		
									$9 40				
								9 99		10 10			
								10 70					
								12 39		**12 15**			
											10 00		
								9 74		10 10			
													$9 45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

OATS.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Spiegelberg.	J. Austrian.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	Grannis & Farwell.	Carroll & Keever.	L. H. Maxfield.	G. Goldberg.
Agencies.	*Pounds*	*Pounds.*								
Blackfeet	10,000	**10,000**			**$3 48**					
Cheyenne River	45,620					$1 70				
Fort Peck	10,000	**10,000**			**2 00**	2 70				
Lemhi	20,000	**20,000**								$8 00
Lower Brulé	9,600					1 50				
Santee	18,250									
Standing Rock	25,000	**25,000**				1 80				
Cities.										
Brainerd	6,400	**6,400**		**$1 62½**						
Omaha	158,470									
Sioux City	118,470	**73,470**				**1 00**				

PEMMICAN.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Spiegelberg.	J. Austrian.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	Grannis & Farwell.	Carroll & Keever.	L. H. Maxfield.	G. Goldberg.
Baltimore	15,000									
Fort Berthold	15,000	**15,000**			$6 75					

SALT.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Spiegelberg.	J. Austrian.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	Grannis & Farwell.	Carroll & Keever.	L. H. Maxfield.	G. Goldberg.
Agencies.										
Abiquiu	1,000	**1,000**	**$8 00**							
Blackfeet	3,000	**3,000**			**3 75**					
Belknap	2,800	**2,800**			**3 50**					
Crow Creek	4,000	**4,000**			**1 19**	1 30				
Cheyenne River	7,560	**7,560**			**1 19**	1 50				
Devil's Lake	3,040								$3 50	
Fort Berthold	5,000	**5,000**			**1 50**	2 00				
Fort Hall	3,000	**3,000**								6 00
Fort Peck	15,000	**15,000**			**1 60**	2 75				
Lower Brulé	2,000	**2,000**			**1 19**	1 30				
La Pointe	2,000								50	
Lemhi	1,000	**1,000**								9 50
Mescalero	7,500	**7,500**	**8 00**							
Red Cloud	21,900					1 30				
	21,000	**21,000**			**1 19**					
Santee	2,920	**2,920**			**1 19**					
San Carlos	16,000	**16,000**								
	15,330									
Sisseton	4,200	**4,200**							**3 50**	
Shoshone	5,000									7 50
Spotted Tail	23,625					1 00				
	23,000	**23,000**			**1 19**					
Standing Rock	15,000	**15,000**			**1 19**	1 50				
Uintah	1,000	**1,000**								**6 00**
Yankton	8,000					1 00				
	8,000	**8,000**			**1 19**					
Cities.										
Brainerd	3,360	**3,360**		**1 00**						
Chicago	213,765						$0 48	$0 75		
Duluth	840			50					50	
Jamestown	3,040	**3,040**		**1 33⅓**						
Kansas City	46,010							1 00		
New York	213,765									
Red Cliff	2,000	**2,840**		**50**						
Sioux City	103,000									

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

OATS.

D. McCranor.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber	L. Rosenbaum.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. Thompson.	J. C. McVay.	A. H. Wilder.	N. P. Clark.	I. G. Baker.	A. J. Cramer.	A. C. Davis.	F. H. Davis.	M. P. Smith.
						$1 66	$1 57	$1 89					
						2 20	2 55	2 59	$2 15				
$3 75													
						1 49	1 43	1 51					
						1 38	1 23			$1 32			
						1 68	1 70	1 79					
												$0 80	
											$1 07		

PEMMICAN.

D. McCranor.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber	L. Rosenbaum.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. Thompson.	J. C. McVay.	A. H. Wilder.	N. P. Clark.	I. G. Baker.	A. J. Cramer.	A. C. Davis.	F. H. Davis.	M. P. Smith.
													$4 00
								6 37	7 65				

SALT.

D. McCranor.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber	L. Rosenbaum.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. Thompson.	J. C. McVay.	A. H. Wilder.	N. P. Clark.	I. G. Baker.	A. J. Cramer.	A. C. Davis.	F. H. Davis.	M. P. Smith.
3 50													
5 50													
		$4 50											
			$6 00	$7 00									
	$0 87½												
				75									

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

SOAP.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	T. McVeagh & Co.	M. Werk & Co.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. Carroll & Keever.	R. L. Leggett.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	F. H. Bell.	Gibbs Manufacturing Company.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
Chicago	107,060		$5 00								
	107,060		4 50	$4 00	$5 57						
			4 00	4 50							
				5 00							
Duluth	250					$4 74					
Kansas City	107,060						$4 99				
							4 74				
							4 49				
New York	107,060	**107,060**						$5 50	$4 75	**$4 40**	$4 00
									6 87½		4 25
											4 50
	100,000										
Philadelphia	107,060										
Sioux City	50,000						4 45				
							5 31				
							6 24				
							5 42				
Saint Louis	107,000										
Agencies.											
Devil's Lake	3,000					6 24					
La Pointe	350					4 49					
San Carlos	7,500										
Sisseton	1,600					6 24					

SUGAR.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	T. McVeagh & Co.	M. Werk & Co.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. Carroll & Keever.	R. L. Leggett.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	F. H. Bell.	Gibbs Manufacturing Company.
Chicago	119,000	**151,400**									
Duluth	400					8 74					
New York	934,650								7 87½		
									8 12½		
	300,000	**300,000**									
	200,000	**200,000**							**7 98**		
		200,000							**7 85**		
		100,000									
	150,000										
	800,000										
	400,000								8 24		
	250,000								7 49		
Agencies.											
Cheyenne River	23,500										
Crow Creek	10,000										
Devil's Lake	6,600					9 49					
Fort Berthold	20,000										
Fort Hall	4,000										
Lower Brulé	26,000										
Lemhi	2,400										
Red Cloud	130,000										
Sisseton	12,000					9 49					
Shoshone	28,000	**28,000**									
Spotted Tail	160,000										
Standing Rock	60,000										
Uintah	2,500										
Yankton	40,000										

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

SOAP.

Fay Bros.	Colgate & Co.	Morgan, Sons & Co.	Rosenblatt & Co.	F. Conway's Sons.	P. H. Kelly.	Jno. Thompson.	J. J. Fisher.	H. Eisenhardt.	W. A. Parshall.	T. C. Power.	G. Goldberg.	Matthieson and Wiechers.	Enoch Howard.	R. M. Masterton.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$4 18¾	$4 40	$4 03	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	4 75	3 98	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	5 50	3 89	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	6 00	3 76	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		3 71	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$3 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			3 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	$4 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	$4 45	$4 54	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
					5 31									
					6 24									
					5 42									
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 37½	$4 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
								3 50						
								3 25						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$16 00	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

SUGAR.

Fay Bros.	Colgate & Co.	Morgan, Sons & Co.	Rosenblatt & Co.	F. Conway's Sons.	P. H. Kelly.	Jno. Thompson.	J. J. Fisher.	H. Eisenhardt.	W. A. Parshall.	T. C. Power.	G. Goldberg.	Matthieson and Wiechers.	Enoch Howard.	R. M. Masterton.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$8 24**	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$7 87½	......	......
												8 00		
												8 25		
												8 50		
												7 70		
												7 94		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$7 79**	......
													8 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 54	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$7 75**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 93
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 63	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$15 50	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19 75	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**16 50**	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	9 64	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19 00	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	8 64	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

SODA.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. Carroll & Keever.	J. M. White & Co.	Cassidy & Co.	W. P. Roome.	E. H. Garbut.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
New York	6,263	**6,263**							
Agencies.									
Devil's Lake	500			$6 50					
Sisseton	5,000			6 50					
TEA.									
Chicago	7,215		$0 34						
			28½						
			26						
			23						
			20						
Duluth	250			$0 28					
Kansas City	7,215				$0 43				
New York	5,000					$0 27			
	8,800					25			
	7,215						$0 15	$0 23	$0 20
							27	20	26
									28
									23½
	3,240								
	4,920								
	3,323								
	4,236								
	10,850								
	7,215	**7,215**							
	3,987								
	5,276								
	7,215								
Sioux City	2,975								
Agencies.									
Devil's Lake	750			33					
La Pointe	450			29½					
Sisseton	1,000			33					
TOBACCO.									
Chicago	56,690		53						
			50						
			46						
			42						
New York	56,690								

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

SODA.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	R. L. Leggett.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon Vicker & Sons.	Reeve, Osborn & Co.	D. H. Houghtaling & Co.	Burkhalter, Masten & Co.	Jno. Thompson.	H. Bishoprick.	E. R. Durkee.	Royal Baking Powder Co.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	Dohan, Carroll & Co.	P. Lorillard.	Grannis & Farwell.	Buchanan & Lyall.
$8 12½								$6 50	**$6 20**	$6 25	$7 50				
									5 56		8 50				
									3 90						
									3 75						

TEA.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	R. L. Leggett.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon Vicker & Sons.	Reeve, Osborn & Co.	D. H. Houghtaling & Co.	Burkhalter, Masten & Co.	Jno. Thompson.	H. Bishoprick.	E. R. Durkee.	Royal Baking Powder Co.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	Dohan, Carroll & Co.	P. Lorillard.	Grannis & Farwell.	Buchanan & Lyall.
$0 26	$0 33		$0 25 3/10												
30	32½														
	29½														
		$0 35													
		35													
		33													
		31													
				$0 25											
				26½											
				29½											
				29½											
					$0 21	$0 22									
					25	24									
					26	26									
					27										
					30										
					34										
					39										
					45										
					49										
							$0 26¾								

TOBACCO.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	R. L. Leggett.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Paxon Vicker & Sons.	Reeve, Osborn & Co.	D. H. Houghtaling & Co.	Burkhalter, Masten & Co.	Jno. Thompson.	H. Bishoprick.	E. R. Durkee.	Royal Baking Powder Co.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	Dohan, Carroll & Co.	P. Lorillard.	Grannis & Farwell.	Buchanan & Lyall.
														$53 48	
48½												$0 30	$0 54		$0 49
to													52½		to
54½													51		54
													48		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

TOBACCO—Continued.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. B. Havens.	L. H. Maxfield.	L. & H. Huning.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. C. Haywood.	J. J. Crouse.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
Saint Louis	56, 690								
	6, 460								
	200								
	1, 000								
Sioux City	56, 690								
Agencies.									
Devil's Lake	1, 500			$0 61					
La Pointe	500			59					
Sisseton	800			61					

WHEAT.

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. B. Havens.	L. H. Maxfield.	L. & H. Huning.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. C. Haywood.	J. J. Crouse.
Agencies.									
La Pointe	1, 000			2 25					
Navajo	125, 000	**125,000**			$4 00	**$3 94**	$5 00		
Osage	500, 000	**500,000**	$2 40					**$1 64**	$1 15
	500, 000		2 10					1 72	
	500, 000							1 76	
Pawnee	320, 000	**320,000**	2 40					**1 73**	
	320, 000		2 10					1 81	
	320, 000							1 85	
San Carlos	20, 000	**20,000**							
Santee	200, 000	**200,000**							
Uintah	9, 000	**9,000**							
El Moro, Garland, or Pueblo	125, 000		2 60						
Red Cliff	1, 000	**1,000**							
Wichita, Kans	500, 000								
	320, 000								
	125, 000								
Yankton	180, 000	**180,000**							

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

TOBACCO—Continued.

C. Hood.	Carroll & Keever.	J. Austrian.	W. Zeckendorf.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. C. McVay.	A. J. Cramer.	G. Goldberg.	Harris & Beebe.	T. C. Power.	J. J. Fisher.	Knott, Shobe & Co.	P. H. Kelly.
									$0 48	$0 44	$0 53		
										47½	47¾		
												$0 39	
												37	
												42	
													$0 53 7/10

WHEAT.

C. Hood.	Carroll & Keever.	J. Austrian.	W. Zeckendorf.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Zeckendorf.	J. C. McVay.	A. J. Cramer.	G. Goldberg.	Harris & Beebe.	T. C. Power.	J. J. Fisher.	Knott, Shobe & Co.	P. H. Kelly.
$1 19	$1 69												
1 19	2 35												
			$4 50	**$3 25**	$4 25								
						$1 74	**$1 29**						
								$6 00					
		$2 12½											
	1 49												
	1 49												
	1 49												
						1 78	**1 46**						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

To—	From New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.								
	E. Fenlon.	L. F. Booth.c	I. G. Baker.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	J. McGarry.i	S. B. Coulson.	N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.n
San Carlos agency, Ariz.*								**$8 75**	$10 17
El Moro, Colo		**d$2 40**						3 00	
Fort Garland, Colo								**3 75**	
Los Pinos agency, Colo								8 00	**7 27**
Southern Ute agency, Colo									**8 27**
Bismarck, Dak		**1 60** **d1 25** **e1 15**		b$1 25 a1 80					
Crow Creek agency, Dak		**1 15** **d1 05** **e90**		b1 45		f$1 23 h95		[illegible]	
Cheyenne River agency, Dak		**1 27½** **d1 17½** **e1 02½**		b1 35		f1 30 h1 02			
Fort Berthold agency, Dak			g$2 35	b1 50	a1 85 j$1 55	f1 54 h1 26			
Jamestown, Dak		**1 60** **e1 39**		a1 75 b1 20					
Lower Brulé agency, Dak		**1 10** **d1 00** **e85**		b1 45		f1 18 h90			
Red Cloud agency, Dak		1 20 d1 10 e95				h95 f1 23			
Spotted Tail agency, Dak		1 07½ d97½ e87½				f1 03 h75			
Standing Rock agency, Dak		**1 33** **d1 23** **e1 03**		b1 35		f1 38 h1 10			
Yankton agency, Dak		1 10 d1 00 e90				f1 06 h78			
Sioux City, Iowa		**80** **d70** **e55**							
Fort Hall agency, Idaho					**l5 50**				
Franklin, Idaho							$		
Lemhi agency, Idaho					**l6 10**				
Caddo, Ind. T	**a$1 79** **b1 70**								
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Ind. T	**a3 89** **b3 79**								
Kiowa agency, Ind. T	**a3 41** **b3 30**								
Kaw agency, Ind. T	**a2 99** **b2 90**								
Osage agency, Ind. T	**a2 99** **b2 90**								
Pawnee agency, Ind. T	**a3 00** **b2 90**								
Ponca agency, Ind. T	a3 00 b2 90								
Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T	**a3 25** **b3 15**								
Wichita agency, Ind. T	**a3 41** **b3 29**								
Baxter Springs, Kans	**a1 85** **b1 75**								
Coffeyville, Kans	**a1 85** **b1 75**								
Wichita, Kans	**a2 15** **b2 05**								
Audubon, Minn		**1 40** **d1 25** **e1 08**		a1 48 b93					

*Hinds & Kirk, $3.80; W. A. Parshall, $12.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisemen of May 24, 1878, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

To—	From New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.								
	E. Fenlon.	L. F. Booth.c	I. G. Baker.	Union Pacific Railroad.	J. McGarry.i	S. B. Coulson.	N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.*	Z. Staab.n
Brainerd, Minn	....	**$1 20** **d1 10** **e1 00**	......	a$1 40 b85	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit, Minn	....	**1 39** **d1 29** **e1 10**	......	a1 46 b91	....	....	....	....	....
Herman, Minn	....	**1 40** **d1 32** **e1 10**	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Saint Paul, Minn	....	**80** **d70** **e55**	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City, Mo	**a$1 25** **b1 15**	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Blackfeet agency, Mont	....	....	m$4 65	k5 50	lj$3 80 **la4 10**	....	....	....	....
Crow agency, Mont	....	....	m5 90	k5 50	lj5 55 la5 85	....	....	....	....
Flathead agency, Mont	....	....	......	k8 50	**lj6 50** **la7 00**	....	....	....	....
Fort Belknap, Mont	....	....	m4 45	k3 90	**lj3 55** **la3 85**	....	....	....	....
Fort Peck agency, Mont	....	....	g2 35	b1 70	j1 80 a2 10	h$1 57 f1 85	....	....	....
Omaha, Nebr	....	**1 40** **d1 19** **e1 09**	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Santee agency, Nebr	....	1 05 a95 b85	......	......	....	h75 f1 05	....	....	....
Sidney, Nebr	....	**2 55** **d2 45** **e2 30**	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Abiquiu agency, N. Mex	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	**$5 90**	$7 77
Cimarron agency, N. Mex	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	**4 75**	....
Mescalero Apache agency, N. Mex	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	**6 70**	7 12
Navajo agency, N. Mex	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	**7 40**	8 12
Pueblo agency, N. Mex	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	**6 50**	....
Corinne, Utah	....	....	......	......	....	....	**$5 60**	....	....
Ogden City, Utah	....	....	......	......	....	....	**5 50**	....	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	....	....	......	......	....	....	**5 80**	....	....
Bryan, Wyo	....	....	......	......	....	....	**5 50**	....	....
Laramie City, Wyo	....	....	......	......	....	....	**4 58**	....	....
Rawlins Station, Wyo	....	....	......	......	....	....	**4 98**	....	....

a By rail. *b* Water and rail. *c* Includes coffee and sugar, otherwise increase rail-rates 25 cents and rail and steam rates 12 cents; subject to dangers and season of navigation. *d* River, rail, and lakes. *e* Canal and lakes. *f* All rail to Yankton. *g* This rate to September 18. *h* From New York only; by water to Chicago and insurance protected by carrier; by rail to Yankton and water to agency. *i* Rates involving water-routes subject to season and dangers of navigation. To include coffee and sugar, otherwise increase rates 20 cents. *j* Water-routes. *k* Via Bismarck; water, rail, and wagon. *l* After July 18 rates $1.25 per 100 pounds additional. *m* To July 18; from July 18 to August 18, $1 per 100 pounds more; from August 18 to close of navigation $2 per 100 pounds more. *n* Rail and wagon.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Louis.								
To—	E. Fenlon.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	L. F. Booth.*h*	J. C. Barr.	I. G. Baker.	J. McGarry.*h*	N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.
San Carlos agency, Ariz								**$8 75**	*i*$9 77
El Moro, Colo								**3 00**	
Fort Garland, Colo								**3 75**	
Los Pinos agency, Colo								8 00	***i*7 27**
Southern Ute agency, Colo									***i*8 27**
Bismarck, Dak		*b*$1 05	***d*$0 95**						
Crow Creek agency, Dak		*b*1 25	75						
Cheyenne River agency, Dak		*b*1 15	**82½**						
Fort Berthold agency, Dak		*b*1 35		$1 15	*g*$1 55	$1 35			
Jamestown, Dak		*b*1 00							
Lower Brulé agency, Dak		*1 25	**65**						
Red Cloud agency, Dak			75						
Spotted Tail agency, Dak			62½						
Standing Rock agency, Dak		*b*1 25	**87½**						
Yankton agency, Dak			65						
Sioux City, Iowa*			**36**						
Fort Hall agency, Idaho						***l*5 20**			
Franklin, Idaho							**$5 50**		
Lemhi agency, Idaho						***l*5 80**			
Caddo, Ind. T	**$0 80**								
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Ind. T	**3 35**								
Kiowa agency, Ind. T	**2 75**								
Kaw agency, Ind. T	**2 50**								
Osage agency, Ind. T	**2 50**								
Pawnee agency, Ind. T	**2 75**								
Ponca agency, Ind. T	2 75								
Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T	**3 00**								
Wichita agency, Ind. T	**2 75**								
Baxter Springs, Kans	**1 40**								
Coffeyville, Kans	**1 40**								
Wichita, Kans	**1 50**								
Audubon, Minn		*b*73							
Brainerd, Minn		*b*65							
Detroit, Minn		*b*71							
Duluth, Minn									
Herman, Minn									
Saint Paul, Minn									
Kansas City, Mo	**47**								
Blackfeet agency, Mont		*k*5 40		**3 30**	*m*3 85	*l*3 60			
Crow agency, Mont		*k*5 40		5 15	***m*5 10**	*l*5 35			
Flathead agency, Mont		*k*8 40				***l*6 50**			
Fort Belknap, Mont		*k*3 90		**3 30**	*m*3 65	*l*3 35			
Fort Peck agency, Mont		*b*1 60		1 44	*g*1 55	1 60			
Omaha, Nebr			**1 00**						
Santee agency, Nebr			60						
Sidney, Nebr			**2 45**						
Abiquiu agency, N. Mex								**5 90**	*i*7 77
Cimarron agency, N. Mex								**4 75**	
Mescalero Apache agency, N. Mex								**6 70**	*i*7 00
Navajo agency, N. Mex								**7 70**	*i*8 00
Pueblo agency, N. Mex								**6 50**	
Corinne, Utah							**5 05**		
Ogden City, Utah							**4 90**		
Salt Lake City Utah							**5 20**		
Bayfield, Wis									
Bryan, Wyo							**4 90**		
Laramie City, Wyo							**3 98**		
Rawlins, Wyo							**4 38**		

* S. B. Coulson bids 40 cents, W. J. Kountze 40 cents, and E. D. Comings 44 cents from Saint Louis.

a By rail. *b* Water and rail. *c* Rate by car-load. *d* River, rai, and lakes. *e* Rail and river, or involving water routes subject to dangers and season of navigation.l *i* Rail and wagon. *j* Water *m* To July 18; from July 18 to August 18, $1 per 100 pounds more; from August 18 to close of navi-

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Chicago.										
N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	L. F. Booth.*h*	S. B. Coulson.*f*	E. Fenlon.	Leopold and Austrian.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	J. McGarry.*h*	J. C. Barr.	I. G. Baker.
	$8 75	$9 77								
	3 00		$2 40							
	3 75									
	8 00	7 27								
		8 27								
			1 10			*n*$0 94½	*b*$0 95			
			*d*90				*a*1 15			
			65	$0 73			*b*1 15			
			77½	80			*b*1 05			
				1 04			*b*1 20	*j*$1 20	$1 15	*g*$1 60
								*a*1 35		
			1 05			*n*90	*a*1 10			
							*b*90			
			60	68			*b*1 15			
			70	73						
			57½	53						
			82½	88			*b*1 05			
			60	56						
			30	35						
								*l*5 20		
$5 50										
								*l*5 80		
					$0 95					
					3 51					
					3 25					
					2 75					
					2 75					
					2 90					
					2 90					
					3 15					
					3 25					
					1 55					
					1 55					
					1 80					
			78			*n*63	*a*83			
							*b*63			
			70			*n*55	*a*75			
							*b*55			
			77			*n*61	*a*81			
							*b*61			
						*n*17				
			80							
			30							
					95					
							*k*5 20	*jl*3 45	3 30	*m*3 90
								*al*3 60		
							*k*5 20	*lj*5 20	5 15	*m*5 15
								*al*5 35		
							*k*8 20	*jl*6 35		
								*al*6 50		
							*k*3 70	*al*3 35	3 30	*m*3 70
				1 35			*b*1 40	*j*1 45	1 44	*g*1 60
								*a*1 60		
			75							
			55	53						
			2 00							
	5 90	7 77								
	4 75									
	6 70	7 00								
	7 40	8 00								
	6 50									
5 05										
4 90										
5 20										
						*n*16				
4 90										
3 98										
4 38										

all rail; bid must be taken entire. *f* All rail to Yankton. *g* This rate to September 18. *h* Rates routes. *k* Via Bismarck; water, rail, and wagon. *l* After July 18 rates $1.25 per 100 pounds additional. gation $2 per 100 pounds more. *n* Lake to Duluth to November 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Paul.					Kansas City.		
To—	James McGarry.*b*	Northern Pacific Railroad.*b*	E. D. Comings.	J. C. Barr.	I. G. Baker.	E. Fenlon.	I. G. Baker.	L. Spiegelberg.
San Carlos agency, Ariz								**$8 00**
El Moro, Colo								**2 50**
Fort Garland, Colo								**3 00**
Los Pinos agency, Colo								**7 00**
Bismarck, Dak		*g*$0 80						
Crow Creek agency, Dak	$0 90	*a*1 00						
Cheyenne River agency, Dak	95	*a*90						
Fort Berthold agency, Dak	1 00	*a*1 10		**$0 85**	*m*$1 30		*m*$1 70	
Jamestown, Dak		*g*75						
Lower Brulé agency, Dak	1 00	*a*1 00						
Red Cloud agency, Dak	1 10							
Spotted Tail agency, Dak	1 10							
Standing Rock agency, Dak	1 00	*a*1 00						
Yankton agency, Dak	1 10							
Sioux City, Iowa			*k*$0 23 *n*35					
Fort Hall agency, Idaho	*h* **5 00**							
Franklin, Idaho								
Lembi agency, Idaho	*h* **5 50**							
Caddo, Ind. T						**$0 75**		
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Ind. T						**2 88**		
Kiowa agency, Ind. T						**2 70**		
Kaw agency, Ind. T						**2 05**		
Osage agency, Ind. T						**2 05**		
Pawnee agency, Ind. T						**2 35**		
Ponca agency, Ind. T						2 35		
Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T						**2 55**		
Wichita agency, Ind. T						**2 70**		
Baxter Springs, Kans						**95**		
Coffeyville, Kans						**95**		
Wichita, Kans						**1 05**		
Audubon, Minn		*g*48						
Brainerd, Minn		*g*40						
Detroit, Minn		*g*46						
Blackfeet agency, Mont	*h*3 30	*i*5 15		**3 00**	*d*3 60		*d* **4 00**	
Crow agency, Mont	*h*5 05	*i*5 15		**4 85**	*d* **4 85**		*d* **5 25**	
Flathead agency, Mont	*h* **6 20**	*i*8 15						
Fort Belknap, Mont	*h*3 05	*i*3 65		**3 00**	*d*3 40		*d* **3 80**	
Fort Peck agency, Mont	1 22½	*a*1 35		1 14	*m*1 30		*m*1 70	
Fort Benton, Mont								
Great Nemaha, Nebr								
Santee agency, Nebr								
Sidney, Nebr								
Abiquiu agency, N. Mex								**4 90**
Cimarron agency, N. Mex								**4 00**
Mescalero Apache agency, N. Mex								**5 70**
Navajo agency, N. Mex								**6 75**
Pueblo agency, N. Mex								**5 50**
Corinne, Utah								
Ogden City, Utah								
Salt Lake City, Utah								
Bryan, Wyo								
Cheyenne, Wyo								
Laramie City, Wyo								
Rawlins Station, Wyo								

a Water and rail.
b Rates involving water lines during season of navigation.
c Discount these rates 5 per cent.
d To July 18; from July 18 to August 18, $1 per 100 pounds more; from August 18 to close of navigation, $2 per 100 pounds more.
f Bid must be taken entire.
e By steamer.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Pittsburgh.				Sioux City.								Omaha.
L. Spiegelberg.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	L. F. Booth.	I. G. Baker.	H. C. Akin.	A. H. Wilder. c	James McGarry. b	S. B. Coulson.	W. J. Kountze.	Jos. Leighton.	J. C. Barr.	I. G. Baker.	N. W. Wells.
$8 75												
3 00												
3 75												
8 00												
	a$1 15			$0 80	$0 75			e$0 85	f$0 75			
	g1 75											
	a1 35			40	46	$0 35	$0 38	e50				
	a1 25			53	57	47	49	e78				
	a1 40		n$2 05	90	1 05	1 05	74	e1 15	f89	$0 85	m$1 60	
	a1 10											
	g1 70											
	a1 35			40	43	30	37	e44				
				49	51	40	43	e50				
				25	29	27½	22	e25				
	a1 25			70	70	52½	52	e80	f69			
				25	29	30	22	e30				
		$0 65										
						h5 00						
												$4 60
						h5 50						
	g1 43											
	a83											
	g1 35											
	a75											
	a81											
	g1 41											
	i5 40		d4 25			h3 30				3 25	d3 85	
	i5 40		d5 60			h5 05				**5 00**	d5 15	
	i8 40					**h6 20**						
	i3 90		d3 95			**h3 05**			j4 74	3 25	d3 65	
	a1 60		m1 95	1 45	1 55	1 22½	1 00		f1 74	**1 00**	m1 60	
					b2 50							
								e1 60				
				25	23		22					
												1 65
5 90												
4 75												
6 70												
7 70												
6 50												
												4 10
												4 00
												4 30
												4 00
												2 00
												3 08
												3 53

g By rail.
h Shipments made after July 18 at the rate of $1.25 per 100 pounds additional.
i Via Bismarck; water, rail, and wagon.
j Water and wagon.
k Rate for car-load.
m To September 18.
n Rate for less than car-load.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

From	Bismarck.							Yankton.		Sidney.		Fort Peck.	Duluth.	Salt Lake.	Bryan.		Missouri River.			
To—	J. C. Barr.	H. C. Akin.	A. H. Wilder.*	S. B. Coulson.	I. G. Baker.	James McGarry.†	Joseph Leighton.	A. H. Wilder.*	S. B. Coulson.	G. H. Jewett.	E. D. Comings.	Joseph Leighton.	J. C. Barr.	G. Goldberg.	G. Goldberg.	W. P. Noble.	A. H. Wilder.* *i*	C. K. Peck. *i*	S. B. Coulson. *i*	E. D. Comings. *i*
Bismarck, Dak								*i*$1 75												
Crow Creek agency, Dak				$0 40				*i*1 75	$0 30											
Cheyenne River ag'cy, Dak				40				*i*1 75	41											
Fort Berthold agency, Dak	**$0 20**	$0 30	$ 0 50	40	*f*$0 40	$0 25	*g*$0 34	*i*1 75	69				**$0 85**							
Lower Brulé agency, Dak								*i*1 75	29											
Red Cloud agency, Dak								*i*1 75	35	*i*$1 00	*i*$1 17									*i*$1 15
Spotted Tail agency, Dak								*i*1 75	14											
Standing Rock agency, Dak		25	30	30				*i*1 75	47											
Yankton agency, Dak								*i*1 75	14											
Blackfeet agency, Mont	**2 40**				*b*2 90	*d*2 50							**3 00**							
Crow agency, Mont	**4 25**				*b*4 30	*d*4 25							**4 85**							
Fort Belknap agency, Mont	2 40				*b*2 80	***d*2 25**	*h*4 24					$3 04	**3 00**							
Fort Peck agency, Mont	49	90	1 00	60	*f*65	50	*g*1 24	*i*1 75	95				**1 14**							
Fort Benton, Mont			*t*2 00					*i*1 75												
Santee agency, Nebr								*i*1 75	14											
Uintah agency, Utah														**$4 00**						
Any point on Missouri Riv.																	*k*$0 15	***k*$0 10** ***l*15**	*m*$0 45 *n* 25 *o*12 *p*16 *q*14 *r*11 *s*09	
Shoshone agency, Wyo															$4 50	***a*$1 85** ***c*2 25** ***j*1 50**				

* Discount rates 5 per cent. † Rates involving water-lines subject to dangers of navigation. *a* During July, August, September, October, May, and June. *b* To July 18; from July 18 to August 18, $1 per 100 pounds additional; from August 18 to close of navigation, $2 per 100 pounds more. *c* During November. *d* Shipments made after July 18, $1.25 per 100 pounds additional. *f* To September 18. *g* Water-route. *h* Water and wagon. *i* Per 100 pounds per 100 miles. *j* From December to April. *k* From Sioux City; distances less than 100 miles, 15 cents. *l* Between Kansas City and Bismarck. *m* Less than 50 miles. *n* Between 50 and 100 miles. *o* Between 100 and 200 miles. *p* Between 200 and 300 miles. *q* Between 300 and 500 miles. *r* Between 500 and 800 miles. *s* Over 800 miles. *t* During season of navigation.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing transportation, &c—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

From	Trinidad.	Denver.	Fort Garland.	Lawrence.		Coffeyville.	Caddo.	Wichita.			Arkansas.	El Moro.		Pueblo.	Rawlins.	Corinne.		Franklin.	
TO—	L. Spiegelberg.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	E. Fenlon.	E. Fenlon.	E. Fenlon.	R.C. Haywood.	A. A. Newman.	E. Fenlon.	R.C. Haywood.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	N. W. Wells.	G. Goldberg.	J. W. McNutt.	G. Goldberg.	J. W. McNutt.
San Carlos agency, Ariz	**$6 50**	**$7 50**		**$8 00**								**$6 50**	$7 50	**$7 00**					
El Moro, Colo		**1 50**		**2 50**										**1 00**					
Fort Garland, Colo	**1 25**	**1 75**		**3 00**								**1 25**		**1 25**					
Los Pinos agency, Colo	**6 25**		**$5 00**	**7 00**								**6 25**		**6 50**					
Pueblo, Colo																			
Southern Ute agency, Colo			**6 00**																
White River agency, Colo															**$5 00**				
Fort Hall agency, Idaho																$3 50	**$2 90**	$3 00	**$2 40**
Lemhi agency, Idaho																6 50	6 80	6 00	6 30
Caddo, Ind. T					**$1 00**														
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Ind. T					**3 00**			**$1 98**		$2 10									
Kiowa agency, Ind. T					**2 90**		**$2 10**	**2 42**		2 50									
Kaw agency, Ind. T					**2 25**	**$1 10**			$0 74										
Osage agency, Ind. T					**2 25**	**1 10**			1 04										
Pawnee agency, Ind. T					**2 50**	**1 25**			90	1 15									
Ponca Agency, Ind. T					2 50				**83**	1 00	**48**								
Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T					**2 75**	**1 75**		**1 67**	1 75										
Absentee Shawnee station, Ind. T								**2 07**											
Kickapoo station, Ind. T								**2 19**											
Wichita agency, Ind. T					**2 85**		**2 10**	**2 22**		2 25									
Baxter Springs, Kans					**1 10**														
Coffeyville, Kans					**1 10**														
Wichita, Kans					**1 20**														
Kansas City, Mo					**20**														
Abiquiu agency, N. Mex	**4 00**		**5 00**	**4 90**								**4 00**		**4 50**					
Cimarron agency, N. Mex	**2 50**			**4 00**								**2 50**		**3 00**					
Mescalero Apache agency, N. Mex	**4 50**			**5 70**								**4 50**	4 90	**4 75**					
Navajo agency, N. Mex	**5 00**			**6 75**								**5 00**	5 90	**5 50**					
Pueblo agency, N. Mex	**3 00**			**5 50**								**3 00**		**4 00**					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c., for the Indian service.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class one—Mackinac blankets.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Ammidown.	John Dobson.	Pioneer Woolen Mills.	North Star Woolen Mills.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York or Philadelphia.*	Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Sioux City.
3 point white, 8 lbs	50	**50**	**$4 80**			
	2,425	**1,925**		**$4 76**		
		500	5 20		**$6 00**	
	250					$4 80
2½ point white, 6 lbs	125	**125**	**3 60**			
	1,750	**1,225**		**3 57**		
		450	3 90		**4 50**	
	250					3 60
2 point white, 5¼ lbs	775	**575**		**3 12⅜**		
		200		**2 52¼**	**3 94**	
1½ point white, 4½ lbs	600	**400**				
		200			**3 19**	
3½ point scarlet, 10 lbs	724	**474**		**6 60**		
		300			**7 50**	
3 point scarlet, 8 lbs	195	**195**	**5 36**			
	1,345	**900**		**5 28**		
		250			**6 00**	
	350					5 20
2½ point scarlet, 6 lbs	50	**50**	**4 02**			
	1,225	**1,025**		**3 96**		
		150			**4 50**	
	150					3 90
2 point scarlet	475	**475**		**3 46¼**	4 09½	
3½ point indigo, 10 lbs	1,504	**1,004**		**5 95**		
		500			**7 50**	
3 point indigo, 8 lbs	475	**475**	**4 80**			
	4,565	**3,695**		**4 76**		
		450	5 20		**6 00**	
	725					4 72
2½ point indigo, 6 lbs	625	**625**	**3 60**			
	2,350	**1,575**		**3 57**		
		200	3 90		**4 50**	
	650					3 54
2 point indigo, 5¼ lbs	725	**625**		**3 12⅜**		
		100			**3 94**	
3½ point green, 10 lbs	529	**129**		**6 45**		
		400			**7 50**	
3 point green, 8 lbs	195	**195**	**5 36**			
	975	**680**		**5 16**		
		200			**6 00**	
	150					5 20
2½ point green, 6 lbs	600	**550**		**3 87**		
		100			**4 50**	
	100					3 90
2 point green, 5¼ lbs	200	**200**		**3 38⅝**	4 09½	
3½ point gentian, 10 lbs	1,025	**375**		**6 45**		
		700			**7 50**	
3 point gentian, 8 lbs	50	**50**	**5 20**			
	1,050	**500**		**5 16**		
		500			**6 00**	
2½ point gentian, 6 lbs	100	**100**	**3 90**			
	720	**270**		**3 87**		
		400			**4 50**	

* Or any point on Union Pacific Railroad or Central Pacific Railroad.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 2.—Woolen goods.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. E. Dillingham.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Van Valkenburgh, Beach & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. & B. Allen.	Wilson & Bradbury.	F. Vietor & Achelis.	Colladay, Trout & Co.	Sayre & North.	A. H. & C. B. Alling.
			Points of delivery.									
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila. or N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Hose, wool, children's........doz	1,224	**200**			$1 00		$0 52 84 80 1 04 **1 68** 1 40	$1 25 to 2 00		$0 75 1 35	$1 25	
	60			$1 65						1 25		
	100			1 20								
	85			1 75								
	200			1 50		$2 00				1 00		
	125	**125**		**1 75**								
	750				1 00							
	220					1 05					75	
	500					1 20						
	675					1 60						
	255	**255**				1 72	**1 20**					
	670					1 87						
	1,000						52					
	300						56					
	1,000	**300**					**84**					
	732						1 08					
	550	**344**					**1 12**					
	328								1 70			
	288								1 85			
	75									1 00		
	830										70	
Hose, wool, women's, dozen	1,920	**408**			1 32½ 2 00 2 45	1 66 2 35 2 55 2 75		1 20 to 2 50		**2 40** 1 25 1 35		$3 12½
	1,500			2 67½	1 32½							
	307						1 50					
	200						2 40					
	835						3 20					
	967	**967**					**2 40**					
	312						2 60					
	370						3 00					
	825						3 00					
	1,200								1 60			
	545	**545**							**2 55**			
Scarfs..........doz.	676	**45**	$5 25 6 00 7 25 8 50 10 12½ 11 25		4 95 2 20 6 00 4 50	2 25 2 45 2 47 5 70 2 87½	90 1 20 1 50 2 00 3 00 **3 80**					
	32						1 50					
	47						1 75					
	57						2 50					
	631	**631**					**3 75**					
	34						4 75					
	30						4 50					
	20						6 80					
	90										1 25	
	100										2 00	
	180										2 10	
	140										2 75	
	170										3 75	
	45										4 75	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 2.—Woolen goods—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. P. and W. P. Smith.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Van Volkenburgh, Beach & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	Whiteside Bros.	Wilson and Bradbury.	M. Brown, Jones & Co.	John Dobson.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.
Flannel, blue twilled	34,930	.... **34,930**	......	$0 24 26 26½ **27½** 30	$0 $24\frac{985}{1000}$ $29\frac{195}{1000}$ $28\frac{485}{1000}$ $27\frac{62}{100}$ $27\frac{8}{100}$	$0 $24\frac{3}{10}$ 27¼	......	......	......	......	......
Flannel, red twilled	36,330	.... **36,330**	......	24 26 26½ **27½** 28½ 30	$27\frac{8}{100}$ $27\frac{62}{100}$ $26\frac{645}{1000}$ $28\frac{485}{1000}$ $24\frac{985}{1000}$	$25\frac{3}{10}$ $27\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......
Linsey	80,420	.... **80,420**	$0 16½ 14⅜ 13¾ 11⅝	18 **16** 14 12 10	$11\frac{86}{100}$ $15\frac{24}{100}$ $11\frac{19}{100}$ $17\frac{94}{100}$	11 13 13¾ 14¼ 13½	$0 10¼ 13½	$0 $16\frac{3}{16}$	$0 21½ 17 14½	......	......
	40,000	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 12½	......
Shawls	7,952	.... **7,952**	......	1 22½ 1 25 **1 35** 1 75 1 82½	....	1 20 1 30 1 61 1 86	......	1 59	1 60	......	......
Skirts, balmoral	2,093	.... **2,093**	......	38 to 95	....	36 to 80	......	42 56 **64**	......	......	......
	443	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Socks, boys', wool	614	**364**	......	1 37½	1 20 to 1 90	1 70 to 2 07½	......	......	**1 45** 2 00	......	......
	100	**100**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	50	**50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	100	**100**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
* Socks, men's, wool	1,787	.... **187**	2 39	2 00	2 42½ 2 15½ 2 32½ **2 54**	1 70 to 2 35	......	2 30	90 to 3 50	......	......
	1,600	**1,600**	......	......	....	**2 45**	......	......	......	......	......
	400	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1,000	....	......	1 75	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
	200	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
	50	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1,000	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
	600	....	......	......	....	......	......	1 87½	......	......	......
† Yarn, assorted colors	7,385	**300** **500** **6,000** **585**	......	......	87½ 79	......	......	......	......	......	$0 64
† Yarn, gray and white	459	**259** **200**	......	......	74 82½	......	......	......	......	......	64

* Pitkin & Thomas, men's wool socks, to be delivered at Philadelphia or New York, at $1.98 per dozen.
† John Owens, yarn, assorted colors, to be delivered at New York, at 65 cents to $1 per pound.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

T. J. Devine.	Birdsall Bros.	S. M. Milliken.	Evans, Peake & Co.	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	F. Vietor & Achelis.	Wall & Stewart.	A. H. and C. B. Alling.	Colladay, Trout & Co.	A. P. Olzendam.	E. F. Gibson.	O. K. Krause & Co.	Faulkner, Page & Co.	J. Hendrickson.	H. Wallach's Sons.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
......	......	$0 21½ 20 16½ 25	$0 25 28½ 28¾ 29¾	$0 24⅞ to 30⅝	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 27¾ 28¼ 30⅝ 29½ 25¼	......	......
......	......	24 21½	24 27¼ 28¼ 28¾ 29¾	25⅞ 27⅞ 29⅜ 29⅝ 29¼ 30⅞	......	......	......	......	......	$0 27¾ 26¾	......	25½ 27¾ 28¼ 29½ 30⅜ 29¾	......	$0 27 28¼ 28¾
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	41½ to 81	$0 46 to 67½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 45⅝	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 90	$1 55	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	**1 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	**1 62½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	**1 75**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	2 10 2 15	......	1 90 2 20 2 90	2 28 2 64 3 24 3 84	......	......	$2 15 3 06	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	2 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 92½ 2 55 2 85 3 00	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$0 71 89	**$0 80** **73** **70**	......	......	......	......	......	......	73 84 **85**	......	......	......	......	$0 45 to 1 00	27 28¼
......	**65** **70** 53 60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

† S. M. Davidson & Co., yarn, assorted colors, to be delivered at Chicago, at 77½ cents per pound; gray and white yarn, to be delivered at Chicago, at 55 cents per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 2.—Woolen goods—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	Wilson & Bradbury.	J. Hendrickson.	Wyman, Byrd & Co.	Evans, Peake & Co.	F. Vietor & Achelis.	Deering, Milliken & Co.	Whiteside Bros.
			Points of delivery.							
			N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Cloth, wool.......yds.	1,200	**1,200**	......	......	......	$1 35	....	......	....	....
List cloth, blue...yds.	10,965	**10,965**	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
	6,000	....	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
List cloth, scarlet.yds.	8,505	**8,505**	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
Class 3.—Cotton goods.										
Bed ticking ......yds.	34,950	**34,950**	......	$0 09¾ 11¼ 08¾	......	....	$0 12 82/100 11 87/100 10 98/100	......	....	....
Bed spreads or comforts............No.	2,351	**2,000** **351**	......	1 09 1 21 1 28	......	....	....	......	**$1 16** 74 to 1 22½	**$1 32** 1 37½
Calico ....yds.	299,450	.... **123,000** **176,450**	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
Cotton, knitting ..lbs	77	**77**	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
Crash ....yds.	2,970	.... **2,970**	......	07½	$0 09 10 12	....	$0 07 65/100 08½ **09**	....	....	06 to 07½
	1,720									
Cotton bats ......lbs.	1,125	**1,125**	$0 08 11	......	07½ to 11½	....	....	......	**09½**	....
Drilling, indigo blue, yards...............	28,438	**28,438**	......	08½ 08¾	......	$0 08 89/100	10	......	....	....
†Drilling, slate ...yds.	1,075	.... **1,075**	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
†Duck, standard, 8 oz., yards...............	218,850	.... **218,850**	......	......	......	....	11¼	......	....	....
	100,000	....	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
	100,000	....	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....
‡Denims, blue....yds.	14,680	**14,680**	......	......	......	....	13 44/100 11½	$0 14	....	....
*Gingham ...... yds..	32,500	.... **32,500**	......	06½ 08½	......	....	07½	......	....	06 9/10 08
Handkerchiefs ...doz.	1,320	....	......	......	70 75 87	....	....	......	....	....
	425	....	......	69	......	....	....	......	....	....
	140	....	......	79	......	....	....	......	....	....

***J. L. Bailey & Co., ginghams, to be delivered at New York or Philadelphia, at 6 cents per yard.**
***Faulkner, Page & Co.,* denims, to be delivered at New York, at 10¾ cents per pound.**

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Porter Bros & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Van Volkenburgh, Beach & Co.	Pitkin & Thomas.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	H. Heller.	Wall & Stewart.	Nelson Bros. & Co.	Z. Staab.	Alexander Dougan & Co.	Collins, Downing & Co.	John Dobson.	Pioneer Woolen Mills.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Baltimore.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phila. or N. Y. *a*
......	......	$0 56 485/1000 to 1 69	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$1 25**	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$0 99¼**	$1 13½
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 25	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 55	......	......	**99¾**	1 13½
Class 3.—Cotton goods.												
......	$0 08 73/100 to 11 87/100	$0 09 4875/10000 to 11 485/1000	......	**$0 10⅞** 11 10¾ 11¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	99 to 1 24½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	04 86/100 **04 18/100**	04 39/100 04 69/100 **04 375/1000**		04¾ 05¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$0 29	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	05¼ to 11	08⅝ 07 09	......	09½ 08	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	12 485/1000 11 49/100	......	09 08⅞ 06¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	09 62/100 09 69/100 09 84/100 09 9/10 09 73/100	09 825/1000 10 115/1000 09 745/1000	......	**09¼** 09¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	07 225/1000 05 99/100 **06 74/100** 07 845/1000	......	06 07 0 ¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	10 10⅝ **11 49/100** 11 63/100	10 585/1000 11 54/100 11 985/1000 14 34/100	$0 12 74/100	11 21/100 10¼ 14 4/10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	09 97/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	10 27/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	**11 49/100** 10⅛ 10 9/10 10 87/100 11 44/100 12 7/10	11 725/1000 09 535/1000 10 535/1000	......	11 7/10 11⅘	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	07 245/1000 07 73/100 07 745/1000 **07 985/1000**	......	08½ 09	......	$0 08	$0 07⅝ 07½ 06⅝	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	70 to 85	......	31½ to 95	32½ to 95	......	......	......	$0 65 77	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

† E. S. Jaffray & Co., drilling, slate, to be delivered at New York, at 6¼ cents per pound.
E. F. Gibson, duck, standard, 8 oz, to be delivered at New York at 10 3/10 per yard.
a Or any point on Union Pacific Railroad or Central Pacific Railroad.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 3. (Cotton goods.—Continued.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Brooks, Miller & Co.	New Albany Woolen Mills.	J. L. Bailey & Co.	Wilson & Bradbury.	H. P. & W. P. Smith.	Evans, Peake & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y., Phila.	N. Y.
Handkerchiefs........dozen.	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1,000	**820**	....	....	....	....	....	$0 58
	475	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 10
	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 42
	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 62
	290	....	....	....	....	$0 97	....	....
	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 72
	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	457	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	160	....	....	....	....	1 08	....	....
	410	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	140	....	....	....	....	98	....	....
	233	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	60	....	....	....	....	1 54	....	....
	485	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	150	....	....	....	....	1 09	....	....
	545	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	130	....	....	....	....	99	....	....
	602	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	290	....	....	....	....	89	....	....
	500	**500**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mosquito bar.........yards.	330	**330**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Satinet...................do...	8,925	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		8,925						
Kentucky jeans.........do...	48,795	....	$0 16¾ 15⅛ 15 16¾ 13	$0 27½	$0 07 10 13¾ 14⅓ 16½ 20¾	18 15	$0 17⅛	$0 17
		48,795						
	30,000	....	16¼	....	....	....	....	....
	24,397	....	....	37½	....	....	....	....
	24,398	....	....	37½	....	....	....	....
	11,000	....	....	....	....	....	16⅞	....
	5,000	....	....	....	....	....	14½	....
Sheeting, brown........do...	250,539	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		250,539						
	43,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	06¾
	208,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	07¼
	208,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	$07\frac{22}{100}$
	28,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	28,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sheeting, bleached.....do...	26,150	**26,150**	....	....	....	06¼	....	08½ 06½
Shirting, hickory........do...	29,375	**19,585** **9,790**	....	....	....	06¼	....	10½ $07\frac{37}{100}$
Shirting, calico..........do...	7,350	**7,350**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winsey...................do...	750	**750**	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Deliverable in Baltimore.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Points of delivery.

Collins, Downing & Co.	F. Victor & Achelis.	M. Brown, Jones & Co.	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	E. F. Gibson.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Van Volkenburgh, Beach & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	Hart Bros.	H. Wallach's Sons.	Wyman, Byrd & Co.	Whiteside Bros.	Oberteuffer, Abegg, & Co.
N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 25
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**75**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 25
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	65
......	$1 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 55	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	**$0 90**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	**05½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	0 $31\frac{725}{1000}$ $33\frac{84}{100}$	$0 39½ 37½ 35 33¼ 28 25	$0 $17\frac{49}{100}$ $23\frac{9}{10}$ 29 $31\frac{45}{100}$ to $43\frac{7}{10}$	$22\frac{24}{100}$ $20\frac{965}{1000}$ $30\frac{815}{1000}$ $35\frac{54}{100}$ 32¾ $27\frac{49}{100}$	$0 25 27½ 30 30¾ **32** 33¾	......	......	......	......	......	......
$0 15¼ 16¼	......	$0 12½ 13¾ 16¼ 17½ 19½ 20¼	$14\frac{946}{1000}$ 23½	......	$13\frac{3}{10}$ $15\frac{35}{100}$ $17\frac{44}{100}$	$14\frac{23}{100}$ $10\frac{895}{1000}$ $16\frac{885}{1000}$ $11\frac{47½}{100}$ $15\frac{585}{1000}$ $17\frac{945}{1000}$	14¼ 15 15½ **16** 19 11¼	$0 10½ 15½ 16 19 20 24	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	$06\frac{63}{100}$ $06\frac{65}{100}$ $06\frac{83}{100}$ $07\frac{33}{100}$ *a*$06\frac{69}{100}$ **$06\frac{78}{100}$**	$07\frac{875}{1000}$ $06\frac{655}{1000}$ $06\frac{85}{100}$ $07\frac{145}{1000}$ $06\frac{745}{1000}$	07 06⅝ 07⅛	......	......	......	$0 $07\frac{1}{10}$ $06\frac{89}{100}$ $06\frac{3}{10}$	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	07½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	07	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	06¾ to 09	......	**05⅛** to 07¾	$05\frac{74}{100}$ to $06\frac{785}{1000}$	05½ 05⅝ 07⅛	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	$07\frac{17}{100}$ to $09\frac{6}{10}$	$08\frac{22}{100}$ to $10\frac{44}{100}$	10⅛ **09½** **08¾**	......	$0 06⅜ to 10⅜	$0 07 to 10½	......	......	......
......	......	......	04¾	......	......	**$04\frac{41}{100}$**	04½	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10½	......	......	......	......	**12½**	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 4.—Clothing.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Paret & Co.	Blun & Co.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	White & Runk.	D. L. Newborg & Bro.	Keith Bros.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Coats ....no..	500		$2 72					
	1,000		2 90					
	1,500		2 81					
	3,000		3 22					
	400		3 84					
	2,000		1 85					
	8,683	**3,000**		$2 92	$2 21	$3 26		
				3 07	to	to		
		3,000			3 09	4 42		
		2,683						
	5,000							
Overcoats..................... o	1,000		4 48					
	1,600		3 78					
	500		3 90					
	2,000		4 85					
	1,500		5 44					
	2,000		2 55					
	4,948			4 19	3 43			
		1,448		4 65	to			
		1,000		4 74	4 71			
		1,500						
Pants, men s ....prs..	1,000		1 44					
	2,000		1 31					
	1,200		1 56		2 30			
	1,000		2 10					
	200		2 03					
	10,058			1 63	1 35	2 40	$1 60	
		4,058		1 73	1 41	2 45	1 52½	
		3,000			**1 63**		1 47½	
		3,000						
	1,500				2 18			
	1,092							$0 67
	5,000							
Blouses ....no..	4,715			2 94	1 81			
				3 12	2 70			
		4,715		3 43	3 45			
					3 51			
	1,500				3 24			
	1,200				4 80			
Suits, boys', 5 to 10 years ....no..	1,636	**1,636**		2 84	2 11	3 05		
				3 01	2 19	to		
						3 78		
Suits, boys', 10 to 16 years....no..	2,496	**2,496**		4 54	3 14	5 00		
				4 74	to	to		
					3 99	6 05		
Overcoats, boys'...............no..	200				2 45	3 79		
		2 00			to	to		
					3 21	4 35		
Vests ....no..	3,000		82					
	5,847	**1,847**	95	**1 10**		1 20	99	
				1 06		to	to	
		2,000				1 47	1 05	
		2,000						

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

August Bros.	Newburger & Hochstadters.	J. S. Holden & Co.	Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	Wanamaker & Brown.	Rindskopf Bros.	S. Mack & Co.	Levy Bros. & Co.	A. Levy & Bro.	Perry & Co.	Pitkin & Thomas.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila. or N. Y.	Phila.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	$3 74	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2 17 to 3 89	......	$2 47 to 3 89 **2 84**	$2 39 **2 54** to **2 83** to 4 03	$2 92½ to 3 17½	......	$2 89 3 21	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 46½	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	3 00 to **4 42** to 5 27	......	3 63 **3 92** 3 78 **4 19** to 6 46	3 55 3 60 **3 90** to 4 93	...... 4 32½ to 4 97½	......	3 73 4 15	......	......	......
......	......	$2 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 88	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 63	......
$1 24 to 2 49	......	......	1 58 **1 76** to 2 59	1 28 to **1 82** to 2 86	1 81 to 2 09	......	1 49 1 68 1 77	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	1 57½	......	......	......	......
......	1 27 to 2 72	1 49	1 73 1 89 **2 18** 2 67 3 18 3 44	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 81 2 10
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 26 to 2 69	2 44 to 3 94	......	......	**2 29** to 3 60	......	2 48 2 48	......	$2 67 2 44	......	......
3 46 3 51 3 70 4 10	3 74 to 5 99	......	4 18 to 6 55	4 20 to 6 58	......	......	......	**3 86** 3 41	......	......
2 02 2 50 2 53	2 84 to 4 49	......	3 72 **3 07** 4 20	2 75 to 3 50	......	......	......	......	......	......
...... 89 to 1 27	......	......	...... 95 to 1 34	82 88 **89** to **96** to 1 18	......	98½ 98½	......	......	......	......

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 4.—Clothing—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Loring & Reynolds.	Magovern & Co.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Porter Bros. and Co.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Keith Bros.	Hecht Bros.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			N. Y., Phil., or Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Shirts, calico ....doz.	2,300							$3 00		
	7,850									
		7,850								
Shirts, gray flannel. do..	17,025									
		8,500								
		8,525								
Shirts, red flannel..do..	12,517									
		6,000								
		6,517								
Shirts, hickory.....do..	15,390									
		15,390								
Overalls ....no..	2,873							39 7/12		
		2,873								

Class 5.—Boots and shoes.

	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Loring & Reynolds.	Magovern & Co.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Porter Bros. and Co.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Keith Bros.	Hecht Bros.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.
	Prs.	*Prs.*								
Men's shoes	840		$1 10							
	7,815			$1 10	$0 95				$0.87½	
				95	to					
		7,815			**1 15**					
	3,000								95	
									90	
	4,000								95	
Women's shoes.........	5,023		70	1 15	80				75	
		5,023	85	87½	**90**				67½	
				80						
Misses' shoes	3,799		60	95	67½					
		3,799	75	75	**75**					
Children's shoes........	2,220		50	57½	57½					
		2,220	65		**60**					
					65					
Men's boots	110	**110**		**2 12½**					1 65	
				2 25						
Men's rubber boots	12	**12**		**2 44**					2 65	
Boys' shoes	4,109			1 05	90				82	
					to					
		4,109		90	**1 10**					
	2,000								90	
									90	
Men's shoe packs	786	**7 86**		75	74					
					99					
Boys' shoe packs	412	**4 12**		70						
Shoe laces........gross.	175	**87**			**82½**	$0 13¾				
						to				
		88			97½	23¾				**20½**
Shoe lasts ....dozen.	6½						$1 80			
Shoe pegs ....pecks.	7						40			
Shoe nails......pounds.	30						05			

***advertisement of May* 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

P. H. Kelly.	Weil, Dreyfus & Co.	H. Wallach's Sons.	Hart Bros.	Pitkin & Thomas.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	T. H. Rothschild.	D. August.	S. Gutman Sons.	H. Bernheim & August.	S. & M. Davidson & Co.	Fechheimer, Rau & Co.	Van Valkenburgh, Beach, & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. Frank & Co.
Points of delivery.														
Saint Paul.		N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	$0 22 31	......	......	$0 21½ 22½ 23½	......	$0 22 to 27½	$0 27	$0 21½ 22½ **24½** 26 27	$0 24 24 24	......	$0 25 28½ 27½	$0 22½ to 27	$0 22 24 20
......	$0 45 57 65	59 to 71½	$0 64 to 75	......	54 to 69½	$0 63 71	69 to 80	60 to 72	68½ **70** to 82	64 to 78	$0 44 56¼ **60½** 61½	77 82 62½	62½ to 74	65 67 69
......	80	81 to 1 07	......	$0 80 to 1 04	75 to 99	82 to 1 04	82 to **92** 95	75 to 95	81 to 97	86 **90** to 1 04	69 to 86¼	1 00 1 10 92½	80 to 96	81 to 95
......	......	30 to 37	......	28½ to 35	32½ 32½ 29 30	......	...... 33½ to 39	30 to 39	33 **33¾** to 38½	30 to 39	......	38 28½ 43	25 7/16 to 40	29 30 33 34
......	......	44 to 83	......	......	33 to 87½	37 39 47	32 to 93	33 to 38	32½ to 92	38 to 42	32 36 **38**	55 62½	39½ to 59	......

Class 5.—Boots and shoes.

P. H. Kelly.	Weil, Dreyfus & Co.	H. Wallach's Sons.	Hart Bros.	Pitkin & Thomas.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	T. H. Rothschild.	D. August.	S. Gutman Sons.	H. Bernheim & August.	S. & M. Davidson & Co.	Fechheimer, Rau & Co.	Van Valkenburgh, Beach, & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. Frank & Co.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
85	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$ 65½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
47½ **42½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 6.—Hats and caps.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. H. Reinoehl & Co.	A. Laufer & Co.	Falconer & Carroll.	William Wood.	C. H. Squier.	J. W. Lester & Co.	Isadore & Hein.	D. Forcheimer.	Butler Coles.	Samuel Corn.
			Points of delivery.									
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
	No.	*No.*										
Men's hats	11,068	...... **500** **5,284** **5,284**	$0 46 to 48½	$0 41 to 62½	$0 54 **59**	......	$0 25½ to **47** to 79	$0 34 to 55	......	$0 34 40 42 **44** 46 53 57	$0 48 52 51	......
	5,334	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	53 50	......
Boys' hats	4,122	**2,061** **2,061**	38 39 39½ 40	35 36 39 44	46 48	......	**25** 26 27 37 **37½** 38½ 46	32 to 50	......	25 34 35 38	46 46	......
	2,061	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37½ 42	......
Boys' caps	2,699	...... **2,699**	......	......	......	$0 18 to 31½	27 27 26 26 25	......	$0 25 30 32½ 33¼	......	......	$0 18¾ 20 **21** 23 25 29
	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	17 23	......	......	......	......
	400	......	......	......	......	......	......	18	......	......	......	......
	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	20 28	......	......	......	......
	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	21	......	......	......	......
Men's caps	1,580	**527** **527** **526**	......	......	......	27½ **30½** 31¼ 36½ 39 45	32½ to **39½** 46 50	25	**27** to 37½	......	......	21 to 37
	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......
	300	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	......	......	......	......
	400	......	......	......	......	......	......	23	......	......	......	......
	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	35 38 42	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 7.—Notions.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	American Linen Thread Company.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	Porter Bros. & Co.	William Mills & Son.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Wilson & Bradbury.
			Points of delivery.							
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.
Buttons, coat, horn..gross.	75	**75**			**$0 35** 50 60			$0 37½		
Buttons, vest..........do..	57	**57**			**25**			27½		
Buttons, pants.........do..	148	**148**				**$0 05¼** 10⅝		03		
Buttons, shirt ....do..	260	**260**			50			**09**		
Buttons, agate.........do..	438	**438**						**03**		
Beads, assorted..bunches.	600							07		
	250							07		
	1,200							07½		
	1,100							06½		
	600							09		
	700							12		
	1,000							07		
	7,615	**7,615**			**07½**				$0 06¾ 12 47/100	
Combs, coarse ....doz.	200					42½				
	300					45				
	400					45				
	300					48				
	400					51				
	600					62 37½				
	360					40 33⅓				
	1,471	**1,471**						49½ 58½	30¾ **33⅓** to 40	
Combs, fine...........doz.	600	**1,108**				25 **30** 28½ 34½				
	168					23				
	204					25				
	1,108							22 27½ 36½	33	
Hooks and eyes.....gross.	116	**116**						**06**		
Mirrors, zinc ....doz.	407	**407**	27 36 57		15 **25** 29 37½	58 87½		25 50		
Needles, assorted sizes. M.	333⅓	**333⅓**			1 00 **1 20** 90		$1 19 90	1 43¾ 1 40 1 37¼	80 to 1 46	
Needles, knitting ....M.	9 9/10	**9 9/10**			a20		1 12	**3 50**	2 79	
Gilling twine ....lbs.	2,156	**2,156**		**$0 73** **83** **93**				72½ 79 87	89¾ 94 1 03	
	966									$0 69
	452									73
	240									73

a Per gross assorted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under adver-

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 7.—Notions—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	Willimantic Linen Company.	American Linen Thread Company.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Maitre, cotton .... lbs..	1,155	**1,155**	$0 24			
Needles, glovers' .... M..	134½					
		134½				
	50					
Needles, sack .... doz..	42					
Needles, saddlers' .... do....	70	**70**				
Pins, brass .... packs..	1,230					
		400				
		400				
		430				
Spool cotton .... doz..	3,182	**3,182**		$0 48		
Suspenders .... pairs..	2,054					
		1,000	*			
		1,054				
	540					
Thread, shoe .... lbs..	62	**62**				
Twine, wrapping .... do....	112	**112**	**15** 16 16			
Twine, sack .... do....	173	**173**	**18**			
Thimbles, open .... doz..	356	**356**				15 25
Thimbles, closed .... do....	456	**456**				15 25
Tape .... yards..	6,975					
	d1,445½	**1,445½**				
Tape-measurers .... doz..	3⅓	**3⅓**				**11**
Thread, linen, Nos. 30, 35, 40 .... lbs..	3,062	**3,062**			e67 to 91	
	596					
	288					
	149					
	2:4					
	138					

a Per gross.
b Per dozen pieces.

tisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Alexander Dougan & Co.	A. T. Stewart & Co.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Porter Bros. & Co.	William Mills & Son.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	J. Hendrickson.	H. F. Palmer.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Wilson & Bradbury.	Colladay, Trout & Co.	Elsan & Lauferty.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phila.	N. Y.
....	....		....	....	....	$0 25	....	**$0 25**	....	....	....
....	....	$3 25	....	....	$2 50	....	....	2 47½ **2 48**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$2 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	16 14 10 08 07 06	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	03½	....	01½	**05**	....	....	$1 87½	....	....	....
....	....	....	$0 37¾ 33½ 29⅛	....	30 **32** 33 37½ **36** **41** 42	....	....	26¼ 24 30 55	....	....	....
....	$0 47 43/100	....	51¼	....	54	....	$0 48 74/100	....	46	**47½**	....
....	....	....	....	....	11 12½ 13½ **15** to 29	....	....	17½ 19 21	....	....	$0 14¾ 19 19¾ **21** 25 29¾
....	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	60	....	....	**67**	47	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	11 16	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	16 30	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	*a*1 00	....	**09**	....	....	18	....	....	....
....	....	....	*a*1 03½	....	**09**	....	....	19	....	....	....
....	....	....	01½ 01⅝	....	3/10 4/10	....	....	*b*13½ ***b*15** ***b*17**	....	....	....
52 55 62 74 76 84	....	1 10 1 25 1 40	....	....	**72½** **82½** **92½**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	....	....

a Without boxes.
d Pieces.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 8.—Groceries.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Maxfield.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	James Stitt & Co.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	Packard & James.	W. H. Smith.	John Dobson.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			Sioux City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis.	Phila.	N. Y.
Apples, dried ...... pounds..	20,850	**20,850**	$5 24					**$0 04¼**		$0 04½
Allspice .... do....	81	**81**			*a*$0 16					**15**
					*b*17½					
Blueing .... doz. boxes..	56	**56**		$0 25						*c***2 25**
				35						*c*3 25
				25						
				50						
Candles .... pounds..	6,770	**3,770**	**11½**							**12¾**
		3,000	13¾							
Corn-starch .... do....	475	**475**								**6¼**
Cassia .... do....	104	**104**			***a*21**					23
					***b*24**					
Cloves .... do....	62	**62**			**36½**					39
Cloves, ground .... do....	13	**13**			**39**		$0 40			40
Cream tartar .... do....	129	**129**			***d*26½**		27			29
					***b*28**					
Ginger .... do....	168	**168**			***e*07**		08¾			09
					***b*08**					
Hops .... do....	180	**180**	24							**14**
Indigo .... do....	1,131	**1,131**			**69**	*f*$0 68	75		$1 17	79
						*f*70	72½		1 17	
						*f*72½	70			
						*f*75	65			
Mustard, ground ...... do....	78	**78**			22		20			**18**
Molasses .... gallons..	635	**300**	**38**							
		335								**35**
Pepper, ground .... pounds..	332	**332**	25		**13½**	28	15			15
						17				
						13				
Starch .... do....	620	**620**								**04½**
Sirup .... gallons..	2,065	**1,000**	**42**							
		1,065								**36**

a Whole.
b Ground.
c Per gross.
d Crystals.
e Root.
f In 5-pound boxes, 2 cents per pound additional.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 9.—Crockery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Strauss & Co.	W. E. Burrell.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	N. Y.
Bowls, pint.......dozen..	37	**37**	$1 00 **56**	....
Bowls, quart.......do...	47	**47**	1 50 **80**	....
Cups and saucers, tea.......do....	44	**44**	75 90 **94** 1 10 1 25	....
Cups and saucers, coffee.......do....	187½	**187½**	**1 25** 1 50	....
Crocks, gallon.......do....	5⅝	**5⅝**	2 33 **3 00**	....
Crocks, 2-gallon.......do....	8½	**8½**	4 00 **4 67**	....
Crocks, 3-gallon.......do....	5½	**5½**	5 67 **6 33**	....
Castors, dinner.......do....	19 5/12	**19 5/12**	6 50 7 75 **16 50**	....
Plates, dinner.......do....	181	**181**	75 **1 13**	....
Plates, tea.......do....	36½	**36½**	**83** 53	....
Plates, sauce.......do....	40⅝	**40⅝**	**45** 41	....
Plates, pie.......do....	15	**15**	53 **68**	....
Pitchers, water.......do....	18¾	**18¾**	**5 60** 4 50	....
Pitchers, pint.......do....	17⅝	**17⅝**	**1 50** 1 20	....
Pitchers, quart.......do....	14½	**14½**	**1 80** 1 52	....
Salts, sprinklers.......do....	32	**32**	**1 75** 3 00 80	$0 60
Tumblers.......do....	64	**64**	33 50 75 **40** 80	55 38 30
Washbowls and pitchers.......do....	10¾	**10¾**	**12 38** 7 50	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 10—Miscellaneous articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	J. Hendrickson.	Condict & Patten.	A. B. Cohn.	John Crane.	E. D. Comings.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Axle-grease .. dozen boxes..	$38\frac{5}{12}$	**$38\frac{5}{12}$**	$0 62 1 00	....	....	**$0 75**	.....	.....
Bedsteads	76	**76**	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bureaus	16	**16**	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Brooms .... dozen..	$219\frac{3}{4}$	.... **$29\frac{3}{4}$**	1 60 **2 12** 2 50 3 00	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bridles, harness ...... do....	$8\frac{11}{12}$	**$8\frac{11}{12}$**	....	....	**$21 00**	....	.....	.....
Bridles, riding ...... do....	$4\frac{5}{12}$	**$4\frac{5}{12}$**	....	....	**15 00** 7 00 9 00	....	.....	.....
Blacking, shoe ...... boxes..	390	.... **390**	02 $03\frac{1}{2}$ 04	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bags, grain .... dozen..	91	**91**	....	**$0 $18\frac{1}{2}$** 21	....	....	.....	.....
Bags, paper	89, 400	**89,400**	***f* 1 00** to ***f* 8 50**	....	....	....	.....	.....
Baskets, ½-bushel .... do....	$4\frac{3}{8}$	**$4\frac{3}{8}$**	**2 50**	....	....	....	.....	.....
Baskets, 1-bushel ..... do....	$10\frac{9}{120}$	....	7 50 **5 00**	....	....	....	.....	.....
Beeswax .... pounds..	80	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bowls, wood, chop .... do....	$5\frac{10}{12}$	**3** **$2\frac{5}{6}$**	**3 00** 4 00 **2 00**	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bath. brick .... do....	$8\frac{5}{12}$	....	1 00	....	....	50	.....	.....
Collars, horse .... do....	$37\frac{1}{2}$	**$37\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	**16 75** 20 00 22 00 23 00	....	.....	.....
Collars, mule .... do....	14	**14**	....	....	**12 50** 7 50	....	.....	.....
Caps, percussion .... gross..	16	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Cradles, grain .... dozen..	$19\frac{3}{8}$	**$19\frac{3}{8}$**	....	....	....	33 00	.....	.....
Chrome, yellow .... pounds..	172	**172**	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Chairs, wood .... dozen..	63	.... **63**	2 64 to **7 50** 9 00	....	....	....	.....	.....
Chairs, rush .... do..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	**$7\frac{1}{2}$**	**7 50**	....	....	....	.....	.....
Clothes-pins .... gross..	$16\frac{1}{2}$	**$16\frac{1}{2}$**	**50**	....	....	....	.....	.....
Desks, office .... number..	8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Desks, school .... do....	164	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Eveners, wagon ..... dozen..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	$0 40	.....
Harness, double .... sets..	162	**162**	....	....	**20 75** **22 75** 25 00 29 00 32 00	....	.....	.....
	68	....	....	....	....	....	.....	$27 50

a Per box of 4 dozen. *b* Twenty-five per cent. additional at Kansas City. *c* Chicago.
g Kip, extra heavy. *h* Per thousand. *i* Delivered at Kansas City 25 cents more.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

W. H. Crossman & Bro.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	Leroy Humbert.	Levi Wilson.	B. Buchanan Yale.	W. S. Hansell & Bro.	J. Thompson.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Thurber & Co.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Sioux City.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Phila.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	N. Y.
......	a$4 00	a$3 30 a2 70	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	b$2 25 b3 00	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	c9 00 d9 50	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	12 00	....	....	....	....	....	$18 00 27 00	....	....	......
......	9 00	....	....	....	....	....	12 00 12 00 10 20	....	....	......
......	....	04⅞	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	$0 03¼
......										01½
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	e$2 20 e1 90	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	2 75 2 57	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	$0 30	......
......	....	3 00	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	45	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	g13 50 16 00	....	....	....	....	....	21 00 19 00 18 00	$21 00	$12 00 13 50	......
......	13 50 16 00	....	....	....	....	....	21 00 19 00 18 00	19 00	12 00 13 50	......
......	....	h38	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	24 00	24 00	....	....	....	$32 50 34 50 26 00 27 00	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	$0 18	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	i$5 00 5 00	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	8 50 d9 00	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	23	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	k12 50 k16 50 k22 00	....	......	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	i5 00 i5 50 i5 75	....	......	....	....	......
$1 75	2 50	1 90	....	....	l4 00 l4 25	....	......	....	....	......
......	19 00	....	....	25 00	....	....	24 00	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 00	....	....	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......

d At Kansas City. *e* Oak and elm, wood or stave bottom. *f* Per 1,000 pounds.
k Delivered at Kansas City $1 more. *l* Back seats.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

lass 10.—Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leroy Humbert.	W. E. Burrell.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	J. Hendrickson.	Condict & Patten
			Points of delivery.				
			Sioux City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Harness, single .... set..	13						$14 75
		13					**16 00**
							19 00
							27 75
Harness, plow .... do....	242	**242**	$14 00				**8 25**
			7 00				
	4						
Hames .... set..	91						4 00
							1 25
							1 00
Halters .... dozen..	$21\frac{5}{8}$		15 00		$2 10	$1 50	16 50
							13 50
Harrows	5						
		5					
Hubs, wagon .... sets..	14	**14**					
Lamp-shades .... dozen..	$3\frac{2}{3}$			$0 60			
		$3\frac{2}{3}$		**1 00**			
Lamp, glass. .... do....	$17\frac{11}{12}$			2 70			
		$17\frac{11}{12}$		1 40			
				1 35			
Lamps, tin .... do....	$13\frac{2}{12}$			1 90			
		$13\frac{2}{12}$					
Lamp-chimneys .... gross..	$33\frac{3}{8}$	**$33\frac{3}{8}$**		**3 60**			
				4 80			
				5 16			
				5 40			
				5 76			
				6 60			
Lamp-wicks .... do....	37	**37**		56	**26**	*a*33	
				32	**42**	*a*40	
				29		*a*70	
Lead, white .... pounds..	5, 900	**5,900**					
Lead, red .... do....	1, 160	**1,160**					
Landsides, plow .... dozen..	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Leather, sole .... pounds..	750						
Leather, harness .... do. ...	4, 771		30				35
Leather, lace .... sides..	44						
Matches .... gross..	286	**286**			**1 85**		
					2 25		
					2 30		
Measures, wood, 1-peck .... dozen..	$2\frac{1}{3}$	**$2\frac{1}{3}$**			**2 00**		
Measures, wood, $\frac{1}{2}$-bushel........ do....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	**$3\frac{1}{4}$**			**2 50**		
Machines, sewing .... number..	10	**10**					
Machines, mowing .... do....	14	**14**					
Machines, thrashing .... do....	3						
		3					
Oil, kerosene .... gallon..	3, 430						
Oil, raw .... do....	95	**95**					
Oil, linseed .... do....	680	**680**					
Oil, lard .... do....	408	**408**					
Ocher .... pounds..	325	**325**					

a Less 40 per cent. *b* Per side. *d* Singer or Saint John. *e* Grover & Baker or Singer. *f* Do

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

W. C. Lobenstein.	L. Maxfield.	A. B. Cohn.	Moline Plow Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	J. F. Richards & Co.	E. T. Howard.	Markley, Alling & Co.	John Crane.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	L. Strauss & Co.	W. S. Hansell & Bro.
Points of delivery.											
Kansas City.	Sioux City.	N. Y.	Omaha or Kan. City.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.
					$10 00 12 00						$10 00
					10 00 11 00						7 50
					33						50
		$4 00			11 50 13 00						15 00 16 80
		4 00	$6 15 **6 75**	$9 00 16 00	7 50		$19 00 22 00				
							1 00 **1 10**	$1 90			
										$0 75 to **2 25**	
										2 75 1 00 to **1 80**	
										3 75 to 9 00	
										33 33 40 70	
									$0 08½ **07**		
							3 00				
$0 22 33 32 30											
*b*1 50									*b*2 75		
							1 60 2 00 2 50				
					*d*24 00	*e***$30 00** *f*35 00					
		*g*50 00			***h*77 00**		***h*77 00** *i*72 00 ***j*64 00** *k*57 00				
		50 00			400 00 to 625 00		504 00 **409 00**				
	$0 22										
									60		
	77								**65**		
	78								**59**		
									02		

mestic. *g* Meadow King. *h* Buckeye. *i* W. A. Wood. *j* McCormick. *k* Gamon & Deering.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 10.—Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leroy Humbert.	W. E. Burrell.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	Fürst & Bradley.
			Points of delivery.			
			Sioux City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
Ox-bows .... dozen..	38½	**38½**	......	......	**$2 87** 3 50 4 25	......
Plows .... number..	355	**355**	......	......	......	$7 50 7 50 8 00
Plows, breaking .... do....	86	**86**	......	......	......	10 00
Plows, shovel, single .... do....	35	**35**	......	......	......	2 50
Plows, shovel, double .... do....	245	...... **245**	......	......	......	2 75
Plow-points, 10-inch .... dozen..	3 5/12	......	......	......	......	......
Pumps, iron .... number..	11	**11**	......	......	......	......
Pumps, wood .... do....	5	**5**	......	......	......	......
Paper, building .... pounds..	2,500	**2,500**	......	......	**03** 03½ 03⅞	......
Paper, tarred .... do....	7,000	...... **7,000**	......	......	01¾ **02¼** 02⅝	......
Pitch .... do....	525	**525**	......	......	......	......
Rope .... do....	6,535	......	......	......	08 09 48/100 10 74/100	......
Rings, halter .... gross..	20 72/144	......	*d*$1 25	......	......	......
Rings, harness, ¾ to 2½ inch .... do....	23 24/144	......	......	......	......	......
Rolling-pins .... dozen..	2⅝	...... **2⅝**	......	......	90 **100**	......
Reflectors, lamp .... do....	3⅝	......	......	$0 70 45	......	......
Saddles .... number..	47	......	......	......	......	......
Spokes, wagon .... set..	166	**166**	......	......	......	......

a 6 x 6.
b Cistern.
c Pipe to match, 8 cents per foot.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

J. Hendrickson.	Condict & Patten.	W. C. Lobenstein.	A. B. Cohn.	Moline Plow Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	John Crane.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	W. S. Hassell & Bro.	Philip S. Biglin.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	Omaha or Kansas City.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Philadelphia.	N. Y.
....	....	....	$6 00	....	$3 10 3 90 4 30	$2 50	$5 00 9 00 12 00 14 00	$8 50 9 50	....	....	....
....	....	....	1 75	**$8 10** **7 80** **7 35**	5 25 7 00 3 25 9 00 11 50	7 75 8 00 8 75	6 00 6 25 9 10 9 45	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	8 00	**13 20**	14 00 12 00 8 50	12 75 15 50 16 50 13 75	14 35 15 40 16 45 19 25	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2 25	**2 70**	3 12½	2 75	3 15	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2 75	3 90 **3 00**	3 75	3 20 4 20	3 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1 80	....	2 00 1 50	12 00	4 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**3 50**	....	....	8 50	2 15	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	3 50	....	....	*a***2 75**	*b*4 50	*c*6 50	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	03	02⅞ 03¼ 03¾	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	02¼	02 1/10 02¼	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**01**	....	....	....	....	....
$0 11¼ 10¼ 09 07½ 16	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	$0 90 1 00	....	....	....	....	2 00	....	....	....	....
....	....	40 to 1 00	....	....	....	....	1 40	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*e*1 00	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	$7 00 8 00 4 25 15 00 6 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$7 50 12 25 7 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2 05	2 30 2 30 2 30 2 30	**2 25** **2 40** **2 60** **2 75** **2 70** **4 50** **5 00** **6 25** **7 25**	2 86 3 12 3 38 3 64 3 90 4 16 4 42 4 94	....	*f*$2 86

d Delivered 30 days after notice of award.
e Revolving handles.
f Set of 52 spokes.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 10.—Miscellaneous articles—Concluded.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. E. Burrell.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	J. Hendrickson.	W. C. Lobenstein.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.
Spokes, buggy ... set	28	**28**				
Surcingles ... dozen	13					
Turpentine ... gallons	247					
Umber, burnt ... pounds	162					
Varnish ... gallons	99					
Wagon-hounds ... set	89					
Wagon-springs ... do	10					
Wagon-bolsters ...	70					
Wagon-tongues ...	374					
Whiffletrees ... pairs	268	**268**				
Wash-tubs ... dozen	29⅝			$6 25		
				7 25		
		29⅝		**8 00**		
				11 75		
Wash-boards ... do	41½			90		
		4¼		**99**		
				1 20		
				2 00		
Wheelbarrows ... do	5½	**5½**				
Wicking, candle ... pounds	30	**30**	$0 30	**21**		
			28			
			24			
Wringers, clothes ... dozen	4½	**4½**				
Wax, shoemakers' ... pounds	29	**29**				**$0 12**
Warp, cotton, loom, white ... do	100			16	$0 17½	
		100		**18**		
Warp, cotton, loom, blue ... do	100			21	28	
		100		**23**		
Warp, cotton, loom, stripe ... do	100			21		
		100		**23**		
Wax, saddlers' ... do	44					12
Wagons, 2¾-inch ... number		**22**				
Wagons, 3-inch ... do		**160**				
Wagons, 3¼-inch ... do		**25**				
Wagons, 3½-inch ... do		**3**				
		17				
Yokes, ox ... do	191	**100**				
Yokes, neck ... do	76					

a Per pound.
b Ironed.
c Star.
d Union.
e Jordan's canal barrows.
f Novelty or Universal.
g Iron keys and bows.
h Bows, rings, and pins.
i Per dozen.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

A. R. Cohn.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	John Crane.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	Kansas Manufacturing Company.	W. S. Hansell & Bro.	Philip S. Biglin.	Studebaker & Bro.
				Points of delivery.					
N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	Phila.	N. Y.	Chicago.
....	....	$2 25	$2 00	**$1 55** 2 60 3 60	$2 25 2 50 4 25	....	....	$3 06	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3 50 4 50 5 50	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	06	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	40	70	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*a*11	09	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	30	40	40	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	60	50	97⅓	....	....	....	....	....
....	$2 25	*b*75	14	**30**	....	....	....	45 50	....
....	....	....	4 50 5 50 6 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	*c*1 60 *d*2 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
$15 00 22 00	1 30 4 75 4 85	21 00	*e*17 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	55	***f*60**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	***k*$52 00**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	*k*53 00	....	....	***l*$52 50**
....	....	....	....	....	....	*k*54 00	....	....	***l*53 50**
....	....	....	....	....	....	***k*56 00**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	***l*54 50**
....	70	***g*2 75**	*h*6 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	08	*i*2 00	....	....	....	....	....

k Double box, spring seat, neck yoke, double singletrees, stay chains, and patent break. Delivered at Sioux City, Wichita, Coffeyville, or Omaha, $1 extra.

l Delivered at Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City, $3.50 extra; delivered at Wichita, Cheyenne, Coffeyville, or Caddo, $9.50 extra.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	W. C. Lobenstein.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	Collins & Co.	J. W. Pike & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	Kans. City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Adzes ....dozen..	1¼	**1¾**	$13 95	....	....	....	....	....
Anvils ....number..	7	**7**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, 1-inch ....dozen..	27	**27**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, 1¼ inches ....do...	$16\frac{5}{12}$	**$16\frac{5}{12}$**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, 1½ inches ....do...	$21\frac{5}{12}$	**$21\frac{5}{12}$**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, 2-inch ....do...	$15\frac{3}{12}$	**15¼**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, post	$2\frac{10}{12}$	**$2\frac{5}{6}$**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, hollow ....dozen..	2⅓	**2⅓**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Augers, earth ....do....	$1\frac{2}{12}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Awls, shoemakers'	157	**157**	....	$0 06	....	$0 08	....	....
				07				
Awls, sewing ....dozen..	582	**582**	....	11	....	....	....	....
				14				
	120	....	....	....	....	08	....	....
Awls, saddlers' ....do...	187	**187**	....	12½	....	....	....	....
				14½				
Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds ....do...	837½	**837½**	....	....	....	....	**$6 19**	....
	300	....	6 85	....	....	....	....	....
	30	....	....	....	$6 40	....	....	....
	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	$6 20
Axes, broad, 12-inch ....do...	$7\frac{7}{12}$	**$7\frac{7}{12}$**	15 55	....	....	....	....	....
Axes, hand, 6 inch ....do...	$10\frac{1}{12}$	**$10\frac{1}{12}$**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Axes, hunters'	$297\frac{2}{12}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		$297\frac{2}{12}$						
Babbitt metal ....pounds..	730	**730**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bits, auger ....dozen..	$38\frac{2}{12}$	**$38\frac{2}{12}$**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bits, gimlet ....do...	21⅙	**21⅙**	....	....	42	75	....	....
Bits, extension ....do...	$3\frac{11}{12}$	**$3\frac{11}{12}$**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bits, pod ....do...	9¾	**9¾**	....	....	....	75	....	....
Bits, gouge ....do...	¾	**¾**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bolts ....pounds..	5,105	**5,105**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bolts, carriage ....do...	5,535	**5,535**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bolts, tire ....do...	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		600						

a Per pound.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards.	Londerback, Gilbert & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	H. Durrie & Co.	H. B. Schureman.	Hazell & Co.	H. L. Butler.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.
Points of delivery.												
Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	N. Y.
$12 00	......	......	$10 80	......	......	......	**$11 61**	......	......	......	$12 00	......
***a*10**	......	......	......	*a*$0 11½	......	......	......	......	......	......	07 10½ 11	$0 12¼
3 60 2 88	......	......	......	......	$3 40	$3 55	**3 23**	......	......	......	4 00	5 76
4 20 3 60	......	......	......	......	4 00	4 18	**3 99**	......	......	......	4 90	7 20
5 05 4 32	......	......	......	......	4 80	5 00	**4 56**	......	$3 60	......	5 84	8 64
7 14 5 76	......	......	......	......	6 80	7 10	**6 46**	......	......	......	7 96	11 52
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**18 00**	......
7 40	......	......	......	......	......	8 31	......	......	......	......	**9 00** 35 00	......
32 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 60	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	**08**	......	......	......	......	10 12	......
07½ 07½	......	$0 80	......	......	......	08	......	......	08	......	10½ 13½	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
09½	......	1 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12 15½	......
5 75 to 8 75	......	5 93 to 7 50	......	......	......	......	6 71	......	......	$6 39	6 48 7 40 7 48	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
16 25	......	**14 95** 13 95	15 00	......	......	......	15 10	......	......	......	21 00	......
......	......	**7 45** 6 75	6 75 7 75	......	......	......	7 53	......		......	11 45 10 80	......
......	......	3 75 to **4 00** 4 16	4 74	......	4 35	......	3 97	$3 40 3 70	......	......	4 75	......
06½	......	......	07 08	08	......	......	......	......	......	......	12 16	......
1 23 to 1 65	$1 44 to 2 46	......	......	......	......	**1 46**	......	......	......	......	2 00 to 5 40	3 75
33 33	......	90	33 36 63	......	......	......	......	......	37½	......	80 52	75
20 00 14 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 00 21 00	......
66	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37½	......	75	75
66	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	85	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**06**	05
*b*54 to *b*8 06	......	......	06 to 08¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**07½**	*b*75 to *b*3 82
*b*43 to *b*1 11	......	......	16¼ **14** 14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	*b*51 to *b*92

b Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	C. Lobenstein.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	James Aikman & Co.	Adams & Westlake Manufact'ng Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
Basins, pint .... dozen	80	**80**	$0 42	....	......	......	$0 42 33	$0 55
Basins, quart .... do	87	**87**	52	....	......	......	47 42	59
Bolts, window .... do	27	**27**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Bolts, door .... do	13	**13**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Belting, rubber .... feet.	831	**831**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Belting, leather .... do	818	**818**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Branding iron .... do	5	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Brace or bit stocks .... dozen	7 6/12	**7½**	....	....	......	$2 10	....	......
Buckets, iron .... do	42 10/12	**42⅚**	5 24	....	......	......	4 50	7 50
Bells, school .... number	5	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Bells, hand .... dozen	2⅙	**2⅙**	....	....	......	1 80	......	......
Bells, cow and ox .... do	9 7/12	**9 7/12**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Borax .... pounds	457	**457**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Bridle-bits .... dozen	16⅙	**16⅙**	....	$1 25 to 1 75	......	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, ½-inch .... gross	9½	**9½**	....	35 35	$0 15	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, ¾-inch .... do	10½	**10½**	....	55 45	18	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, 1-inch .... do	21⅙	**21⅙**	....	75 70	......	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, 1¼-inch .... do	20⅓	**20⅓**	....	1 25 80	80	......	......	......
Buckles, tug .... pairs	173	**173**	....	08	......	......	......	......
Butts, door .... dozen	248	**248**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Butts, brass .... do	26	**26**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Brushes, whitewash .... do	20¼	**20¼**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Brushes, paint .... do	24 11/12	**24 11/12**	....	....	......	......	......	......
Brushes, varnish .... do	7⅙	**7⅙**	....	....	......	......	......	......

***advertisement of May 24,* 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	Troy Stamping Works.	Hazell & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company.	F. W. Jessup.	H. Rosenthal & Bro.
Points of delivery.													
Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kans. City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 30	......	$0 30	......	......	......	**$0 31**	$0 33	......	$0 36 40	......	......	......	......
43	......	**37**	......	......	......	37	40	......	42 47	......	......	......	......
07½ 12	......	......	......	$0 12	......	......	......	......	**10** 14 24	......	......	......	......
46 36 28 21	......	33 **32**	......	......	$0 49	......	......	......	37 to 1 80	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10 to 45	......	**$0 11** to **53**	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16 to 65	......	......	**$0 10½** to **97**	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 75	......	......	......	......
6 60 4 50 2 10	......	......	$7 25 8 50	......	7 70 2 49	......	......	......	2 50 to 15 00	......	......	......	......
......	**$3 75** **4 50**	......	......	......	......	4 95 6 05	......	......	9 00	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 20 to 5 60	......	......	......	......
87 to 4 25	......	1 75 **3 50**	......	......	1 10 to 2 10	......	......	......	2 50 to 9 00	......	......	......	......
2 30 3 10 **3 90** 4 60	......	1 30 to 3 00	......	......	2 28 1 89 1 32	......	......	......	2 80 to 6 40	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	$0 11	......	......	......	......	07½ **10**	$0 11	......	......	......
......	......	40 **54** 70	......	......	......	......	......	......	65 to 1 75	......	......	......	......
......	......	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	55 **65**	......	......	......	......
......	......	54	......	......	......	......	......	......	65 **85**	......	......	......	......
......	......	78	......	......	......	......	......	......	95 **1 15**	......	......	......	......
......	......	1 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 25 **1 55**	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20 **30**	......	......	......	......
18 to **36** 41	......	30 45 47	......	40 55 60	45	......	......	......	30 to 1 12	......	......	......	......
14 to 59	......	......	......	......	**36**	......	......	$0 12 16 19	16 to 66	......	......	......	......
1 65 to 4 10	5 49 4 99 8 79	4 25 5 00 8 25	......	......	4 90 4 72 4 32	......	......	......	4 30 to 20 00	......	......	......	$4 00 **5 75** to 15 00
1 05 to 5 20	8 79 5 49 75	75 to 6 75	......	......	1 32 to 2 46	......	......	......	**3 50** 5 40 7 80	......	......	......	3 25 to 16 00
......	3 95	3 50	......	......	1 40 to 2 28	......	......	......	**3 60** 4 90	......	......	......	3 50 to 6 50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	W. C. Lobenstein.	George W. Bruce.	S. A. Higby.	James Aikman & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Brushes, scrub ... dozen..	27 8/12	**27⅔**	......	......	......	......	......
Brushes, marking ... do....	4 3/12	**4¼**	......	......	......	......	......
Brushes, stove ... do....	19	**19**	......	......	......	......	......
Brushes, horse ... do....	29 6/12	**29½**	*a*$2 49 to 7 74	......	......	......	......
Boilers, wash, copper bottom ... do....	5 11/12	**5 11/12**	7 49	......	......	......	......
Boilers, coffee ... do...	7 6/12	......	1 24 1 49 2 24	......	......	......	$3 00 3 25 3 60 3 85
Brass, sheet ... pounds..	84	**84**	*b*24	......	......	......	......
Compasses, pocket ... dozen..	1 8/12	**1⅔**	......	......	......	......	......
Compasses, carpenters' ... do ...	4	**4**	......	......	$1 40	......	......
Crowbars ... number..	36	**36**	......	......	......	......	......
Chain, log ... pounds..	12, 750	**12,750**	......	......	......	$0 07½	......
Chains, halter ... dozen..	7 6/12	**7½**	......	......	......	......	......
Chains, trace ... do....	18	**18**	......	*g*$2 75	......	2 25	......
Chains, surveyors' ...	8	**8**	......	......	......	......	......
Cleavers ... dozen..	3 11/12	**3 11/12**	**6 49**	......	......	......	......
Calipers ... do....	2 7/12	**2 7/12**	......	......	......	......	......
Cups, pint, tin ... do....	927	**927**	39	......	......	......	38 47 40
Cups, quart, tin ... do....	1, 016 3/12	**1,016¼**	59	......	......	......	45 55 49
	66⅔	......	......	......	......	......	......

a Leather back. *b* For all numbers thinner than 28, between 2 and 14 inches wide.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Benhams & Stoutenborough.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.	Simmons Hardware Co.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	Troy Stamping Works.	Hazel & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	H. Rosenthal & Bro.
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kans. City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.
		$1 60 **1 48** 1 10	$1 09 1 47 2 19	$1 45 1 75 2 00			$1 88 1 40 1 45				$1 20 to 3 00		
			40	48			38				**30** 60		
		2 30 **1 48** 1 15	1 35 1 92 2 49	1 50 1 75			1 32				1 40 2 50		
		1 06 to 3 10	1 93 3 00 3 84	*a*1 10 to **4 00** 4 25 6 75			3 35 2 25			$3 00 1 25	2 40 to 13 00		$1 75 to 7 00
	$15 00	18 25 **15 25**									14 00 16 50 19 80		
	5 75	6 65 5 40 4 60									3 60 to 7 70		
					$0 84 **24**						30		
		1 90								45	4 00		
		1 55 1 35			1 40 1 60					1 80	2 00 to 4 00		
		f **03¾**				*f*$0 04¼					47 58 67 *d*76 *e*90		
		05½ 05 05⅝ 06¼		05¾ 06¼		05½ 05¾ 06 07					**05½** **06½** **07½**	$0 03⅝ to 09	
		1 62 1 27 1 22		**1 80** 2 10 2 40		3 00				1 50	1 85 2 50 2 60 3 00		
		4 68 4 44 4 20		*i***43** 43		2 75 2 75					*g*3 20 *h*3 80		
											3 00 **4 50**		
		10 03 to 17 00			10 00 12 00						10 50 to 24 00		
					2 00 **1 50**						4 00 5 50		
	27 40	25		**44** 50		45		$0 30	$0 42½ 56		25 45		
	45 52	44		76 2 25 **54**		85 85		55	36¼ 43¾ 51¼		54 70		
$0 75				60									

d Steel. *e* Pointed. *f* Per pound. *g* 6½ feet. *h* 7 feet. *i* Per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. Hall.	Troy Stamping Works.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	James Aikman & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Chalk, carpenters' ... pounds	140	**140**					
Chalk-lines ... dozen	19⅛	**19⅛**	$0 07½ 13 15				
Chisels, firmer ... do	14 7/12	**14 7/12**					
Chisels, framing ... do	11½	**11½**				$3 12	
Chisels, cold ... do	3½	**3½**				1 95	
Currycombs ... do	30½	**30½**					
Cards, ox ... do	7¾	**7¾**					
Caldron, iron ...	2	**2**					
Clamps, iron ... do	3⅙	**3⅙**					
Catches, door ... do	6½	**6½**					
Candlesticks ... do	26	**26**		$0 51	$0 40		
Candle-molds ... do	6	**6**			50		
Coffee-mills ... do	81 10/12	**6**			2 09 3 41		
Coffee-pots ... do	98 10/12	**76** **98 10/12** **7½**			1 19 to 2 63		**$1 25** to 2 50
Clothes lines, galvanized wire ... feet	4, 600	**4,600**					
Dividers ... dozen	1 11/12	**1 11/12**					
Diamonds, glaziers' ... do	1¾						
Drag-teeth ... pounds	700	**700**					
Dippers, tinned-iron ... dozen	388 7/12	**388 7/12**			59 69 84		52 to 73
Drills, hand ... do	2 7/12	**2 7/12**					

a Per set of 8. *b* Per 100 feet.

***advertisement of May* 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

D. R. Sperry & Co.	Adams and Westlake Manufacturing Company.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	Hazell & Co.	F. W. Jessup.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	$0 03½	**$0 00¾**
....	....	$0 15 **18** to 45	......	....	$0 25 30	....	....	......	......	....	20 to 2 00	....
....	....	**3 08** to **6 16**	$4 42 to 6 16	....	2 00 2 45 2 65	....	*a*$1 83	......	......	....	2 65 3 60	....
....	....	**2 06** to **4 10**	4 42 to 6 16	....	2 45 to 4 45	....	2 64 to 4 40	......	......	....	4 00 4 85	....
....	....	70 **90** to 5 25	......	....	1 88 2 25 3 00	....	....	......	......	....	1 00 1 30 2 50 3 50	....
....	....	36 to 1 00	......	$0 45 to 1 30	45 to **1 38**	....	1 00 70	......	$0 90	....	1 20 1 50 2 00	....
....	....	52	......	**40**	35	....	....	......	......	....	50 75	....
$3 25 to 8 25	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	$1 00 to **6 00** to 18 00	3 10 to 7 80	....
....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	3 00 3 50 **5 00** 5 80 7 00	....
....	....	75 **50** 30	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	40 70 1 75	....
....	$0 35 **37½**	33 to 1 60	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	45 90 2 25	....
....	....	3 38 2 60 **1 55**	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	1 90 2 80 3 75 5 40	....
....	....	2 25 to 5 00	......	2 50 4 50	....	$2 60 3 75	4 12 1 92 2 20	......	......	....	2 60 4 00 **5 00** to 8 50	....
....	....	....	......	**2 00**	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	....
....	2 40	1 35 to **2 60**	......	....	....	....	....	$1 78 2 26 2 78	......	....	2 60 to 6 25	....
....	....	03 7/10	00½	*b***33** 40	00¼	*b*35	....	......	......	....	*b*35	....
....	....	3 10 **2 30** 2 10	......	....	2 50	42 00	....	......	4 50	....	3 00 to 6 00	....
....	....	28 to 72	......	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	1 50 52 00	54 00
....	....	....	......	....	....	03	....	......	......	....	**02½**	....
....	55 58	97 to 2 35	......	56 **70** 72 85	....	....	....	......	......	....	52 62 88 *c*1 08	....
....	....	....	......	18 00	....	....	....	......	......	....	**12 00**	....

c Cup.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. Hall.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
Drills, breast ....dozen..	4 1/4	**4 1/4**	......	......	......	......	......
Drills, ratchet ....do....	1 1/12	....	......	......	......	......	......
Drills, blacksmith ....do....	4 1/4	**4 1/2**	......	......	......	......	......
	2	....	......	......	......	......	......
Drill-stocks ....do....	2 1/6	**2 1/6**	......	......	......	......	......
Elbows, stove-pipe ....number..	520	....	......	b$1 89 b2 19	......	......	$1 20
		520					
Files, mill saw, 10 to 14 inch ....dozen..	198 1/2	**198 1/2**	......	......	......	$2 19 3 15 4 38	......
Files, saw, taper, 4 to 6 inch ....do....	339 1/6	.... **339 1/6**	......	......	......	66 72 81	......
Files, half round, 8 to 12 inch ....do....	58 2/3	.... **58 2/3**	......	......	......	......	......
Files, round ....do....	57 1/2	.... **57 1/2**	......	......	......	......	......
Files, wood, 12 and 14 inch ....do...	36 11/12	**36 11/12**	......	......	......	......	......
Felloes, wagon ....set..	197	**197**	......	......	......	......	......
Flat-irons ....dozen..	12 1/3	**12 1/3**	......	......	a$0 02 2/3	1 75 1 75	......
Faucets, brass ....do....	3 1/6	.... **3 1/3**	......	......	......	......	......
Faucets, wood ....do....	3 1/2	.... **3 1/2**	c$0 88 to c1 90	......	......	......	......
Fish-hooks	22,320	**22,320**	......	......	......	......	......
Fish-lines ....dozen..	359	.... **359**	07 to 12	......	......	......	......
Forks, hay, 3 tines ....do....	53 3/4	**53 3/4**	......	......	......	......	......
Forks, manure, 4 tines ....do....	13 3/4	**13 3/4**	......	......	......	......	......
Forks, manure, 6 tines ....do....	2 3/4	**2 3/4**	......	......	......	......	......

a Per pound. *b* Delivered in Chicago.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

O. W. Graves.	Simmons Hardware Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	Hazell & Co.	John Crane.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	H. Durrie & Co.	A. B. Cohn.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	$32 00 18 00	**$15 00**	......	......	......	......	......	......	$24 00	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	80 00	......	......	......
......	**21 60**	......	......	$27 50	......	......	......	......	22 00	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 50	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**18 90**	......	......	......
$2 30 2 30	......	......	......	12½	......	$1 25 1 50	......	......	1 40 2 00 **1 70**	......	......	......
......	1 68 to 4 17	**1 68** **2 74** **3 79**	$1 88 2 69 3 75	......	$1 67 2 69 3 75	......	......	......	2 18 to 4 68	2 25 to 4 95	......	......
......	47 to 1 09	54 **58** **65** 67 **71** **86** 95 **99**	67 74 82 1 10	......	56 69 94	......	......	......	68 76 86 1 19	68 75 83 98 1 13	......	......
......	1 77 2 42 3 27	1 55 **1 57** to **2 97**	1 56 2 20 3 20	......	1 31 1 88 2 69	......	......	......	1 98 to 3 60	1 35 to 3 60	......	......
......	91 to 4 16	93 **98** to **1 93** **2 75** **3 85**	1 05 1 56 2 20 3 20	......	1 31 1 88 2 69	......	......	......	1 14 to 4 68	3 23	......	......
......	**4 16** **2 99**	3 00 4 00 5 50	3 20 4 40	......	2 69 3 75	......	......	......	5 00 7 00 8 40	3 23 4 50	......	......
......	......	......	......	1 20	......	......	......	**$1 70** to **4 00**	1 10	90 to 4 40	......	......
......	*a*02⅝	......	......	3 00	***a*02⅝**	......	......	......	12 to 27	......	......	......
......	2 37 2 94 **3 15** 3 78	......	......	5 50	......	......	$3 50 5 50 5 50	......	3 00 to 8 60	......	......	......
......	50 30 **25**	......	......	75	......	......	13	......	1 00 to 1 80	......	......	......
......	***c*78** to ***c*4 84**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*d*10 to *d*70	......	......	......
......	08 **09** to **26** 35	......	13 to 31	......	......	......	21 to 65	......	15 to 70	......	......	......
......	4 60 3 60	......	......	4 50 5 40	3 96	......	......	......	4 30 to 5 74	......	**$3 61**	**$4 50** 4 80 5 10
......	6 50 4 80	......	......	6 50 7 25	4 23	......	......	......	5 78 6 78 7 68	......	**4 50** 5 00 5 50	7 25
......	......	......	......	11 50 12 50	......	......	......	......	12 00 12 50	......	......	**12 50**

c Per 1,000. *d* Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Philip Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Gates, molasses ... dozen..	$7\frac{7}{12}$	$7\frac{7}{12}$	....	....	....
Gauges, splitting ... do....	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$32 00 45 00 54 00	....	....
Gauges, thumb ... do....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Gauges, marking ... do....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Gauges, saddlers' ... do....	$\frac{2}{3}$	....	10 00 18 00	....	....
Gouges ... do....	$4\frac{1}{6}$	$4\frac{1}{6}$	....	....	....
Gimlets ... do....	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{2}{3}$	....	....	....
Glass, window, 8 by 10 ... boxes..	150	150	....	....	....
Glass, window, 10 by 12 ... do....	153	153	....	....	....
Glue ... pounds..	357	357	....	$0 12	....
Glue-pots ...	13	13	....	49	....
Grindstones ... pounds..	7, 950	7,950	....	....	....
Graters, nutmeg ... dozen..	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	....	45	....
Gun-triggers ... do....	5	 5	....	....	....
Gun-locks ... do....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
Gun-tubes ... do....	95	95	....	....	....
Gun-sights, front ... do....	13	13	....	....	....
Gun-sights, back ... do....	25	25	....	....	....
Hammers, claw ... do....	$20\frac{1}{12}$	.... $20\frac{1}{12}$	....	....	$3 50
Hammers, riveting ... do....	$2\frac{11}{12}$	.... $2\frac{11}{12}$	4 50 3 60	....	....
Hammers, shoeing ... do...	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	....	....	....
Hammers, tack ... do....	$2\frac{5}{12}$	$2\frac{5}{12}$	....	....	....
Hammers, stone ... do....	$4\frac{7}{12}$	$4\frac{7}{12}$	....	....	....
Harrow-teeth ... pounds..	2, 500	 2,500	....	....	....
Hoes, planters' ... dozen..	$544\frac{1}{6}$	.... $544\frac{1}{6}$	....	....	2 60 to 3 25
	100	....	....	....	....

a Per pound.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

S. A. Higbie.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	Hazell & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	H. Durrie & Co.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
....	$2 35	....	....	....	$3 50	$2 88	....	$2 80	....
								to	
								4 00	
....	3 35	....	....	....	2 00	....	....	6 00	....
....	44	....	....	....	1 20	....	....	75	....
....	1 48	....	....	....	2 50	....	....	2 40	....
	94								
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 50	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 12	....
								5 60	
....	19	....	....	$0 18	30	23	$0 18	27	....
								40	
....	1 52	....	....	....	2 00	....	....	2 08	....
....	1 80	....	....	....	2 00	....	....	2 08	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
								18	
								28	
....	2 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	....
								to	
								83	
....	01	$0 01¼	....	....	01¼	....	....	00$\frac{18}{20}$	....
	00⅞								
....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....
....	3 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
								18	
....	6 70	....	$8 00	....	....	....	....	11 00	....
			7 50					11 00	
....	33	....	18¾	....	....	....	....	35	....
	20							60	
	16							80	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 00	
....	1 12	....	....	2 60	5 50	4 95	....	2 90	....
	to			4 88	4 00	2 58		4 50	
	5 22			5 25				6 50	
								7 25	
....	2 20	....	....	....	4 00	2 97	....	3 00	....
	2 60				4 25			to	
	3 00				4 50			6 50	
	3 30								
....	3 95	....	....	....	4 00	3 13	....	5 75	....
	3 00				4 60			6 20	
....	63	....	....	....	1 50	65	....	1 00	....
	50							1 50	
								2 25	
....	*a*13½	....	*a*14¾	....	6 00	....	....	*b*60	....
								to	
								*b*1 20	
....	02$\frac{3}{16}$	....	03$\frac{3}{8}$	....	03	....	....	02½	....
			02½		03				
....	3 52	....	2 72	....	4 25	....	....	4 50	$2 94
	to		to					5 30	3 19
	4 12		3 75					6 60	3 47
$2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

b Four to six pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	H. L. Butler, jr.	Louderback, Gilbert & Co.	Hartwell Bros. & Weible.	H. B. Scharmann.
			Points of delivery.						
			Kans. City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
Hoes, garden ..... dozen..	74⅙	.... **74⅙**	.....	.....	$2 65 3 60 3 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoes, grub ..... do....	30 11/12	**30 11/12**	.....	.....	4 70 5 12 5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handles, awl ..... do....	454½	**227** **227½**	$0 22 30 65	.....	15	$0 12½	.....	.....	.....
Handles, ax ..... do....	1,015	**1,015**	.....	$0 95 1 07	.....	.....	.....	$0 90	.....
Handles, hoe ..... do....	274	**274**	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handles, plow ..... do...	54½	**54½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handles, pick ..... do....	38¾	**38¾**	.....	1 15 1 25	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Hatchets ..... do....	251¼	.... **251¼**	.....	4 10	.....	.....	$3 75 4 00	.....	$2 90 3 40
Hinges, strap, 6-inch ..... pairs..	58½	**58½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap, 8-inch ..... do....	48	**48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap, 10-inch ..... do....	33½	**33½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap, 12-inch ..... do....	21⅔	**21⅔**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 4-inch ... do...	22½	**22½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 6-inch ... do....	21	**21**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 8-inch ... do....	11	.... **11**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 10-inch .. do....	12	**12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 12-inch .. do....	8⅙	**8⅙**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, round, ¼-inch ..... pounds..	3,815	**3,815**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, round, ½-inch ..... do....	6,305	**6,305**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, round, ¾-inch ..... do....	6,375	**6,375**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, round, 1-inch ..... do....	3,295	**3,295**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, round, 1¼-inch ..... do....	1,250	**1,250**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, round, 1½-inch ..... do....	800	**800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, ¼ inch ..... do....	1,640	**1,640**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, ½-inch ..... do....	3,625	**3,625**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, ¾-inch ..... do....	4,150	**4,150**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

***advertisement of May* 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Cressman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	James Woolworth.	Hazell & Co.	John Crane.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	H. Durrie & Co.	A. B. Cohn.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	Chicago, N. Y., S. Louis, Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$4 00	......	......	......	$4 00	$3 90	......	......	......	$4 00	......	$3 35	......
3 15				4 50	2 33				4 40		**3 25**	
									5 20			
5 10	......	**$5 25**	......	7 00	8 25	......	$5 00	......	6 00	......	......	......
		to							6 75			
		6 50										
55	$0 14	$0 14½	**$0 14**	25	......	......	16	......	15	......	......	......
47			17						20			
18									70			
18									75			
1 33	......	......	......	1 60	......	$1 55	......	......	**1 15**	$1 36	......	......
1 14				2 50		1 18			1 50	1 34		
86						1 10			2 60	1 75		
						98			3 00	1 65		
1 20	......	......	......	1 50	......	......	......	**$0 93½**	80	......	......	$0 50
60									2 00			
......	......	......	......	1 65	......	......	......	**1 85**	3 50	2 40	......	3 00
				1 35						2 70		
										2 64		
										2 88		
1 65	......	......	......	1 50	......	1 60	......	......	1 12½	1 65	......	1 75
86						1 30			1 47	1 36		
						1 10						
5 10	......	3 83	3 10	4 00	......	......	......	......	3 48	......	3 84	......
4 60		3 95	3 40	4 50					to			
3 75		**4 15**	3 60						5 66			
3 50		3 98										
90	......	**56**	58	......	67	......	......	......	50	......	......	......
54			87						84			
1 49	......	81	85	......	99	......	......	......	**74**	......	......	......
81			1 40						1 33			
2 16	......	1 14	1 20	......	1 38	......	......	......	**1 00**	......	......	......
1 02			2 24						1 98			
2 91	......	1 95	**2 15**	......	2 37	......	......	......	2 75	......	......	......
1 93			3 28									
35½	......	36	35	......	44	......	......	......	32	......	......	......
48	......	49	**51**	......	59	......	......	......	38	......	......	......
			58						84			
1 70	......	59	61	......	71	......	......	......	53	......	......	......
57			76						1 33			
2 61	......	79	82	......	94	......	......	......	71	......	......	......
85			1 10						1 98			
3 33	......	1 22	1 70	......	1 48	......	......	......	2 85	......	......	......
1 59												
02$\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	03	......	......	......	......	**02¼**	03¼	......	......
02$\frac{1}{10}$	......	......	......	02½	......	......	......	......	**02$\frac{1}{10}$**	02⅕	......	......
01$\frac{8}{10}$	......	......	......	02$\frac{3}{10}$	......	......	......	......	**01$\frac{85}{100}$**	02⅛	......	......
01$\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	02	......	......	......	......	**01$\frac{75}{100}$**	02⅛	......	......
01$\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	02	......	......	......	......	**01$\frac{75}{100}$**	02⅛	......	......
01$\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	02$\frac{3}{10}$	......	......	......	......	**01$\frac{75}{100}$**	02⅛	......	......
02$\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	03$\frac{1}{10}$	......	......	......	......	**02$\frac{75}{100}$**	03¼	......	......
02$\frac{1}{10}$	......	......	......	02½	......	......	......	......	**02$\frac{1}{10}$**	02⅛	......	......
01$\frac{8}{10}$	......	......	......	02$\frac{3}{10}$	......	......	......	......	**01$\frac{85}{100}$**	02⅛	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Lobenstein.	B. Buchanan Yale.	Philip Biglin.	H. L. Butler, jr.	James Aikman & Co.	Louderback, Gilb & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Iron, square, 1-inch ....pounds..	3,500	**3,500**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, square, 1¼-inch ....do....	1,205	**1,205**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, square, 1½-inch ....do....	990	**990**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, half round, ¼-inch ....do....	350	**350**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, half round, ½-inch ....do....	765	**765**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, half round, ¾-inch ....do....	1,200	**1,200**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, half round, 1-inch ....do....	800	**800**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, half round, 1¼-inch ....do....	300	**300**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, half round, 1½-inch ....do....	250	**250**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, oval, ½ to 1 inch ....do....	1,975	**1,975**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, ½ by ¼ inch ....do....	945	**945**	......	...	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, ¾ by ¼ inch ....do....	1,075	**1,075**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, 1 by ¼ inch ....do....	2,525	**2,525**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, ½ by ⅜ inch ....do....	650	**650**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, ⅝ by ⅜ inch ....do....	625	**625**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, ¾ by ⅜ inch ....do....	1,275	**1,275**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, 1 by ⅜ inch ....do....	2,050	**2,050**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, 1 by ½ inch ....do....	2,225	**2,225**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, 1¼ by ½ inch ....do....	2,200	**2,200**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ½ inch ....do....	2,775	**2,775**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, sheet, stove-pipe, 24 to 26 in..do....	4,260	**4,260**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, Juniata ....do....	1,830	**1,830**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, Swede ....do....	1,600	**1,600**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, tire ....do....	3,550	**3,550**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Iron, nail-rod ....do....	1,560	**1,560**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Knives, butcher, 6-inch ....dozen..	1,250⅝	**1,250⅝**	......	$1 08 1 20 1 50	......	$1 15	......	$0 91 1 20 1 54
Knives, hunting, 6-inch ....do....	515	...... **515**	......	1 54 to 2 38	......	2 00	......	1 24 to 1 90
Knives, skinning, 6-inch ....do....	169	...... **169**	......	1 54 1 90	......	1 10	......	......
Knives, drawing ....do....	25¼	...... **25¼**	......	......	......	......	......	4 86 **5 40**
Knives, hay ....do....	5 5/12	**5 5/12**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Knives, saddlers' ....do....	2 3/12	......	$8 00	......	......	......	......	......
Knives, shoemakers' ....do....	14 7/12	**14 7/12**	75 75	....	......	......	......	......
Knives, carving, and forks ....do....	2¾	**2¾**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Knives and forks ....do....	1,077	...... **1,077**	......	48 54 **60** 70 75	......	......	......	45 to 60
Kettles, brass ....pounds..	2,305	...... **2,305**	......	......	$0 30 35	......	$0 29 34½	......
Kettles, camp, 8, 12, 14 quarts.....nests..	3,402	**3,402**	......	......	83 1 40 1 92½	......	55 75	......

The following bids were also received: For furnishing 8, 12, and 14 quart camp-kettles, Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, $1 10 per nest; James S. Watt, $1.70; Benhams & Stoutenborough, 98 cents. For furnishing brass kettles, Dunham Buckley & Co., 32 cents per pound.

***advertisement of May* 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company.	Lalance and Grosjean Manufacturing Company.	Charles X. Cordier.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	S. A. Higbie.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	H. Durrie & Co.	E. W. Anthony.
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	......	......	**$0 01 7/10**	......	......	......	$0 02 1/10	......	......	**$0 01 75/100**	$0 02¼	......	......
......	......	......	**01 7/10**	......	......	......	02 1/10	......	......	**01 75/100**	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	**01 7/10**	......	......	......	02 1/10	......	......	**01 75/100**	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	04 9/10	......	......	......	05½	......	......	**04**	01	......	......
......	......	......	**03 2/10**	......	......	......	03¼	......	......	**03 1/10**	03⅖	......	......
......	......	......	**02 9/10**	......	......	......	03 3/10	......	......	**02 7/10**	03	......	......
......	......	......	**02 4/10**	......	......	......	02 8/10	......	......	**02 45/100**	02⅘	......	......
......	......	......	**02 4/10**	......	......	......	02 8/10	......	......	**02 45/100**	02⅘	......	......
......	......	......	**02 4/10**	......	......	......	02 8/10	......	......	**02 45/100**	02⅘	......	......
......	......	......	**02½**	......	......	......	03 2/10	......	......	**02 75/100**	03	......	......
......	......	......	**02 7/10**	......	......	......	03 2/10	......	......	**02½**	03⅗	......	......
......	......	......	**02 2/10**	......	......	......	02 6/10	......	......	**02¼**	03	......	......
......	......	......	**02**	......	......	......	02 4/10	......	......	**02 5/100**	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	**02 2/10**	......	......	......	02 7/10	......	......	**02¾**	03⅗	......	......
......	......	......	**02 1/10**	......	......	......	02 5/10	......	......	02¾	03	......	......
......	......	......	**02 1/10**	......	......	......	02 5/10	......	......	02¾	02 9/10	......	......
......	......	......	**01 9/10**	......	......	......	02 3/10	......	......	02¾	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	**01 9/10**	......	......	......	02 4/10	......	......	02¾	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	**01 8/10**	......	......	......	02 2/10	......	......	**01 55/100**	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	**01 7/10**	......	......	......	02	......	......	**01 75/100**	02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	**03**	......	......	......	03 6/10	......	......	**03** 04 7/10	......	......	$0 03⅛ 03
......	......	......	**06**	......	......	......	05¼	......	......	07½ 08	......	......	......
......	......	......	04½	......	......	......	06½	......	......	**04 15/100**	......	......	......
......	......	......	**01 7/10**	......	......	......	02 1/10	......	......	01 90/100	*a*02⅛	......	......
......	......	......	06	......	......	......	07¼	......	......	**05½**	05¾	......	......
......	......	$0 95 1 10 1 55	......	*b*$0 95 1 10 1 55	$0 90 to **1 40** to 2 00	$0 96 to 2 06	......	$0 97 1 23 1 58	$1 20	1 25 to 4 25	......	......	......
......	......	$1 40 1 50 **1 85**	......	*b*1 40 1 50 1 85	1 10 to 3 25	......	......	1 89 1 53 1 43	......	2 00 to 7 20	......	......	......
......	......	1 95	......	*b*1 95	1 00 1 20 **1 50** to 2 18	......	......	1 99	......	2 75 1 70	......	......	......
......	......	......	3 60 3 85 4 10 4 40	......	......	3 75 to 4 50	......	4 38	......	5 80 to 7 50	......	$4 75	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**11 40**	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 25	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	71	**80**	80	......	......	......
......	......	......	**4 20**	......	5 76 3 00	......	......	......	11 00	50 1 00 1 35	......	......	......
......	......	46¾ to 58¼	......	*b*5 50 5 75	38 to 67	......	......	49 47	50	54 to 1 25	*c*52½	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	26¼ **28½**	29¼ 34½	......	......	......	34 3/10	......	......	......
1 40	$1 20 1 68	......	2 10 83	......	75 90 95 1 00 1 75 1 85	......	......	......	......	1 12 1 28 2 08	......	......	1 10

a From ¾ to 1 inch thick, not wider than 6.
b Less 2 per cent.
c 6 knives and 6 forks to a dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simmons Hardware Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kans. City.	Chicago.
Lead, in bars ....pounds	1,280	**1,280**	$0 04⅞	....	....	$0 05	**$0 04½**
Locks, door ....dozen	49⅛	**49⅛**	**2 50** 1 40 1 20	$0 95	$1 10 1 40	2 00	1 12 to 9 75
Locks, drawer ....do	16⅓	**16⅓**	**1 30** 1 00 38	....	....	....	30 to 6 50
Locks, knob ....do	38½	**38½**	2 70 2 00	1 55	1 75	2 00	1 75 to 9 80
Latches, thumb ....do	84½	.... **84½**	55 **28**	30	30 30 44	40	33 1 00 1 25
Lanterns ....do	9⅓	**9⅓**	2 85	....	....	....	5 00
Lamp-black ....pounds	123	**123**	....	....	....	....	**04½**
Ladles, melting ....dozen	$7\frac{7}{12}$	.... **$7\frac{7}{12}$**	1 35	1 70 **2 00**	2 00 2 80	....	3 00
Mattocks ....do	19¼	**19¼**	6 95	**7 25** to 8 25	....	8 00	8 00
Match-safes ....do	6½	.... **6½**	38	....	....	....	50 **60**
Mallets ....do	$2\frac{11}{12}$	.... **$2\frac{11}{12}$**	2 30 1 12 40	1 65 2 00	1 50 **1 70**	....	3 00
Main-springs, gun-lock ....do	27	**27**	....	....	....	....	**75**
Nails, lath ....pounds	1,100	**1,100**	**$03\frac{55}{100}$**	4 45	....	3 50	**3 60**
Nails, shingle ....do	6,200	**6,200**	**02⅘**	2 95	....	3 10	**2 90**
Nails, wrought, 6-penny ....do	1,920	**1,920**	**03⅗**	4 20	....	4 15	**3 94**
Nails, wrought, 8-penny ....do	2,970	**2,970**	**03⅗**	3 95	....	4 15	**3 91**
Nails, horseshoe, No. 3 ....do	260	....	....	80	....	24	25 24
Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 ....do	1,120	**1,120**	....	18½	15½ 20	21	22 21
Nails, horseshoe, No. 7 ....do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nails, horseshoe, No. 8 ....do	1,240	**1,240**	12¼	16	13½ 17¼	19	19 18
Nails, horseshoe, No. 9 ....do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nails, finishing, 6-penny ....do	1,775	**1,775**	**03⅘**	3 70	....	4 15	**3 75**
Nails, finishing, 8-penny ....do	1,950	**1,950**	**$03\frac{55}{100}$**	3 45	....	3 90	**3 67**
Nails, fence, 8-penny ....do	7,900	**7,900**	**$02\frac{3}{10}$**	2 45	....	2 60	**2 40**
Nails, 6-penny ....do	1,100	**4,100**	**$02\frac{55}{100}$**	2 70	....	2 90	**2 65**
Nails, 8-penny ....do	11,800	**11,800**	**$02\frac{3}{10}$**	2 45	....	2 65	**2 40**
Nails, 10-penny ....do	19,000	**19,000**	**$02\frac{1}{20}$**	2 20	....	2 40	**2 15**
Nails, 12-penny ....do	7,800	**7,800**	**$02\frac{1}{20}$**	2 20	....	2 40	**2 15**
Nails, 20-penny ....do	10,200	**10,200**	**$02\frac{1}{20}$**	2 20	....	2 40	**2 15**
Nails, 30-penny ....do	2,600	**2,600**	**$02\frac{1}{20}$**	2 20	....	2 40	**2 15**
Nails, 40-penny ....do	2,900	**2,900**	**$02\frac{1}{20}$**	2 20	....	2 30	**2 15**
Nails, 60-penny ....do	1,000	**1,000**	**$02\frac{1}{20}$**	2 20	....	2 30	**2 15**
Nuts, iron ....do	1,715	**1,715**	**03** to 07¼	....	....	06	05
Oilers ....dozen	$13\frac{5}{12}$	.... **$13\frac{5}{12}$**	68 to 1 71	....	63 **75** 88	1 00 1 00	60 to 2 40
Oakum ....pounds	142	**142**	....	....	....	10	**09½**

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Charles X. Cordier.	Adams and Westlake Manufacturing Company.	F. W. Jessup.	E. W. Anthony.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	H. Durrie & Co.	James Aikman & Co.	Hazell & Co.	H. L. Butler, jr.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	American Glass Company.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$1 60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	$6 00	$8 50	$3 65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$4 75**
....	....	....	....	$0 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$6 74	$7 60	....	....
....	....	....	....	40	....	....	$0 75	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	4 36	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 05¼	....
....	....	....	....	2 86	....	....	....	....	....	....	03⅕	....
....	....	....	....	4 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3 86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 16**	....	....	....	....	22	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**15**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	$0 13½	**14**	....	....	....	....	19	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3 61	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90	....
....	....	....	....	3 36	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 60	....
....	....	....	....	2 36	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 60	....
....	....	....	....	2 61	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 90	....
....	....	....	....	2 36	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 70	....
....	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	$0 02	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	02	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	02	....	....	2 40	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	James Aikman & Co.	D. R. Sperry.	J. W. Pike & Co.	F. W. Jessup.	Hazell & Co.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
Ovens, Dutch ....number.	2,664	**2,664**	$0 75 49	....	$0 40 to **55** to 80	......	$0 48 52 60	......	....
Oil-stones ....dozen	$4\frac{5}{12}$	**$4\frac{5}{12}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Picks, mill ....do...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	**$4\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	....	......	......	$5 50	....
Picks, earth ....do...	17	**17**	......	....	....	$5 12	......	......	....
Pails, wood ....do...	$138\frac{11}{12}$	**$138\frac{11}{12}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Pails, tin, 12 and 16 qts...do...	217	**217**	2 37 3 11	**$2 60** 2 83 3 30 **3 75** 4 75 5 25	....	......	......	......	$2 50 3 70
Punches, harness ....do...	$5\frac{5}{12}$	**$5\frac{5}{12}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Punches, ticket...........do ...	$4\frac{1}{4}$	**$4\frac{1}{4}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Punches, belt.............do...	$3\frac{5}{8}$	**$3\frac{5}{8}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Pliers, round ....do...	2	**2**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Pliers, flat ....do...	$2\frac{1}{6}$	**$2\frac{1}{6}$**	......	....	....	......	......	1 40 1 50	....
Pliers, cutting ....do...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**$2\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	....	......	......	4 00 3 00	....
Putty ....pounds	1,580	**1,580**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Pans, tin, 2, 4, 6 quarts..dozen	1,058	**1,058**	64 1 04 1.29	60 98 1 19	....	......	......	......	(5 95 1 10
Pans, dust ....do...	$7\frac{7}{12}$	**$7\frac{7}{12}$**	95	....	....	......	......	......	80
Pans, fry, Nos. 1, 2, 3.....do...	$639\frac{5}{12}$	**$639\frac{5}{12}$**	1 35 1 45 1 60	**1 10** **1 20** **1 30**	....	......	......	......	1 60 1 75 2 00
Pans, dish ....do...	$28\frac{1}{12}$	**$28\frac{1}{12}$**	1 69 2 21 2 97	2 50 to 6 30	....	......	......	......	5 50 6 25
Planes, jack ....do...	$6\frac{1}{12}$	**$6\frac{1}{12}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Planes, match ....do...	$2\frac{2}{3}$	**$2\frac{2}{3}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....
Planes, smooth ....do...	$5\frac{1}{6}$	**$5\frac{1}{6}$**	......	....	....	......	......	......	....

a Per

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

H. L. Butler, jr.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	W. C. Lobenstein.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	Troy Stamping Works.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago or N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
		$0 32	$0 46	a$0 05½	$0 39	$0 50						
		38	62		58	60						
		47	90		87	70						
		56				80						
						1 00						
	a$0 20				a04½	1 20						
	15				a25	**3 00**						
	04											
			10 00	18 00		25 00						
			12 00									
$5 25	5 50		**6 00**	7 50	6 55	7 75						
			5 75									
		1 24				1 35						
		to				1 50						
		1 85										
	2 85		5 00			4 00						
			6 00			4 75						
						8 75						
						10 00						
	3 30					5 75	$3 00	$1 15		$1 10		
							to			1 12		
							4 80			1 16		
	9 00					12 00				**9 00**		
						27 00				9 00		
	1 05					1 50		3 50		3 56		
								4 00				
	1 25		**1 50**			2 50	5 00					
			2 00			3 00						
						4 00						
	1 33		**1 50**			2 50	3 75					
			2 00			3 00						
						4 00						
	4 33		5 00			8 00	10 00					
			6 00									
				02½		**02¼**						
	1 20		65	70		52					$ **54**	$0 55
	71		to	1 00		to					**1 05**	93½
	62		1 50	1 35		1 60					**1 35**	1 18
	99			1 50		**1 00**						73
						2 00						
	1 56		1 14	1 50	1 47	1 25			$1 87			
	1 40		to	1 75	1 56	to			2 12			
	1 30		1 95	2 00	1 76	2 81			2 37			
	4 12		**4 18**	4 40		3 75						
	3 35		4 50	5 20		4 50						
	2 49		**4 94**	6 25		5 50						
			6 08			6 75						
			7 00			8 12						
	4 44		4 05	6 00	5 28	**4 50**						
			5 40			6 00						
						7 20						
						18 00						
			8 76			9 75						
	3 95		**3 25**	5 00	4 68	3 60						
			4 80			5 40						
						6 60						

pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	James Aikman & Co.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.	Goodyear India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
Planes, fore .... dozen..	$4\frac{11}{12}$	**$4\frac{11}{12}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planes, jointer .... do....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	.... **$3\frac{1}{4}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planes, plow .... do....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	**$1\frac{1}{4}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planes, rabbet .... do....	$1\frac{1}{6}$	**$1\frac{1}{6}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planes, hollow .... do....	$2\frac{1}{6}$	**$2\frac{1}{6}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planes, round .... do....	$2\frac{7}{12}$	**$2\frac{7}{12}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plates, tin .... do....	1, 341	**1,341**	$0 30 35	.....	.....	$0 37½ 24 23	$0 27	.....
Padlocks .... do....	$53\frac{1}{3}$	.... **$53\frac{1}{3}$**	.....	.....	$0 88 1 50 **3 00**	.....	.....	.....
Paper, sand .... sheets	3, 998	**3,998**	**00¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper, emery .... do....	1, 211	**1,211**	**01¼**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packing, rubber .... pounds.	315	**315**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 15
Packing, yarn .... do....	214	**214**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packing, hemp .... do....	136	**136**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pinking-irons .... dozen..	$00\frac{3}{12}$	**$00\frac{3}{12}$**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipe, lead .... pounds..	1, 720	**1,720**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipe, iron .... do...	575	**575**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rakes, hand .... dozen..	$42\frac{1}{4}$	.... **$42\frac{1}{4}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rakes, steel, garden .... do...	$25\frac{7}{12}$	**13** **$12\frac{7}{12}$**	.....	$1 95 2 10 2 20 2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, iron .... pounds..	712	**712**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper .... do....	168	**168**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burrs, copper .... do...	428	**428**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivet sets .... dozen..	$4\frac{5}{6}$	**$4\frac{5}{6}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rasps, wood .... do....	$29\frac{1}{3}$	.... **$29\frac{1}{3}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rasps, horse .... do....	$29\frac{1}{6}$	.... **$29\frac{1}{6}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resin .... pounds..	259	**259**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit-levels .... dozen..	$2\frac{2}{3}$	**$2\frac{2}{3}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saws, circular .... number..	13	**13**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saws, hand .... dozen..	33	**16** **17**	.....	.....	4 50 6 00	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

H. Durrie & Co.	A. B. Cohn.	D. K. Miller Lock Company.	Simmons Hardware Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	Troy Stamping Works.	Hazell & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	W. C. Lobenstein.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Kans. City.
......	......	......	$6 15	**$5 40** 7 56	......	$8 00	$7 44	......	......	......	$8 40 10 00	......
......	......	......	6 57	8 10 **6 00**	......	12 00	$8 16	......	......	......	9 00 11 00	......
......	......	......	......	**31 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 00 to 8 00	......
......	......	......	......	**4 21**	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 85	......
......	......	......	......	**5 27**	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	3 60	......
......	......	......	......	**5 27**	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	3 60	......
......	......	......	1 75 1 25 25½	30 35 45	......	34 35	......	**$0 30** 42	$0 24¾ 29½	......	25 to 43	......
......	......	$3 00 10 66⅔	85 to 3 00	......	$1 18 to 3 08	......	2 38 1 63 1 25	......	......	$2 57 3 14 3 70	70 to 5 83	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	01	......	......	......	......	01	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	02	......	......	......	......	02	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	**55** 25	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**10**	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	12	......	......	......	......	**15**	......
......	......	......	**70**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 20	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	06	......	......	......	......	**05¾**	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**03** to **15**	......
......	$1 60 2 00 2 40	......	......	......	......	1 75	......	......	......	......	1 20 **1 50** 1 90	......
$4 05 **4 50** 4 95	5 00	......	4 38 4 97 5 55	......	......	4 40 5 00 5 50	4 99	......	......	......	4 60 6 00 6 80	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	08	......	......	......	......	**10**	......
......	......	......	......	......	**39** 40	42	......	......	......	......	40	$0 45
......	......	......	39½	......	**39** 40	42	......	......	......	......	40	45
......	......	......	**3 40**	......	4 00 4 00	4 50	......	......	......	......	4 00	6 00 4 00
......	......	......	......	2 45 **3 25** **4 50**	2 25 3 20	......	1 87 2 69	......	......	......	3 80 5 00 7 00	......
......	......	......	3 10	2 80 2 90 **3 35** to 5 75	3 75 4 45	......	2 69	......	......	......	3 50 to 7 20	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**04**	......
......	......	......	**5 80**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 20 5 80 3 80	......
......	......	......	**1 08** to **13 23**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 20 to 54 00	......
......	......	......	5 50 4 85	**4 50**	5 25 7 75 **8 88** 12 63	......	4 12	......	......	4 50	6 00 10 00 11 50 16 00	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	H. L. Butler, jr.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Saws, rip .... dozen..	2 1/6	**2 1/6**	......	......	......	......
Saws, meat .... do....	6 2/3	**6 2/3**	......	......	......	......
Saws, crosscut .... do....	3 1/4	**3 1/4**	......	$1 70 to 1 95	......	......
Saws, key-hole .... do....	3 2/3	**3 1/2**	......	......	......	......
Saws, buck .... do....	6 5/12	**6 5/12**	......	......	......	......
Saw-sets .... do....	3	**3**	......	......	......	......
Saw-blades, butchers' .... do....	4	**4**	......	......	......	......
Springs, door .... do....	2 1/2	**2 1/2**	......	......	......	......
Swage-blocks .... number..	3	**3**	......	......	......	......
Sledge-hammers .... do....	19	**19**	......	......	......	......
Shears, sheep .... dozen..	100	...... **100**	......	......	$15 00	......
Shears, 7 1/2 and 8-inch .... do....	459 1/4	**459 1/4**	$2 18 2 30	......	2 73 3 00	......
Scissors, 4 and 6-inch .... do....	153 1/2	**153 1/2**	**1 60**	......	3 00 4 50	......
Shears, tinners' .... number..	17	...... **17**	1 44	......	......	......
Scales, spring-balance .... do....	5	...... **5**	......	......	1 06	......
Scales, counter .... do....	20	...... **17**	......	......	......	$7 50
Scales, platform .... do....	10	**3** **1** **5** **4**	......	......	......	3 00
Scales, hay and cattle .... do....	5	...... **4**	......	......	......	......
Scales, letter .... do....	5	...... **5**	......	......	......	......
Scales, butchers' .... do....	9	...... **9**	......	......	......	......
Scythe-stones .... do....	90 1/4	**90 1/4**	......	......	......	......
Screw-drivers .... dozen..	4 1/12	...... **4 1/12**	......	......	......	......

a Per pound.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Simmons Hardware Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	Hazell & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Porter Bros. & Co.	Louderback, Gilbert & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	Priest, Page & Co.
Points of delivery.												
Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	$12 00	**$7 75** 15 00	......	......	$6 00	$13 00 19 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**12 00** 12 00	......	......	......	8 00 to 17 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**16 20**	......	......	......	19 00 to 35 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**3 00**	......	$1 75	2 50	4 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	4 25	$3 00	**3 99**	......	8 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
$1 40	......	3 38	4 50	......	......	2 50 5 50	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**3 75** 4 25	......	4 55	......	4 50 5 00 6 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1 20	......	1 88 1 75	......	......	......	1 59	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	7 50	......	......	**3 00**	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	**a08**	......	a10	......	......	75 to 1 75	......	......	......	......	a$0 20	......
......	4 12 4 36 **7 20** 9 20 11 50	......	......	3 75	......	3 75 to 6 92	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 35 2 20 98	1 80 to 2 52	2 18 2 34	2 50 2 75	2 66 2 47	......	2 58 to 4 88	......	**$1 99** 2 11 **2 15** 2 44 2 64	$2 39 2 50	$2 34 2 52	3 25	......
......	70 to 1 80	1 80 1 80	1 85 2 00	1 25 a75	......	2 00 to 3 35	......	1 54 to 1 94	1 90 2 13	1 80	......	......
......	......	......	1 25	......	......	1 18 **1 57** 1 96	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1 00 **2 80**	......	......	......	30	......	......	......	......	......	$3 12 91
......	......	......	10 00	......	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	......	3 25 to **5 50** **7 50**
......	......	......	22 00 29 00 33 00	......	......	19 00 to 48 00	......	......	......	......	......	**20 00** **26 00** **32 50**
......	......	......	105 00 110 00 145 00	......	......	144 00 to 259 00	......	......	......	......	......	60 00 **75 00** 120 00
......	......	......	3 00	......	......	2 40 3 20 4 80	......	......	......	......	......	3 75 **2 75**
......	......	9 25 **35 00**	5 00	......	......	13 00 4 50 8 00 10 50	......	......	......	......	......	4 20
35	......	......	35	......	35	50 75 1 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
90 1 12 **1 34** **1 57**	......	1 10 to 1 75	......	......	2 50	1 00 to 4 20	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simmons Hardware Company.	J. F. Richards & Co.	S. Roosevelt & Co.
			Points of delivery.		
			Saint Louis.	Kansas City.	N. Y.
Screws, iron, 1/2-inch ..... gross..	66½	**66½**	$0 07 08	$0 10	$0 10
Screws, iron, 5/8-inch ..... do....	44½	**44½**	08 09 10	12	12
Screws, iron, 3/4-inch ..... do....	80½	**80½**	**09** to **13**	15	13
Screws, iron, 7/8-inch ..... do....	51	**51**	**10** to **14**	16	14
Screws, iron, 1-inch ..... do....	125	**125**	**12** to **17**	17	16
Screws, iron, 1¼-inch ..... do....	126	**126**	**14** to **23**	22	19
Screws, iron, 1½-inch ..... do....	125½	**125½**	**17** to **27**	26	26
Screws, iron, 1¾-inch ..... do...	75½	**75½**	**21** to **37**	33	29
Screws, iron, 2-inch ..... do....	79½	**79½**	**24** to **40**	53	40
Screws, iron, 2¼-inch ..... do....	25½	**25½**	**27** to **44**	59	48
Screws, iron, 2½-inch ..... do....	27½	**27½**	**41** to **64**	63	57
Screws, iron, 3-inch ..... do...	16	**16**	**44** to **76**	85	78
Screws, bench, iron ..... number..	15	**15**	....	50	**25½**
Screws, bench, wood ..... do....	7	**7**	....	50	**22⅝**
Sieves, wire ..... dozen..	382	**382**	85	....	86
Spades, long handle ..... do....	14 11/12	**14 11/12**	....	8 00	**6 74**
Spades, short handle ..... do....	36⅔	**36⅔**	5 95	8 00	**6 74**
Shovels, long handle ..... do....	28½	**28½**	5 82	8 00	**5 09**
Shovels, short handle ..... do....	32	**32**	5 85	8 00	**5 09**
Shovels, scoop ..... do....	6⅛	**6⅛**	....	7 50	6 50
Solder ..... pounds..	413	**413**	**09½**	....	....
Soldering-irons ..... pairs..	24	**24**	....	....	....
Shot ..... pounds..	140	**140**	**02 9/10**	....	....

advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	Philip S. Biglin.	G. W. Bruce.	James Aikman & Co.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Co.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	Hazell & Co.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	H. L. Butler, jr.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$\$0\ 06\frac{3}{10}$	$0 08¼ to 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$07\frac{2}{10}$	$09\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$09\frac{1}{10}$	10 to $28\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	$13\frac{1}{10}$ to $29\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	$14\frac{8}{10}$ to $34\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	18 to $42\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	$20\frac{1}{4}$ to $56\frac{7}{10}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	$24\frac{1}{8}$ to $60\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	$27\frac{1}{8}$ to 76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	32 to $86\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
57	40 to 1 17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63	$56\frac{7}{10}$ to 1 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33 to 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 15 to 2 00	....	$0 94	....	$0 80	$1 40	**$0 85** 95	$0 95	....	....
8 00	....	....	$5 70	....	....	....	....	$5 25	$5 00
8 00	....	....	5 70	....	....	....	....	5 25	5 00
8 00	....	....	5 40	....	....	....	....	5 25	5 00
8 00	....	....	5 40	....	....	....	....	5 25	5 00
8 66	....	....	6 60	....	....	....	....	....	6 65 6 89
12 14 16	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
60 to 1 94	....	**1 19** 1 49	....	50	....	....	....	....	....
$07\frac{8}{10}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip S. Biglin.	Charles X. Cordier.	G. W. Bruce.	S. A. Higbie.	H. Durrie & Co.	D. R. Sperry.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.
			Points of delivery.							
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N Y	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Steel, plow..........pounds.	2, 490	**2,490**	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 06½	......
Steel, German ....do...	225	**225**	......	......	......	......	......	......	05½	......
Steel, cast ....do...	2, 775	**2,775**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**11½**	......
Steel, tool..............do...	1, 819	**1,819**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**11½**	......
Steel, spring ....do...	1, 690	**1,690**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**04¾**	......
Steel, butchers'.......dozen.	$7\frac{1}{8}$	**$7\frac{1}{8}$**	......	......	......	......	......	......	10 50 15 00	......
Shoes, horse ....pounds.	8, 445	**8,445**	......	......	$0 03$\frac{4}{10}$	......	$0 03⅜ 03⅝	......	**03½**	......
Shoes, mule............do...	3, 650	**3,650**	......	......	03$\frac{7}{10}$ 04$\frac{4}{10}$	......	04⅜ 04⅝	......	**04½**	......
Shoes, bob-sled.........set.	8	**8**	......	......	......	......	......	*b*$0 02	**2 00**	......
Spoons, tea...........dozen	827	.... **827**	$0 17	$0 21 **19** 17	......	$0 26	......	......	12 to 45	......
Spoons, table ....do...	1, 701	.... **1,701**	30	37 **33** 29½	......	40	......	......	24 to 87	......
Scoops, hand ....do...	$19\frac{5}{12}$	**$19\frac{5}{12}$**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**1 75** to **4 00**	......
Scythes.................do...	$41\frac{7}{12}$	.... **$41\frac{7}{12}$**	......	......	......	7 50	......	......	6 50 7 50 8 00	......
Scythe-snaths ....do...	38¾	**38¾**	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 00	......
Sickles ....do...	12	....	......	......	......	6 00	......	......	4 25 6 00	......
Squares, try ....do...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	**$3\frac{1}{8}$**	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 50 to 5 40	......
Squares, bevel.........do...	1½	.... **1½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 50 **4 00** 4 50	......
Squares, framing ......do...	$5\frac{11}{12}$	**$5\frac{11}{12}$**	......	......	......	......	......	......	20 00 15 00 12 50	......
Stove-polish ....gross.	15⅓	**15⅓**	2 25	......	......	......	......	......	3 00 3 50 4 50 5 70	......
Skeins, thimble ....set.	59	**59**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**1 88** **2 00** 1 50 2 44	......
Stoves, cooking, wood ..no..	188	**188**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stoves, heating, wood ...do..	145	.... **145**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stoves, heating, coal....do..	2	.... **2**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stove-pipe ....joints.	2, 188	**2,188**	*c*14½ *c*16½	......	......	......	......	......	11¼ 10½	$0 10 ......
Toe-calks.... .....pounds.	785	**785**	......	......	......	......	**07½**	......	06¾ 07½	....

a Per 100 pounds. *b* Per pound.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Simmons Hardware Company.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	Louderback, Gilbert & Co.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.	A. B. Cohn.	B. Buchanan Yale.	Hazell & Co.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	James Aikman & Co.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	E. W. Anthony.	J. W. Pike & Co.
Points of delivery.													
Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 05			$0 06¼										
04½			05¼										
05½			12½		$0 15								
12			12½		15								
04¾			07½										
2 20	$4 50	**$4 50**											
*a***03⅗**	3 35		04¼		03¾								
*a***04⅘**	4 35		05¾		04¾								
22	19 to 32			$0 16 14	25 28 30								
35	32 to 47			30 22	44 to 53								
6 25 **5 50**	4 00		7 50			$6 50	$7 50 8 50						
4 27 5 33	4 00 6 42 2 40		5 50 7 00			7 00	5 75 5 00						
2 34 1 75								$2 50					
2 58													
4 30 2 60									$4 40 to 15 25				
2 00			3 00					2 50		$2 40	$2 74 3 90 5 45		
												$11 75 13 37	
												3 50 **5 25** **6 25** 9 50	
												2 80 to **11 50** 16 90	
			12½									**14** 16 19½	
07¾	06				11							18½	$0 06

c Delivered in Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Philip S. Biglin.	W. C. Lobenstein.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.
Tacks .... papers..	1,079	....	....	....	\$0 01$\frac{5}{8}$ to 10	....
Tacks, brass heads .... do....	166	**166**	**\$0 95**	....	....	....
Tea-pots .... dozen..	1$\frac{1}{12}$	**1$\frac{1}{12}$**	....	**\$2 97**	....	....
Traps, beaver .... number..	452	**452**	....	50	83$\frac{1}{3}$ 58$\frac{1}{3}$	....
Traps, mink .... do....	40	.... **40**	....	35	41$\frac{2}{3}$ 25	....
Tape-lines .... dozen..	4$\frac{1}{4}$	**4$\frac{1}{4}$**	....	....	....	....
Tongs .... pairs..	12	.... **12**	....	....	....	....
Tongs, blacksmiths' .... do....	27	**27**	....	....	....	....
Tire-shrinker	2	**2**	....	....	....	....
Trowels, brick .... dozen..	8$\frac{7}{12}$	**8$\frac{7}{12}$**	....	....	....	....
Trowels, plastering .... do....	6$\frac{1}{6}$	**6$\frac{1}{6}$**	....	....	....	....
Taps, taper .... sets..	11	**11**	....	....	....	....
Taps, plug .... do....	12	**12**	....	....	....	....
Tin, sheet .... pounds..	5,795	**5,795**	....	*a***5 68**	....	....
Tweer-irons .... number..	11	**11**	....	....	....	....
Vise, carpenter's .... do....	12	**12**	....	....	....	....
Vise, blacksmith's .... do....	2	**3**	....	....	....	*b*\$0 11$\frac{1}{2}$
Vise, gunsmith's .... do....	10	**10**	....	....	....	....
Valves	8	**8**	....	....	....	....
Wagon-skeins .... sets..	8	**8**	....	....	....	....
Wagon-springs .... do....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wash-basins, tin .... dozen..	136$\frac{1}{2}$	**136$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	70 83 90	....	....
Wire cloth .... yards..	659	**659**	....	....	....	....
Wire, iron .... pounds..	649	**649**	....	....	....	....
Wire, brass .... do....	81	**81**	26$\frac{1}{4}$	**25$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....
Wire, copper .... do....	75	**75**	35	**34**	....	....
Wire, annealed .... do....	592	**592**	26$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....
Wire, fence .... do....	33,000	....	....	....	....	10 08$\frac{1}{4}$
Washers, iron .... do....	664	**664**	....	....	....	....

a Per box 105 pounds.

advertisement of May* 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

S. A. Higbie.	James Aikman & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Bro.	J. F. Richards.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Co.	H. Heller.	E. W. Anthony.	Troy Stamping Works.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	H. L. Butler, jr.
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
		$0 01¼ to **02$\frac{8}{10}$**					$0 02 to 04						$0 19 to 29
		1 50 1 75 2 00											
		1 47 to 2 80											
$1 00		98	$5 50 4 20		**$0 83**	$0 48							
		18 **27**	2 73 1 68		30	16	2 88						
4 00		**5 50** 7 75	3 50 2 85										
		18 **22**											
		40	**29**			45							
		16 00				18 00							
5 50		11 50 7 00	**6 00** **5 60** **6 25**				5 62						
		7 40 11 50	**5 05** **5 75** **5 40**				5 75						
		8 00											
		8 00											
	$0 10	05½ 06											
		50 75 2 00				1 00							
		4 90											
		8 00				6 50							
		6 00											
		1 15 to **6 50**											
		1 50 to **2 44**				2 25 2 50 2 65							
		*b*09				*c*90							
	85 to 1 35	70 to 1 70	96 60					$0 65 to **95**	$1 18 to 1 85	$0 94 to 1 45	$0 98		
		30	**09¼**			33							
		04½ to **09**											
		27										$0 27 33	
		40										36 42	
		05¼ to **12**											
		04½ 04⅓	04$\frac{3}{10}$			04$\frac{4}{10}$ 11							
		05	**04⅛** **04⅜** to 09⅛			08							

b Per pound. *c* Per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simmons Hardware Company.	H. Heller.	Coulter, Flagler & Co.	J. F. Richards.	S. Roosevelt & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Bellah, Quigley & Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kans. City.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
Wedges, iron .... dozen..	37½	**37¼**	**a$0 03¼**	a$0 03¼	....	$2 50	....	a$0 04	......
Wrenches, monkey, 10-inch.... do....	7½	**7½**	**3 24** 2 50	....	....	4 00	$3 96	3 00 5 40	$6 00
Wrenches, monkey, 12-inch.... do....	4⅛	**4⅛**	**4 32** 2 90	....	....	5 00	4 61	4 20 6 30	7 00
Wrenches, monkey, 15-inch ... do....	3 11/12	**3 11/12**	5 00	....	....	10 00	**7 92**	7 20 10 80	12 00
Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch..... do....	5/6	**5-6**	....	....	**$6 00**	......	....	2 00	......
Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch.... do....	1	......	....	....	....	......	....	2 40	......
Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch.... do....	3/4	**3-4**	....	....	**10 00**	......	....	2 88	......

a Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 24, 1878, for furnishing goods, &c., for the Indian service.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples.

Medical supplies.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richardson & Co.	O. H. Jadwin.	Twining & Schiedt.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	L. Hernstein.
HOSPITAL STORES.									
Barley ....pounds.	**202**	$0 08	**$0 07½**	......	$0 12	$0 09	$0 07	......	......
Corn starch ....do...	**325**	10½	**08½**	......	12	12	09½	......	......
*Ginger, ground ....ounces.	**600**	01½	**01½**	......	02	02	01¼	......	......
Sugar, white crushed ....pounds..	**615**	......	**11¼**	......	14	......	12	......	......
Tapioca ....do....	**182**	12	**10**	......	12	11	08½	......	......
Tea, black ....do....	**443**	......	**30** **25**	......	a18 to a35	40 to 60	......	......	......
Whisky in 32 oz. bottles ....bottles.	**480**	75	**65**	......	60	90	......	......	......
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.									
Binders' boards, 2½ by 12 inches.....pieces	**134**	......	**05**	......	09	04	03	......	$0 06
Binders' boards, 4 by 17 inches ......do....	**118**	......	**06**	......	12	05	04	......	10
Cotton bats ....number.	**177**	......	**15**	......	15	12	12	......	08
Cupping-tins ....do....	**53**	......	**02½**	......	09	20	20	......	12½
Lancets, thumb ....do....	**6**	35	**50**	......	50	50	40	......	50
Lint, picked ....pounds.	**59**	......	**60**	......	3 00	50	25	......	45
Muslin, unbleached, unsized .... yards	**597**	......	**07**	......	07	08	08	......	10
Needles, assorted ....papers	**43**	......	**04**	......	06	05	01	......	25
Needles, upholsterers' ....number	**54**	......	**06**	......	05½	05	01	......	60
Oakum, fine, picked ....pounds	**82**	......	**11**	......	13	12	10½	......	15 to 30
Oiled silk .... yards	**67**	90	**100** b50	....	1 00	50	1 00	......	1 25 to 2 00
Pencils, hair ....number.	**720**	02½	**03**	......	02½	03	03	......	05
Pins ....papers	**84**	05	**04**	...	04	06	05		10
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can ..yards.	**112**	20	**17**	$0 21	19	20	19	$0 18	55
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case.... do ...	**76**	45	**48**	......	45	50	35	......	40
Plaster of Paris ....pounds	**74**	02½	**02**	....	06	06	03	......	......
Pocket cases ....number	**12**	1 15	7 00 **9 00**	......	1 25	5 00 to 12 00	12 00	.....	6 00 to 15 00
Scarificators ....do...	**6**	.....	**3 25**	......	3 63	3 50 to 4 50	3 50	......	4 00
Scissors, large and small .... do....	**16**	......	**56**	......	55	50	60	......	50
Silk ligature ....ounces	**10**	1 25	**1 50**	......	1 40	1 12	1 12	......	1 25
Speculum for rectum .... number.	**8**	45	**35**	45	c50 d3 00	50	50	......	c50 to d5 00
Speculum for vagina ....do...	**4**	45	c35 ***d*3 25**	25	c63 d3 50	35	50	......	c30 to d5 00
Sponge, assorted ....ounces	**324**	25	**14**	......	13	15	20	......	37

* W. J. Stitt offers ground ginger at one and one-half cents per ounce.
a In tins $0.03 extra. *b* Muslin. *c* Glass. *d* Metal.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

Medical supplies—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richardson & Co.	O. H. Jadwin.
		Points of delivery.	
		Saint Louis.	N. Y.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—Continued.			
Stethoscopes .... number..	7	$0 40	$0 28
Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce .... do....	65	....	1 35
Syringes, hypodermic .... do....	19	1 10	1 35
Syringes, penis .... do....	220	25	30
Syringes, vagina .... do....	144	50	45
Thermometers, clinical .... do....	15	3 50	1 75
Thread, linen, unbleached .... ounces..	59	....	09
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted .... number	113	....	04
Tooth-extracting cases .... do....	6	....	12 00
Tourniquets, field .... do....	7	....	1 25
Tourniquets, screw, with pad .... do....	7	....	1 50
Towels .... dozen..	19	....	1 75
Trusses, single .... numbers..	50	55	75 1 75
Twine, ½ coarse .... ounces..	445	....	04
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Basins, wash, hand .... number..	34	....	15
Blank-books, cap, half bound, 4 quires .... do....	23	....	80
Corkscrews .... do....	25	20	18
Corks, velvet, best .... dozen..	1,946	04	03
Dippers, tin .... do....	18	....	10
Dispensatory .... copies..	3	6 90	7 50
Funnels, tin, pint .... number..	20	06	10
Hones .... do....	8	....	20
Measures, graduated, glass, 4-ounce .... do....	14	30	31
Measures, tin, pint and quart .... do....	15	10	22
Measures, graduated, glass, minim .... do...	9	22	22
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inch .... do....	10	1 00	38 to 1 56
Mosquito netting .... yards..	485	....	08
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10-inch .... packs..	27	33	30
Paper, litmus, blue and red .... sheets..	34	04	04
Paper, wrapping .... quires..	312	08½	18
Pill-boxes .... dozen..	903	05	04
Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inch .... number..	5	65	1 00
Scales and weights, prescription, one set apothecary's and one set gram .... number..	6	8 50	4 50
Spatulas, 6-inch .... do....	28	25	24
Spirit-lamps .... do....	14	45	35
Test-tubes .... do....	65	02½	30
Vials, 6-ounce .... dozen....	285	22	22
Vials, 4-ounce .... do....	463	18	18
Vials, 2-ounce .... do....	535	14	14
Vials, 1-ounce .... do....	422	12	12

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—**Continued.**

Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner.	Twining & Schiedt.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	A. L. Hernstein.	Goodyear India-Rubber Glove Company.
Points of delivery.							
N. Y.	Phila.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	$0 45	$0 33 to 1 00	$0 50	....	$0 50 to 6 00	$0 96
....	....	1 25	1 15	1 00	....	84	78
....	$1 75	1 63	1 38	1 50	....	1 00 to 4 00	....
....	12	35	32	25	....	30 to 50	36
							20
....	....	50	42	50	....	40 to 50	57
				75			43
....	1 37	2 85	2 00	2 00	....	1 00 to 3 50	....
....	....	10	10	10	....	20	....
....	....	06	04	04	....	66	....
....	....	8 50	12 00	12 00	....	6 00 to 12 00	....
....	....	70	87	1 00	....	50 to 1 50	....
....	....	1 80	1 25	1 25	....	1 50	....
....	....	1 63	1 50	1 50	....	1 50	....
....	....	60	50 to 2 00	1 25	....	1 00 to 3 00	....
....	....	03	04	03	....	06	....
....	....	31	30	15	....	1 50	....
....	....	60	60	60	....	....	....
....	....	15	20	20	....	16	....
....	....	03	04	05	....	65	....
....	....	13	20	20	....	25	....
....	....	7 75	7 00	7 00	....	....	....
....	....	10	10	10	....	25	....
....	....	50	50	25	....	1 50	....
$0 40	21	27	25	25	....	25	....
....	....	15	25	20	....	25	....
28	12	22	21	20	....	18	....
....	$0 30 to 1 20	1 00	37 to 1 50	1 00	....	2 00	....
....	....	07	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	40	30	25	....	35	....
02½	....	04	04	04	....	06	....
....	....	18	20	25	....	40	....
....	....	07	06	10	....	08	....
....	60	70	50 to 1 00	50	....	50	....
....	....	5 00	1 25 to 3 50	3 00	....	2 50 to 6 00	....
25	25	38	25	30	....	16	....
....	37	38	38	40	....	50	....
....	01½	05	03	30	....	02	....
....	23	30	21	27	$0 19½	....	....
....	27	26	17	22	16¼	....	....
....	18	19	12	15	10¾	....	....
....	15	16	10	12	08 11/12	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

Medical supplies—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	Richardson Bros.
		Points of delivery.	
		N. Y.	Saint Louis.
MEDICINES.			
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection ....pounds..	128	....	$0 35
Acid, carbolic, pure crystallized ....ounces..	177	....	06¼
Acid, citric ....do....	488	....	05
Acid, nitric ....do....	100	....	04
Acid, sulphuric ....do....	72	....	03
Acid, sulphuric aromatic ....do....	....	....	04½
Acid, tannic ....do....	107	....	18½
Aconite, tincture of rad ....do....	120	....	03½
Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles ....bottles..	648	....	56
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of alum ....ounces..	540	....	01¼
Ammonia, carbonate of ....do....	263	....	02½
Ammonia, muriate of ....do....	232	....	01¾
Ammonia, solution of ....do....	2,591	....	02¾
Arsenite of potassa, solution of ....do....	194	....	01¼
Belladonna, alcoholic extract ....do....	50	....	30
Bismuth, subnitrate ....do....	324	....	14
Borax, powdered ....do....	530	....	01½
Camphor ....do....	1,350	....	02½
Castor-oil, in 32-ounce bottles ....bottles..	452	....	34
Cerate, blistering ....ounces..	227	....	07
Cerate, cosmoline ....pounds..	158	....	56
Cerate, simple ....do....	150	....	42
Chalk, prepared ....ounces..	176	....	01
Chloral, hydrate of ....do....	148	....	19½
Chloroform, purified ....do....	1,112	....	07
Cinchona, fluid extract with aromatics ....do....	964	....	12
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles ....bottles..	567	....	22
Colchicum seed, fluid extract ....ounces..	158	....	07
Copper, sulphate ....do....	74	....	01¾
Croton oil, in 1-ounce bottles ....do....	31	....	22
Digitalis, tincture, in 2-ounce bottles ....do....	120	....	03
Ergot, fluid extract ....do....	308	....	08
Ether, compound spirits ....do....	403	....	05
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins ....do....	674	....	07½
Ether, spirits of nitrous ....do....	1,690	....	04
Flaxseed-meal, in tins ....pounds..	303	....	06½
Ginger, fluid extract ....ounces..	866	$0 05	06½
Glycerine, pure ....do....	1,872	....	02½
Gum Arabic, powdered ....do....	573	....	03½
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract ....do....	78	....	18
Iodine ....do....	113	....	42
Ipecacuanha, powdered ....do....	264	....	13
Iron, solution of the sulphate ....do....	56	....	10
Iron, sulphate, commercial ....pounds..	84	....	02
Iron, tincture of the chloride of ....ounces..	727	....	03½
Jalap, powdered ....do....	144	....	03
Lead, acetate of ....do....	371	....	02½
Liquorice-root, powdered ....do....	708	01½	01½
Magnesia, heavy calcined ....do....	284	....	10½
Magnesia, sulphate of ....pounds..	595	....	04
Mercurial ointment ....do....	71	....	50
Mercury, corrosive chloride of ....ounces..	49	....	06
Mercury, ointment of nitrate of ....do....	233	....	05
Mercury, mild chloride of ....do....	108	....	06
Mercury, pill of ....do....	272	....	04
Mercury, red oxide of ....do....	76	....	06½

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing medical supplies, &c.*—Continued.

W. R. Warner & Co.	O. H. Jadwin.	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner.	Twining & Schiedt.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	J. R. Mercein.
Points of delivery.								
Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	$0 30	$0 35	....	$0 60	$0 40	$0 35	$0 33½	....
$0 08	05	....	....	12	06¼	04	....	....
....	05	....	....	06	05⅛	05	05	....
....	00⅝	....	....	04	03	02¾	....	....
....	00⅜	....	....	03	02½	02	....	....
03½	02½	....	....	05	03¾	04¼	....	....
....	12	....	....	21	17	19	18⅛	....
06	02	10	04¼	05	05	05¼	01¼	$0 04
....	55	....	....	68	66	67	62	....
....	00¾	....	....	04	01¼	01½	....	....
....	01⅛	....	....	02½	02¼	02½	....	....
....	01¼	....	....	02	02	02⅛	....	....
01¼	01	....	....	02½	01½	01¾	....	....
01¾	01	02½	02	02	02	01¾	01½	03
24	18	23	22	28	22	22	....	....
12½	15	....	....	15	14	14	14¾	....
....	01½	....	....	02¼	01¾	01½	....	....
....	02⅓	....	....	03½	03¼	02½	02⅝	....
....	33	....	....	42	38	45	33	....
....	06	05½	05	08	05	06	06	07
....	65	....	....	60	35	60	....	....
....	02⅛	48	38	50	35	50	37	40
01⅛	00¾	....	....	01½	01	01¼	01⅛	....
....	16	....	....	20	18	18¾	....	....
....	06	50	....	14	11	06¼	....	....
09½	07	08	15	18	07½	08	06¾	08⅛
33	20	30	....	28	22	25	25	25
07⅛	08	10	08	10	08¾	10	07½	08
....	01¼	....	....	02	03	02¾	....	....
....	17	....	....	28	20	20	....	....
05	03	05½	04	07	04½	04½	03½	03
10¾	14	10½	11⅛	20	07½	12	11	15
....	03¼	....	....	04	03⅓	04	....	06
....	06	....	....	08	70	06½	....	....
....	02¾	05	....	04	02⅞	03⅝	....	....
....	05½	....	....	10	09	04½	....	....
07⅞	05	06⅛	05	08	05¾	07½	06⅛	08
02⅛	02	....	....	02½	01⅛	02	02	....
....	03	04½	....	04½	03⅛	03¼	....	....
24	18	23	20	28	22	22	....	....
....	35	....	....	42	38	42	41	....
....	12½	....	....	13	12¼	10¾	....	....
08	03	07	05	04	09	10	....	02
....	02	....	....	03	02½	02½	....	....
03½	02½	03¼	03	04	03¼	03	02⅝	02⅛
....	02½	....	03¾	04½	02½	0[illegible]½	....	....
....	02	....	....	02½	02⅛	02	....	....
....	01½	....	....	02	01⅞	01⅛	....	....
....	11	....	....	14	11⅓	11	....	....
....	02	....	....	03½	05	04	....	....
....	42	....	....	55	50	45	....	40
....	04	....	....	10	08	06½	....	....
....	02	05	03½	06	04½	04	....	04
....	05	....	....	08½	05½	06	....	....
....	02¼	....	....	04½	03⅓	03	....	....
....	06	....	....	10	08	08	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

Medical supplies—Continued.	Quantity offered.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	Richardson Bros.	W. R. Warner & Co.
		Points of delivery.		
		N. Y.	Saint Louis.	Phila.
MEDICINES—Continued.				
Morphia, sulphate of .... ounces..	34½	....	$3 50	....
Mustard-seed, black, ground .... pounds..	172	$0 25	12½	....
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered .... ounces..	19	....	20	....
Olive-oil, in pint bottles .... bottles..	403	....	20	....
Opium, camphorated, tincture of .... ounces..	1,768	....	02¾	$0 04½
Opium, compound powder of .... do....	258	....	10	09¼
Opium, powdered .... do....	180	....	40	....
Opium, tincture of .... do....	1,560	....	08	09½
Pepper, cayenne, ground .... do....	288	02	02¼	....
Peppermint, oil of .... do....	89	....	18	....
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles .... number..	71,900	....	16	20
Podophyllum, resin of .... ounces..	46	....	32	35
Potassa, caustic .... do....	9	....	12	....
Potassa, acetate of .... do....	280	....	04	....
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered .... do....	708	03	02½	....
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered .... do....	800	....	02½	....
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered .... do....	409	....	01⅔	....
Potassium, bromide of .... do....	576	....	04½	....
Potassium, iodide of .... do....	948	....	30	....
Cinchonidia, sulphate of .... do....	390	....	67	....
Quinia, sulphate of, in bottles or compressed in tins ... do....	382	....	3 20	3 40
Rhubarb, powdered .... do....	248	....	04	....
Rochelle salt .... do....	1,092	....	03½	....
Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8 oz. bottles .... bottles..	864	....	a06½	a10¾
Silver, nitrate of, fused .... ounces..	37	....	97	....
Soap, castile .... pounds..	531	....	08¼	....
Soap, common .... do....	478	....	03½	....
Soda, bicarbonate of .... ounces..	732	01½	01¼	....
Squills, syrup of .... pounds..	652	....	25	28
Strychnia .... ounces..	6½	....	1 75	....
Sulphur .... do....	520	....	02	....
Turpentine, oil of, in 32 oz. bottles .... bottles..	224	....	20	27
Zinc, acetate of .... ounces..	50	....	05	....
Zinc, sulphate of .... do....	160	....	02	....
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.				
Ammonium, bromide of .... ounces..	158	....	10	....
Arnica, tincture of .... do....	1,051	....	01	02⅝
Assafœtida, gum .... do....	203	....	02	....
Buchu, fluid extract of .... do....	822	....	06	06½
Cocculus indicus .... do....	83	....	01½	....
Colchicum, rad., wine of .... do....	190	....	04	06⅓
Collodion .... do....	97	....	16	....
Copaiba, balsam of .... do....	1,107	....	04	....
Creosote .... do....	50	....	14	....
Ipecac, fluid extract .... do....	369	....	16	13½
Iron syrup, iodide of .... do....	552	....	05	04⅛
Linseed-oil .... bottles..	181	....	14	....
Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes .... dozen..	574	....	10	....
Origanum, oil of .... ounces..	44	....	04	....
Plasters, Alcock's porous .... dozen..	140	....	1 15	....
Soap, carbolic .... pounds..	280	....	14½	....
Taraxacum, fluid extract of .... ounces..	324	....	05	06
Tolu, balsam of .... do....	76	....	10	....
Wild cherry, sirup of .... do....	1,408	....	03	01¾

a Per ounce.

advertisement of May 24, 1878, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

O. H. Jadwin.	Lazello, Marsh & Gardner.	Twining & Schiedt.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	McKesson & Robbins.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	Hegeman & Co.	J. R. Mercein.	Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
Points of delivery.								
N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$3 80	....	....	$3 80	$3 60	$3 60	....	....	....
15	....	....	25	18	13	....	....	....
18	$0 40	$0 38	48	35	45	....	....	....
17	30	....	27	23	25	$0 22	$0 25	....
02½	04	03½	05	03¼	03⅛	02⅞	02½	....
09	09	....	13	02¾	09	....	11	....
45	....	....	45	43¼	39½	....	....	....
05	07	06	09	05¾	06¾	04½	09	....
0 ½	03	....	02½	02⅝	02⅝	....	....	....
15½	....	....	24	17	17	....	....	....
14	....	17	25	15	22½	....	....	....
		14	37½	30	30			
		20						
39	40	32	23	45	37	....	....	....
04	....	....	15	10	09	....	....	....
02½	....	....	04	03⅛	03	02⅞	....	....
02¼	....	....	03	02½	02½	02⅝	....	....
02	....	....	03	02¼	02¼	....	....	....
01½	....	....	02½	01¾	0 ¾	....	....	....
04	....	....	05	04¼	04¼	04¼	....	....
25	....	....	26	25	25	25	....	....
70	....	....	70	68	65	67	....	....
3 56	....	....	3 60	3 45	3 50	....	....	....
06	08	....	06	09	05¾	05	....	....
02¾	....	....	03½	03	02⅝	02⅝	....	....
*a*06	49	38	50	50	*a*08	49	50	....
88	....	....	1 00	91	90	....	....	....
09	....	....	10½	09½	08	....	....	....
06	....	....	06	....	06	....	....	....
00¾	....	....	01½	01¼	01⅛	01	....	....
30	22	25	40	30	40	21	30	....
1 80	....	....	1 90	1 80	1 85	....	....	....
01	....	....	02	01½	01½	....	....	....
15	....	....	25	20	20	....	....	....
04	....	....	05	05½	05¼	....	....	....
01	....	....	02½	05	03⅝	....	....	....
05	....	....	12	09	10	....	....	....
02½	04	03½	04½	03¼	03¾	....	....	$0 03
02½	....	....	02½	03	01½	....	....	....
07	06½	05¼	07	04⅜	08	05⅜	....	08
01½	....	....	02	01	00⅝	....	....	....
05	07	04	07	05¾	06	....	....	05
20	15	....	13	15	32	....	....	10
03½	02¾	....	03½	02⅝	02½	....	....	....
06	....	....	10	11	14	....	....	....
17	19	18	25	18¾	18¾	16¼	....	20
04½	....	04½	05½	04⅜	05	....	....	06
12	....	....	18	17	18	....	....	....
20	....	....	10	20	02	....	....	....
07	....	....	08	09	10	....	....	....
1 18	....	....	1 20	1 12½	1 12½	1 12	....	....
25	....	....	10	16	12½	11	....	....
06	05½	05	07	05	05½	05½	....	06
10	....	....	10	09	07¾	....	....	....
03	02¼	01⅞	05	03	02½	01¼	....	03

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